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DOMINION OF CANADA—DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR
MINISTER—THE HON. T. W. CROTHERS, K. C., M. P.; DEPUTY MINISTER—F. A. ACLAND

WHOLESALE PRICES, CANADA

1912

REPORT

BY

R. H. COATS, B.A., F.S.S.—
Editor of the Labour Gazette

Published by Authority of
The Honourable T. W. Crothers, K. C., M.P.
Minister of Labour

OTTAWA
GOVERNMENT PRINTING BUREAU
1913

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LETTER OF TRANSMISSION TO MINISTER.

To the Hon. T. W. CROTHERS, K.C., M.P.,

Minister of Labour,

Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith a report by Mr. R. H. Coats, B.A., F.S.S., Editor of the *Labour Gazette,* on the course of Wholesale Prices in Canada during the year 1912, prepared in accordance with your direction.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. A. ACLAND,
Deputy Minister of Labour.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR,

Ottawa, February 25, 1913.

LETTER OF TRANSMISSION TO DEPUTY MINISTER.

To F. A. ACLAND, Esq.,

Deputy Minister of the Department of Labour,

Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith the results of an investigation into the course of Wholesale Prices in Canada during the calendar year 1912, prepared in accordance with your direction.

The report, which is the third of the series of annual reviews on this subject to be issued by the Department, contains a considerably larger amount of general information bearing on current prices than did its predecessors.

I wish to acknowledge the assistance of Mr. C. W. Bolton of the staff of this Department in the compiling and analysing of the statistics.

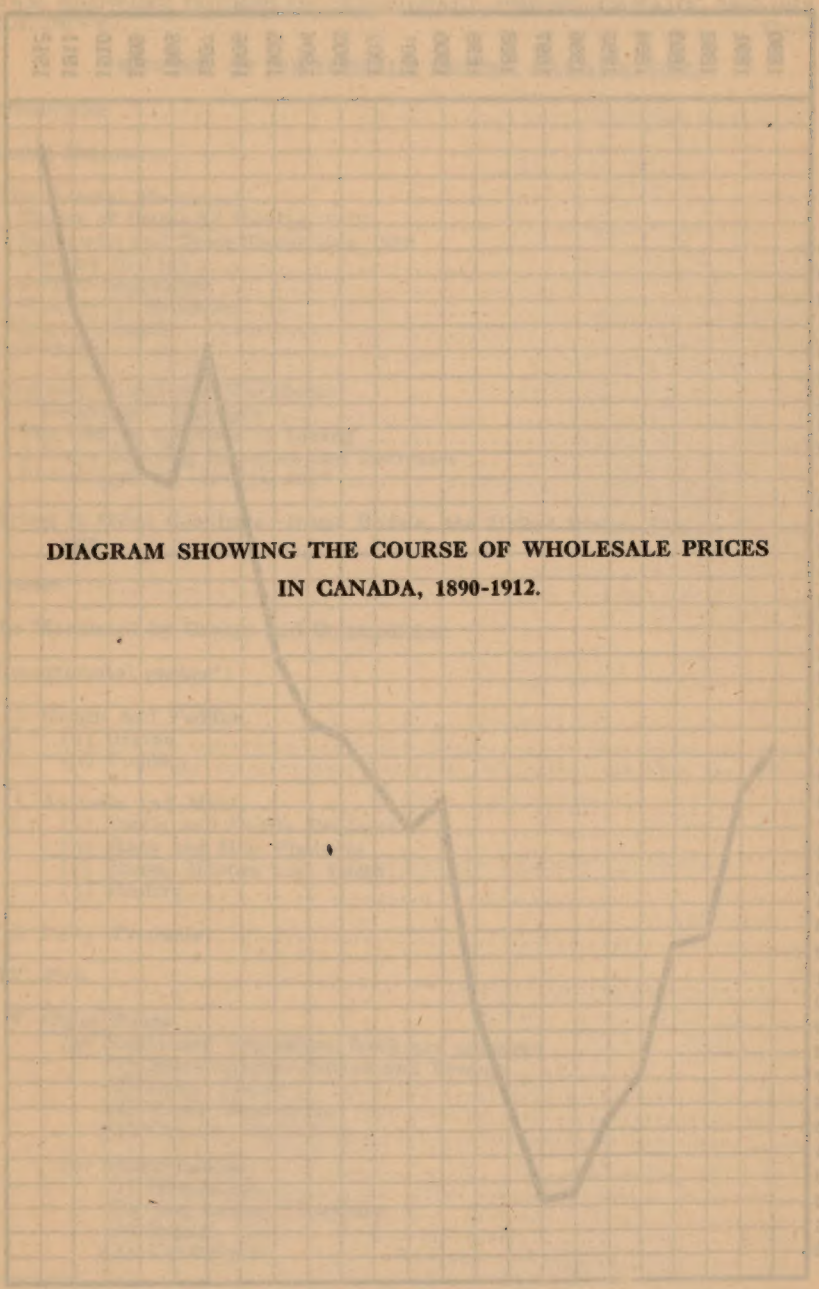
I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. H. COATS,
Editor Labour Gazette.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR,

Ottawa, February 25, 1913.



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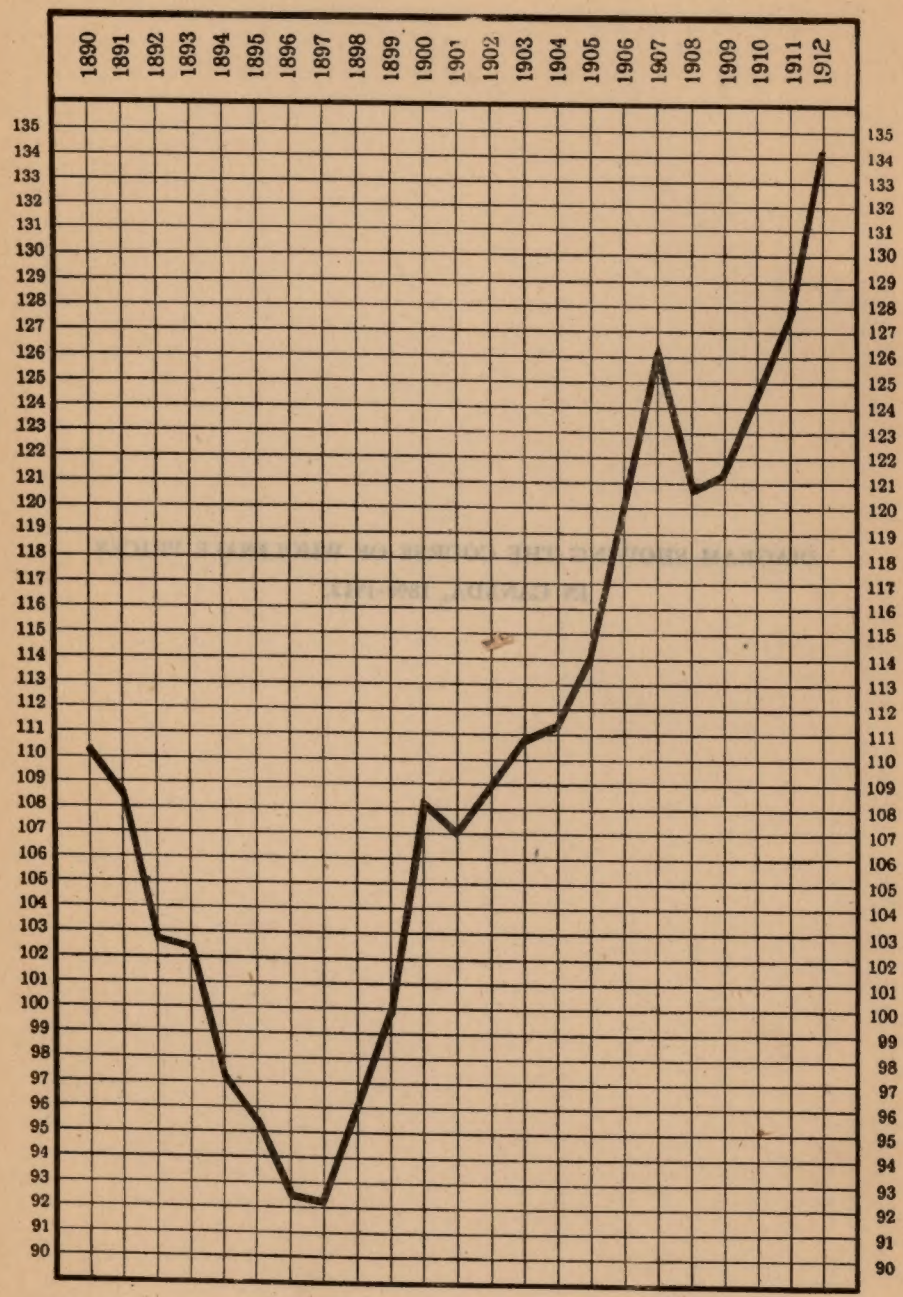
Number of Commodities: 272. (Average Prices, 1890-1899=100.)



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REPORT

ON

WHOLESALE PRICES, CANADA, 1912*

Introductory

High as was the general level reached in 1911 by wholesale prices in Canada —the highest probably within the present generation—a still further and pronounced advance took place during 1912. Taking the 287 representative articles included in the record of the Department of Labour, the rise in 1912 over 1911 amounted to 6.5 per cent. In the terms of the Department's index number, which is based on weekly or monthly quotations for 272 commodities selected over the entire field of production and consumption, a level indicated by 127.4 in 1911 had risen to one of 134.4 in 1912, a gain of seven points—the numbers being percentages of the average prices prevailing during the decade 1890-1899, the period adopted by the Department as the standard of comparison throughout its investigation. These figures probably minimize to a degree the practical bearing of the increase on cost of living, inasmuch as they are reached by averaging all the commodities on an equal basis, whereas some of the most notable advances of the past year were in foods, fuel and other articles of great importance in domestic consumption. A calculation which assigns to the various groups their approximate relative weight from this standpoint shows the rise in 1912 to have been well over 9 per cent. In retail prices the advance was approximately 5.8 per cent.

Where this brings the general price level as compared with previous years may be seen at a glance from the diagram published as frontispiece to this report, which illustrates the movement of wholesale prices in Canada from year to year for the past twenty-three years, *i.e.*, from 1890 up to the present, the period covered by the Department's investigation. For the years prior to 1890 no comparable data have been assembled; in 1882-4 prices were high in Canada, but it would be necessary probably to go back to the first quarter of the decade 1870-1879, when the level was very high both in Europe and America, to find conditions to parallel those of 1912. Within the period for

*The present is the third annual report on wholesale prices in Canada to be issued by the Department of Labour. The first covered the calendar year 1910, the second 1911, while the present gives a detailed record for 1912. These reports, it may be recalled, were preceded by an investigation into the course of Canadian prices during the twenty previous years, 1890-1909 inclusive, the results of which were published in a special report issued in 1910. In it the Department stated its intention of carrying the investigation forward currently and of issuing periodic reviews and analyses of the results, in accordance with which design a monthly summary of wholesale price fluctuations with an estimate of their relative importance now appears in the *Labour Gazette*, the official journal of the Department, while a special report in more detail is made at the close of each year. The present review accordingly brings the Department's survey of the subject of wholesale prices from the beginning of 1890 down to date of December, 1912, *i.e.*, over the past twenty-three years.

The original investigation covered 230 articles selected as representative in so far as possible of the more important phases of production and consumption in Canada. As explained in the first report, however, the list, though made as complete as possible at the time, was not regarded as final, and efforts have since been made to extend it. Seven additional commodities were included in the annual report for 1910, and twenty-seven in the report for 1911. The dropping of two commodities in 1910 and of one

which definite information has been collected, (1890-1912), it may be repeated, at no time have prices approached the level of 1911-12, save perhaps in 1907, when, however, the highest point was still considerably below that of 1911-12. From 1890 to 1897, the movement, as the diagram shows, was consistently downward, since when, as has been many times pointed out, the tendency has been very rapidly upward, with interruption of a serious nature only in 1907-8,—the whole constituting the movement which has been the subject of such incessant and general discussion in recent years as the "high cost of living." The past year accordingly appears, speaking broadly, as a further and still longer step in this upward progress. Just how high is the point now reached may be gathered from the statement that a simple average of the prices of the articles covered in the Department's investigation shows the general level to be approximately 46 per cent. higher in 1912 than in 1897, while if allowance be made for the greater importance of certain groups of articles in trade the rise approaches 60 per cent.

The effect of an advance like that of the past year, especially as coming on the top of nearly a decade and a half of mounting prices, and with the prospect of continuance, is necessarily far-reaching. The rise in the cost of living has struck at the standard of comfort, often with serious results to many whose incomes have not similarly advanced, while business in many instances, notwithstanding a widespread prosperity, has been unsettled if not embarrassed by the unstable condition of values. As the situation is practically world-wide in its application, the agitation to which it has given rise has taken on various forms. In Europe the general social unrest was marked by bread riots in Austria, by meat riots in Germany, and by similar demonstrations in France

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commodity in 1911 accordingly brought the total covered by the investigation at the beginning of 1912 to 261. This total was increased to 272 during the past year by the addition of eleven commodities, namely, nine new articles (flaxseed, hay at Toronto, plate beef, beef forequarters, dressed lamb, milk at Victoria, prunes, bread at Victoria, and newsprint paper), while flax sewing twine and linen rope, which formerly held at the same price and were quoted together, have now been separated, and quotations of B. C. fir lumber and B. C. cedar shingles have been substituted for a record of average prices reported to the Department of the Interior as obtained for the cut in the B. C. railway belt.

For the articles thus added, series of quotations have been secured back to 1890, so as to ensure uniformity of statistical treatment throughout, especially in the matter of including them in the Department's index number, for which the base period is the decade 1890-1899. These supplementary historical tables are published in Appendix A of the report. In the case of flaxseed, plate beef, and B. C. fir and shingles, the historical data secured were not complete; here base prices were calculated from associated data, as explained in detail under the several tables. The new articles have been included in the index numbers for 1910 and 1911, as well as for 1912, so as to assist immediate comparisons, but no recalculation of the entire series of index numbers back to 1890 has as yet been made on the enlarged basis, as there are still a few commodities which it is hoped to add. It is not thought, however, in the meantime, as stated last year, that material alteration will result. The effect of the inclusion and exclusion of the new articles in the index numbers for 1910, 1911 and 1912 is shewn in the following:—

	1910.	1911.	1912.
For 272 commodities	124.2	127.4	134.4
For 230 commodities	124.2	127.0	134.3

It may be added that while most of the new articles were included because of their intrinsic importance, in a few instances the object was also to affect the equilibrium of the groups.

The method of grouping and classifying the articles has been explained in previous reports and may be conveniently noted from Part I of the present table of contents. The manner of quoting prices is also the same as in the earlier reports, except that the practice adopted in 1911 of giving weekly instead of monthly quotations for certain articles subject to rapid fluctuations (grains, live animals, certain meats, butter, eggs, fresh fruits and potatoes) has been extended, forty instead of twenty-five commodities being now covered in this way. No change likewise has been made in the method of interpreting and combining these statistics by means of index numbers, (see Wholesale Prices, 1890-1909,

and Italy. Tokio in Japan and Buenos Ayres in Argentina were likewise the scene of popular outbreaks. In Great Britain the strikes of labour for higher wages were on a scale unparalleled. In the United States, an interesting development, significant of the region in which the embarassment is chiefly felt, was the formation of housekeepers' leagues in several cities aiming to force down the price of eggs and meat. In Canada the movement for higher wages has been more active than in any year since 1907 or 1903, these being the two previous periods in which adjustments to the altered price conditions prevailing since the opening of the century were most extensively made; at the same time public meetings have been held for the discussion of the question of the increasing cost of living, resolutions have been passed by various public bodies, investigations have been held by boards of trade, etc., (reforms in distribution being the demands commonly made), and widespread complaints have been received from public institutions unable to cope with the increasing expenditures entailed by the higher prices. Everywhere, as already remarked, there has been continuous discussion as to the causes of the changed conditions and of the remedies available. Especially among economists has the year been fruitful of new views and theories. Governments have shown increased energy in prosecuting enquiries and in publishing data, as for example in Australia and New Zealand, in both of which countries systematic records were for the first time begun in 1912; based in each case on comprehensive investigations into existing and past conditions. Most interesting of all perhaps was the action of the President of the United States in advising in a special message to Congress the calling of an international conference to discuss the whole subject. These and many similar incidents lend increased significance to an analysis in whatever field of the price movement of 1912.

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pp. 9 and 433-477). In a few cases where it has been necessary during the past year to alter the basis of quotation the index numbers have been recalculated. Gasoline, formerly based on the average price for 1890-99, when it was handled only in small quantities and sold at comparatively high prices, is now based on the prices of the period (1898-1901) when it first came into extensive use as motor fuel. Bricks were changed from a Montreal to a Toronto basis for convenience in obtaining quotations, th resulting index number showing virtually no change. Rosin is now quoted "white" instead of "all grades." In the case of soil pipe and furs, the quotations and index numbers have been revised back to 1909, and in the case of window glass back to 1905. In a few other commodities minor revisions have been made.

The arrangement of the subject matter is much the same as in the reports for 1910 and 1911. A summary review and analysis of the changes of the year is first given. This is followed by the actual statistics of prices, the latter being divided into two parts: Part I, containing the weekly or monthly quotations for each article throughout 1912; and Part II, consisting of tables of average annual prices back to 1890 reduced to the form of index numbers. In Appendix A will be found the historical data for the articles which are added for the first time to the list now covered by the investigation. Appendix B continues the summary of current retail prices in over fifty Canadian cities begun in Appendix C of the 1911 report, (see pp. 2, footnote, and 215-225, Wholesale Prices, Canada, 1911). As previously stated, it is the purpose of the Department ultimately to treat the subject of retail prices in much the same method as wholesale. In the meantime the matter of Appendix B may prove of practical interest in connection with the subject matter proper of the present volume.

Throughout the present report the attempt has been made to increase the amount of information directly bearing on current prices. The first object of the investigation has, of course, been to record and measure the price fluctuations occurring in the more important commodities, and to indicate the general trend of Canadian prices, during the year. The mere process of compiling and verifying such a record, however, results in the assembling of data which when properly analysed and qualified adds greatly to the suggestiveness and intelligibility of the prices statistics themselves. The report, in fact, might easily be expanded into a detailed treatment of production and trade in the leading articles and in this form would undoubtedly meet a felt want. Such a method of treatment, however, is pursued here only to the extent of noting in a more systematic and comprehensive way than previously those conditions which more obviously govern supply and demand or otherwise affect prices in the Canadian markets. The review of the year, for example, given in the introduction and summary part of the report for the various groups and commodities, is considerably fuller than in the previous reports, and is designed not only to furnish the more important statistics explanatory of market conditions, but to suggest further sources of information as to controlling factors in the situation. More specifically of the nature of new matter relating to prices are certain tables added in Part I, as under the heading of fruit, (where the prices paid to growers by Ontario canneries are quoted) and fish (where the prices actually received from wholesalers by Nova Scotia fishermen for fresh and dried products are given). Features, also, like the current trend of prices in other countries and the world's gold production have been relegated to appendixes and given ampler treatment.

The following review of Canadian prices in 1912, based for the most part on the detailed statistics given in Part I of this report, is presented in two main sections:

(*A*) A summary review of the general movement within the year, with analyses from various points of view explanatory of the aggregate monthly fluctuations and of those of the year as a whole;

(*B*) A review of the price movement during the year in each of the commodities covered by the investigation (272 series of quotations), with statistical or other information as to production, demand, trade conditions, etc., in each —the articles being arranged, as in the previous reports of this series, in thirteen main groups, with a summary for each group and important sub-group.*

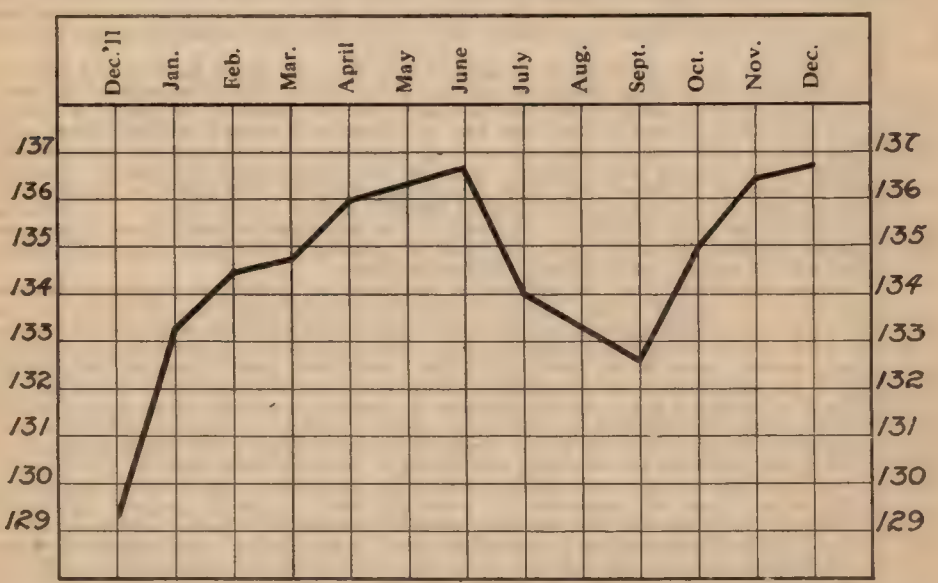
WHOLESALE PRICES, 1912—(*a*) GENERAL SUMMARY

The general course of wholesale prices in Canada throughout 1912 may be noted most conveniently from the diagram below, which shows the movement from month to month of some 272 articles.

It will be seen that the year from this standpoint falls into three periods: (1), the first six months, in which there was a steady and at times rapid advance; (2), the months of July, August and September, during which the general level fell to a point approximately the same as at the beginning of the year; and (3), the final quarter, in which the line again turned abruptly upward, regained the loss of the previous three months, and ended at the highest point of the year. The index number which in January stood at 133.1, in June had reached 136.6; by September it had fallen to 132.7, and by December it had

THE COURSE OF WHOLESALE PRICES, CANADA, BY MONTHS, 1912.

Number of Commodities: 272. Average Prices, 1890-1899=100.



*A list of the various groups and of the articles included in each may be conveniently seen in the Table of Contents under the heading "Part I, Tables of Wholesale Prices, 1912."

remounted to 136.8. For the year as a whole the number was 134.4, compared with 127.4 in 1911.

Conditions specially noteworthy in Canada, though not in general peculiar to this country, which were regarded as factors in the very pronounced rise indicated by these figures were, (1), the comparative world crop failure of 1911, which raised the price of farm and food products; (2), the exceptionally severe winter of 1911-12, which intensified the effect of (1); and (3), the industrial and trade expansion which set in as the year advanced. The last was a feature in Great Britain and the United States as well as in Canada. In the latter, however, it was particularly comprehensive in character, being stimulated in the earlier stages by the prospect of good agricultural yields and later by the realization of this prospect, and evidenced by such incidents as, the heaviest immigration movement on record; the passing for the first time of the billion dollar mark by Canadian foreign trade; a record domestic trade, especially at the "holiday" season; buoyant public revenues; an unprecedentedly active year in railway construction, public improvements and general building; and exceptionally heavy mining and manufacturing outputs. At the same time financial conditions remained favourable, except for some tightening of money at the close of the year, general credits showing a considerable expansion.* That the

*Some statistics significant of Canadian national development during 1912 follow:—

	1912	1911
Population	7,423,000	7,206,643
Immigration by Ocean Ports	255,661	219,260
Immigration from U. S.	140,143	131,114
Field Crops*	$511,951,000	$565,711,000
Mineral output	$133,127,489	$103,220,994
Fish products	$34,667,872	$29,965,433
New railway mileage‡	2,099	1,851
Building permits (44 cities)†	$190,000,000	$135,000,000
Railway earnings (gross)	$219,403,753	$188,733,494
Railway tonnage hauled	$89,444,331	$79,884,282
Canal freight tonnage§	47,500,000	38,000,000
Tonnage of sea going vessels, Montreal	2,403,924	2,338,252
Exports	$378,093,990	$303,763,328
Imports	$645,547,152	$524,850,792
Dominion Revenue	$136,108,217	$117,780,409
Bank note circulation, December	$110,048,357	$102,037,305
Bank deposits, on demand, December	$379,777,219	$335,020,693
Other bank deposits, December	$632,641,340	$591,068,932
Current loans by banks, December	$881,331,981	$774,909,172
Bank clearings	$9,143,196,764	$7,391,368,207
Bond issues†	$1,744,531,250	$1,620,407,879
Public borrowings in London†	£32,856,603	£39,855,517

*Census estimates.
§ 80% American.
‡Railway and Marine World.
†Monetary Times estimate.

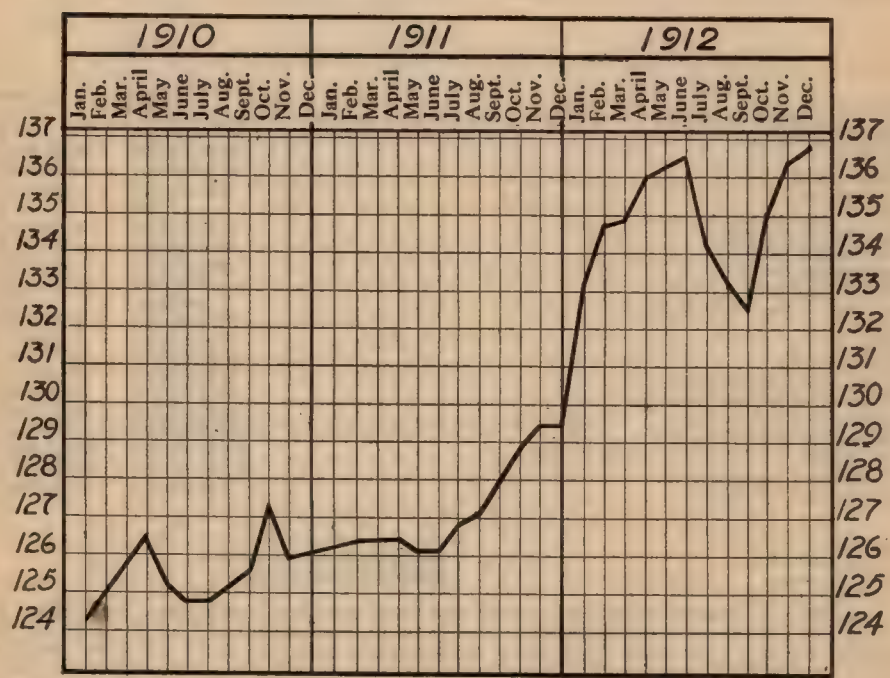
The Montreal Gazette's "Commercial Review" for 1912 opens with the following paragraph: "The period of prosperity which began in Canada fifteen years ago has shown no sign of nearing a close during the year 1912. In all the provinces, in all branches of trade and industry, the tide has risen to a new mark. The pace has been a rapid one indeed, but according to all signs and portents as the year closes, not dangerously so. Labour of all kinds is not merely fully employed at high wages, but many classes of labour are unobtainable in adequate supply for the demand. Railway construction goes on apace. Immigration is larger than ever before. A vast amount of British capital has poured in for investment and development purposes. The carrying capacity of the railways has been fully taxed. Manufacturing industries have been pressed to the limit of their output. Despite a rather unpropitious season in respect of weather, a very good harvest has been reaped the country over. Our foreign commerce will in the current fiscal year reach a thousand million dollars. High prices have prevailed for all farm products. Banks have shared in the general prosperity, many of them being able to increase dividend disbursements. Real-estate in the principal cities has continuously risen in value. Business failures have been neither numerous nor serious. Building operations in all the provinces have surpassed all records. In fine, the commercial situation has been remarkably satisfactory throughout the year in every department, and while it is true that trade the world over has flourished in 1912, in no country have conditions been better, or expansion greater, than in Canada."

year of a presidential election in the United States passed with a minimum of derangement to business—a disturbance usually communicated in a degree to Canada—may be noted in passing. A more general feature to which importance is attached by some was that the world's annual production of gold again showed a heavy increase, standing at the highest point in history.§ In proceeding to describe more fully how the price movement reacted to these and other conditions, attention may be directed to the table at the top of the following page, which sets forth the Department's index numbers by groups of commodities from month to month throughout 1912 and thus enables the interaction of the various tendencies to be noted in detail.

First period, January to June.—As above stated the rising tendency which was so manifest at the beginning of the year was inherited from 1911, the line taking off from a point already high in a movement which had been in full progress for several months. The significance of this may be grasped from the diagram below which shows the course of Canadian prices over the two preceding years as well as in 1912. The tendency in January, it will be seen, dates its

COURSE OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA, BY MONTHS DURING THE PAST THREE YEARS, 1910, 1911 and 1912

(Prices 1890-1899=100.)



inception from July, 1911. It was the result chiefly of rising agricultural prices for which the severe drought in Ontario during the summer of 1911 with unfavourable harvesting weather in the west and equally unfavourable conditions in Europe were held primarily responsible. Transportation difficulties were an additional feature in the Canadian situation. Thus, although production generally was large in 1911, the year closed with comparatively short stocks,

§See Appendix D and page 22 below.

TABLE SHOWING INDEX NUMBERS BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES FROM MONTH TO MONTH, 1912.

Average prices 1890–1899 = 100.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept	Oct.	Nov	Dec.	Year
I. Grains and fodder	168.5	173.2	175.4	178.5	187.3	189.7	171.9	159.3	158.4	152.8	151.0	144.8	167.3
II. Animals and meats	144.6	150.8	153.5	161.2	169.5	172.9	168.8	162.0	162.4	162.0	160.7	162.2	160.8
III. Dairy products	176.3	186.6	167.8	159.5	141.0	138.2	139.5	144.0	147.8	159.9	173.0	174.0	158.9
IV. Fish	159.4	140.6	163.0	163.2	154.0	152.0	143.5	146.7	154.2	156.2	164.6	163.7	155.7
V. Other foods:—													
(*a*) Fruits & vegetables	149.9	158.2	161.2	164.4	169.6	138.1	135.1	135.1	119.8	121.8	124.2	128.0	134.1
(*b*) Miscellaneous	118.3	117.9	118.7	119.2	120.0	119.2	118.6	118.5	118.1	117.9	117.1	115.7	118.3
VI. Textiles	114.7	116.9	118.9	120.3	119.4	119.5	119.7	121.9	121.3	123.0	125.9	126.8	120.7
; VII. Hides, leather, etc	143.8	142.7	142.1	145.4	146.8	154.0	155.0	154.8	157.6	158.2	163.5	165.3	152.4
VIII. Metals and implements:—													
(*a*) Metals	113.2	112.8	112.8	113.6	115.4	116.1	117.8	117.9	118.8	123.7	124.2	123.1	117.4
(*b*) Implements	104.7	104.7	104.7	104.6	104.6	104.6	104.6	104.8	104.8	104.8	104.8	105.1	104.7
IX. Fuel and lighting	106.0	107.4	108.0	111.1	111.6	110.2	113.0	113.7	112.8	114.6	125.6	125.6	113.3
X. Building materials:—													
(*a*) Lumber	165.0	164.5	165.4	164.3	165.1	166.4	166.9	166.9	167.0	167.2	169.5	170.9	166.5
(*b*) Miscellaneous	102.6	102.9	102.9	103.6	103.8	104.2	104.4	104.9	105.9	110.3	109.8	112.9	105.4
(*c*) Paints, oils, glass	148.4	146.9	145.9	164.4	147.2	150.7	152.3	153.0	151.0	148.9	146.6	146.1	148.6
XI. House furnishings	112.4	112.8	112.8	112.8	112.8	112.8	116.1	116.1	117.0	118.1	118.1	118.1	114.5
XII. Drugs and chemicals	114.0	114.0	114.0	114.0	114.0	114.7	116.8	116.7	116.7	117.6	117.2	117.2	115.5
XIII. Miscellaneous:—													
(*a*) Furs	290.6	299.2	286.6	286.6	266.1	266.1	266.1	266.1	266.1	358.0	358.0	358.0	297.3
(*b*) Liquors & tobaccos	167.7	170.4	167.7	167.7	162.4	162.4	153.4	153.4	151.1	136.1	135.0	135.0	155.2
(*c*) Sundries	100.2	100.7	101.2	103.1	102.3	101.5	101.9	105.1	107.0	110.5	110.2	109.5	104.3
All commodities	133.1	134.7	134.8	136.0	136.3	136.6	134.1	133.3	132.7	135.0	136.6	136.8	134.4

especially of animals, dairy products and fodder. At the same time an improvement in industrial conditions in the United States which set in toward the close of 1911 made itself distinctly felt in Canada, especially in the markets for iron, metals and other materials, which became generally strong.

With conditions as thus described a period of intense cold settled over the continent and continued with little abatement for several weeks. Heavy snowfalls, frequent storms, and a backward spring intensified the price situation. Interrupted transportation became a frequently recurring factor. The production of dairy produce fell off, and the exceptional expedient of importing New Zealand butter was resorted to in eastern Canadian markets. Equally exceptional was the importation of potatoes from Ireland. High meat prices were induced both by the decreased number of cattle and hogs, and by the poor condition of live-stock resulting from the severity of the weather and the fodder shortage. Grains and hay continued to mount rapidly; in the case of wheat the demand for bran and shorts was apparently a leading factor, flour advancing with comparative slowness. Metals began to strengthen. Though some alleviation in the case of dairy products was noted during the spring, the month of June was reached before the abundant pastures relieved the feed shortage and weakened the markets for grains, livestock and fresh vegetables. Fish was another product very high on unfavourable weather conditions in the early winter months, but in which a decline set in later on heavy catches in Norway as well as in Canadian and Newfoundland waters.

Second period, July to September.—The turning point thus reached in June was of a decisive character. It early became apparent that good crops were to be expected not only in Canada but in the United States and other parts of the world. Prices of grain, fodder and livestock were among the first to react; fresh fruits and vegetables speedily followed, potatoes, however, being an important exception to the contrary owing to the wet weather. A favourable beet sugar crop in Europe, following upon a large Cuban crop, brought sugar—a further important commodity reaching a very high point in the first

quarter of 1912—to more normal price levels. These influences became still more powerful as the crops were finally marketed. Russia and the United States reported large supplies of wheat for export; in Canada the Ontario wheat crop turned out somewhat light, but the western yield though slightly smaller than that of 1911 contained much more marketable and high grade grain. Flour, oatmeal, bran, and shorts sought lower levels. The heavy corn crop in the United States was also cited as lowering grain and feed prices, as well as those of cornmeal, glucose, syrups, starch and other corn products, while abundant fodder supplies resulting from the prevailing rainy weather weakened the markets for livestock, meats and dairy products, though not to as low a level as in 1911. Metals and building materials, on the other hand, continued firm to upward. By September, however, as already stated, the advance of the first six months had been on the whole entirely lost, although the index number still remained nearly five points higher than at the same date in the previous year.

Third period, October to December.—It was during the early autumn that the full force of the remarkable industrial expansion of 1912, to which reference has been made, began to make itself felt on the price movement. Of other contributing circumstances there were, of course, not a few. Farm products themselves showed a stiffening tendency, in reacting from the low prices which usually mark the first rush to market, the improved transportation conditions of 1912 having nearly doubled the amount of grains shipped from the West prior to the close of navigation. Fish prices also regained the high points of the early months of the year, on good demand. It was, however, in the list of general materials that the increases of the closing months were most pronounced. The extensive scale on which railroad construction and general building were in progress caused an unprecedented demand for supplies, at a time when certain lines were somewhat low as a result of disturbances during the spring in England and other causes. Iron and steel products, lumber, miscellaneous building materials, leather, textiles, crockery, chemicals, wooden furniture, rubber goods, paper, and raw furs were among groups which scored advances, in some cases rapid, at this time. In the case of coal and coke, two very important articles, the suspension of mining in the United States in June, following upon the shortage resulting from the railroad blockade of the previous months, sent up prices very rapidly in the autumn. On the whole, this portion of 1912 probably showed the largest movement in wholesale trade in the history of Canada. Summing up from the standpoint of prices, the closing quarter of the year alone witnessed as large an advance as that of the first half. It may be pointed out, however, that the essential character of the gain in the later period was much more satisfactory than that of the early one, inasmuch as it reflected the effects of a widespread industrial prosperity coinciding with a movement of foodstuffs to lower levels—conditions very desirable from the standpoint of the national welfare.

General Result.—The year 1912, accordingly, from the standpoint of prices, appears in the main as a period in which two strong influences dissimilar in their essential nature had a like effect on conditions. In the first instance, diminished supply in a season requiring increased expenditures on living, sent up the food line. This cannot broadly be regarded as indicating other than unfavourable conditions. The very steepness and long duration of the rise, however, (9 per cent. in the twelve months, June, 1911, to June, 1912) may be regarded as evidence of additional forces at work; for a diminution in production is ordinarily followed by reduced spending power, which through lessened consumption checks demand and thus tends to maintain prices at an equilibrium. The chief other force apparent on the surface in Canada was the continuance of

the extraordinary process of expansion which has been in progress since the opening of the century, the unimpaired borrowing capacity of the country, and the various other phenomena included in the term "prosperity." Without the co-operation of some such influence—resting on whatever ultimate basis—it is unlikely that the increasing food prices could have produced so marked an effect on the general line, or that the decline, once the shortage was made good, would not have been greater and without the sharp reaction which characterized the autumn of 1912. To discuss this aspect of the situation, however, lies beyond the scope of a report like the present. Whatever the fundamental conditions, the feature of the 1912 price line as a whole is the acceleration which it denotes in the rate of that general upward progress which has been under way for fifteen years past. From the table of group index numbers by years back to 1890 on the next following page, and from the index numbers for the individual commodities published in Part II, as well as from the diagram of the frontispiece, full details of that progress may be ascertained. As to the increased rapidity of the rise in 1912, it may be stated that in only one year previously since 1897 was a greater addition to the final index number scored, namely an addition of 8.2 points in 1900,—a year, it may be remarked, of recovery from abnormally low prices, and not, like 1912, at the peak of a long continued rise. In 1906 and 1907 respectively gains of 6.2 points were recorded, compared with the 7 point gain of 1912; whereas, in 1898, 1910 and 1911, all years of buoyant prices, only about half the amount of the 1912 advance took place. Looking at 1912 as a section of the recovery and advance since the panic of 1907, it will be seen that prices have now gone far beyond the point from which that recession took place. The 1907 drop figured as 5.4 points in the index number; the gain since has been 13.6 points. Altogether, the rise of 1912 brings the general price line, as already stated, to a point 46 per cent. above 1897, if the simple average of the index numbers of the articles be taken, or to one of nearly 60 per cent. higher, if the groups are weighted according to their importance in trade.

Outlook.—As to the outlook, no immediate change in price tendencies was foreshadowed at the close of 1912, though the rapid upward movement of the autumn appeared to have spent its force. In general, two leading influences appeared in opposition: the prevailing trade prosperity, and the growing restriction in the supply of money, flowing in part from disturbed political conditions in Europe,—the latter a consideration of importance to a country which has been borrowing so freely as Canada for industrial undertakings, railway enterprises and municipal purposes. The Canadian correspondent of The Times, London, concluded a review of the industrial year in Canada as follows:

> Altogether, prosperity prevails over the whole country, and if tranquility is restored in Europe and the money markets escape any serious convulsion, the year 1913 in Canada should be as prosperous and as distinguished for commercial and national expansion as that which is just closing.

The annual financial review of The Globe, Toronto, for 1912, contained the following:

> Our new labour is employed as largely upon the construction of the machinery with which we shall presently increase enormously our output of goods as upon the production of foodstuffs which would have an immediate revenue value, and this circumstance would intensify the effect of any serious slackening in our construction operations. . . .
>
> Authorities incline to the view that capital will become more accessible a little later, but that the borrower must continue to pay more throughout the year 1913. The reassuring fact is that, even in the face of continued heavy borrowings, which have placed us in the position of being the largest borrower in the London market outside of London itself, Canada's credit remains as high as ever—as high as that of any country in the world. . . .

TABLE SHOWING INDEX NUMBERS OF ALL COMMODITIES BY GROUPS, 1890–1912.

Average Prices 1890–1899=100.

	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
1. Grains and fodder	116.7	123.9	106.7	99.1	94.3	98.8	85.2	80.6	98.8	96.7	99.9	107.3	116.1	106.5	115.5	116.4	118.5	140.2	148.3	149.9	140.7	148.4	167.3
2. Animals and meats	111.2	104.7	108.5	117.7	98.7	92.2	82.4	90.4	97.9	95.1	103.4	111.3	122.2	117.9	111.3	120.7	130.1	138.8	129.6	148.6	163.6	146.6	160.8
3. Dairy produce	103.0	106.2	105.8	110.4	104.6	94.8	90.1	90.1	92.9	101.4	109.0	120.5	106.9	108.9	107.2	115.1	120.2	131.5	136.3	133.6	135.7	136.2	159.0
4. Fish	103.3	97.3	90.6	99.7	96.4	101.4	102.6	98.6	99.6	110.0	106.4	113.2	110.2	116.2	119.5	115.7	121.8	129.5	120.5	134.0	145.1	143.6	155.7
5. Other foods	120.3	121.3	104.7	102.1	95.0	95.2	87.1	86.0	94.3	93.6	96.4	98.6	98.4	98.1	101.8	100.7	103.1	112.5	110.3	107.6	111.3	118.7	126.0
6. Textiles	111.4	104.2	102.2	101.2	97.3	93.6	96.9	98.0	95.2	99.8	100.0	103.6	101.0	105.9	110.4	114.6	123.4	126.1	111.0	108.3	114.6	119.2	120.7
7. Hides, leather, boots	100.6	102.6	99.8	101.8	89.9	98.6	92.9	100.1	105.0	109.4	113.8	112.8	118.2	115.7	113.6	119.6	128.1	125.5	120.0	135.4	135.4	139.6	152.4
8. Metals and implements—																							
(a) Metals	125.4	114.4	107.6	102.1	91.1	87.0	87.5	85.7	87.6	111.9	121.2	110.4	102.8	105.5	99.7	108.4	128.6	134.8	106.3	101.9	97.6	108.3	117.4
(b) Implements	103.8	103.2	102.9	102.6	102.2	101.0	98.5	93.1	94.3	98.0	100.1	102.2	104.7	105.7	106.2	106.1	106.0	107.1	104.2	104.5	104.5	104.5	104.7
9. Fuel and lighting	107.4	106.7	106.6	102.9	97.5	97.0	98.9	96.4	93.5	96.9	100.8	98.1	104.9	111.0	103.0	104.1	106.4	108.8	102.2	103.8	103.0	100.5	113.3
10. Building materials—																							
(a) Lumber	103.5	102.7	104.4	103.7	104.6	102.8	97.1	93.9	90.8	95.8	114.0	114.6	122.0	128.8	131.3	134.1	152.7	165.2	162.6	154.6	158.5	165.4	166.5
(b) Miscellaneous	117.6	110.4	106.8	103.7	98.7	95.2	93.9	87.7	87.4	97.2	111.8	106.0	104.6	107.7	107.2	106.8	104.7	108.7	107.5	105.7	109.2	102.6	105.4
(c) Paints, oils, glass	109.5	103.8	98.2	98.6	95.5	96.1	96.2	95.5	100.0	107.6	125.9	121.9	128.1	126.3	122.4	125.3	134.3	139.1	135.3	134.7	145.5	154.5	148.6
11. House furnishings	100.2	100.5	100.9	101.1	101.3	97.9	97.5	99.8	99.6	100.2	110.2	107.9	109.2	109.6	112.7	107.3	113.0	112.7	112.8	110.4	110.6	110.4	114.5
12. Drugs and chemicals	110.5	110.3	104.4	104.4	103.1	100.3	99.8	96.5	96.8	93.3	101.5	99.8	120.2	105.5	109.6	106.4	106.3	108.5	107.1	103.9	109.5	112.1	115.5
13. Miscellaneous—																							
(a) Furs	86.5	99.7	103.7	123.6	113.5	80.5	80.7	88.0	111.1	111.8	147.3	140.9	145.2	168.1	171.3	217.4	229.2	239.4	231.8	227.2	234.5	252.9	297.3
(b) Liquors, tobaccos	94.9	99.0	99.7	99.4	98.7	99.4	98.0	103.9	103.9	102.3	103.3	103.3	103.7	107.0	107.8	108.1	106.1	125.5	118.0	117.5	132.9	151.2	155.2
(c) Sundry	112.0	106.7	98.9	100.3	93.7	91.3	92.6	91.2	103.3	109.5	113.0	110.9	116.8	115.9	119.1	121.1	120.9	123.0	117.6	121.6	118.0	100.3	104.3
Total	110.3	108.5	102.8	102.5	97.2	95.6	92.5	92.2	96.1	100.1	108.2	107.0	109.0	110.5	111.4	113.8	120.0	126.2	120.8	121.2	124.2	127.4	134.4

At home the lending institutions are, for the most part, poor in the sense that they are being continually pushed to the limit of their ability to lend, and this condition may be expected to continue throughout the current year. If the difficulties in obtaining money for new enterprises and to provide for expansion of existing concerns forces the growth of business to slacken to a more moderate pace, the results, while disappointing in some quarters, will surely be of ultimate benefit.

From an industrial standpoint the outlook for 1913 is of the best. Business has not been over-extended, and commercial paper has been well met at the close of the year, considering the greatly increased output of goods and the scarcity of money throughout the country.*

In the following paragraphs certain further analyses of the movement of prices in 1912 from different points of view are given:

"Weighted" Averages

The aggregate index numbers commonly used by the Department are calculated by averaging on an equal basis the index numbers for the several commodities. The effect of this is to give each article an equal importance, whereas from the standpoint of consumption their importance varies materially. This objection, however, is overcome in part by the inclusion of several quotations in the case of the more important commodities, and in part by the fact that several articles are represented indirectly more than once, as for example wheat in quotations for bran, shorts, flour, bread and soda biscuits. There is the additional consideration that "weighting" is much less called for in an inquiry covering so many articles as the present and at a period unaffected by abnormal conditions such as war, famine, etc. By way, however, of adjusting the group index numbers approximately to their importance, a method based on a system of weights originally suggested by the British Association for the Advancement of Science has been worked out in previous years.* The table

*As this report goes to press, the Department's index number stands at 135.4 for February, 1913, compared with 136.8 in December, 1912. The January, 1913, number was 136.2.

*For discussion of the problem involved in weighting and of the method followed by the Department, see Wholesale Prices in Canada, 1890-1909, pp. 12 and 441-445. The series of group weights used by the Department is as follows:—

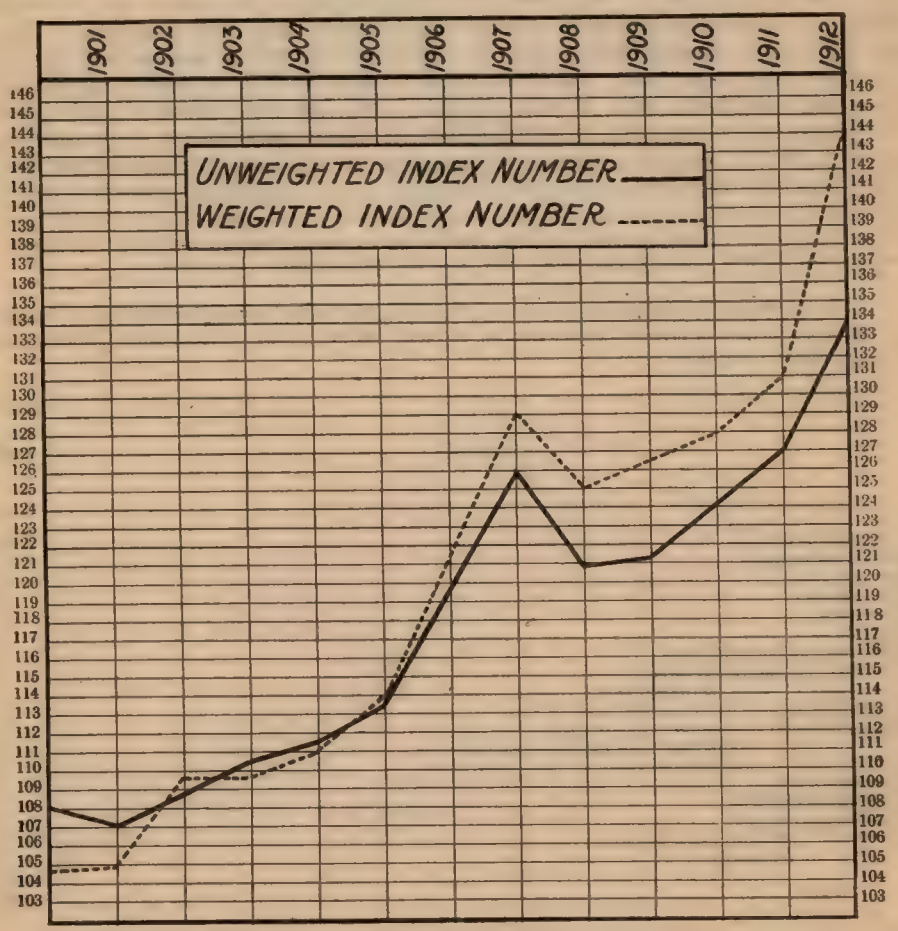
Group.	Weight.
Grains and fodder	18
Animals and meats	10
Fish	2½
Dairy Produce	7½
Other foods	15
Textiles	8
Hides, leather, boots and shoes	2
Metals and implements (*a*) metals	8
" " (*b*) implements	1
Fuel and lighting	10
Building materials (*a*) lumber	6
" " (*b*) miscellaneous building materials	2
" " (*c*) paints, etc	1
House furnishings	2
Drugs and chemicals	2
Miscellaneous (*a*) furs	1
" (*b*) liquors and tobacco	2
" (*c*) sundry	2
Total	100

of weighted and unweighted numbers brought up to date will be found on the next following page, the diagram below showing the course of the two numbers since the beginning of the century.

It will be seen that the weighted number shows in recent years a considerably more rapid advance than the unweighted. Since the opening of the century the former has gone up 37.9 points while the latter has advanced only 27.4 points. It is interesting to note that the drop in the weighted number after the panic of 1907 was less pronounced than that of the unweighted number and that the latter went up more slowly in 1909, this being due to the fact that farm products, foods and fuel were much less affected by the prevailing depression than were materials. In 1910 and 1911 the two numbers about kept pace; last year however the weighted number again forged ahead, gaining 12.9 points compared with the 7 point rise of the unweighted number.

COURSE OF WHOLESALE PRICES, CANADA, BY WEIGHTED AND UNWEIGHTED INDEX NUMBERS SINCE THE OPENING OF THE PRESENT CENTURY.

(Prices 1890-1899=100.)



WEIGHTED AND UNWEIGHTED INDEX NUMBERS, 1890–1912.

Year.	Weighted Number.	Unweight'd Number
1890	112.0	110.3
1891	111.3	108.5
1892	104.9	102.8
1893	103.9	102.5
1894	97.2	97.2
1895	95.6	95.6
1896	90.6	92.5
1897	89.9	92.2
1898	95.5	96.1
1899	99.0	100.1
1900	105.8	108.2
1901	106.0	107.0
1902	109.6	109.0
1903	109.7	110.5
1904	110.6	111.4
1905	113.8	113.8
1906	120.1	120.0
1907	129.2	126.2
1908	125.1	120.8
1909	126.3	121.2
1910	128.0	124.2
1911	131.1	127.4
1912	143.9	134.4

The Rise in the Cost of Living

An important interest attaching to the weighted number just described arises from the fact that it is probably on the whole a better index than the unweighted of tendencies in cost of living. This is because in the table of weights the chief importance is assigned to the groups whose price level directly affects domestic expenditures, no less than 55 of the total of 100 weight units being given to foodstuffs, raw and manufactured, while 10 are assigned to fuel, and 11 to clothing. Judging by the two lines, therefore, the depression in 1907 did not have the lowering effect on cost of living that it had on general business; again, during the past year, the steeply upward trend of the weighted line may be regarded as reflecting the serious aspect of the rise from the cost of living viewpoint.

Further testimony of a general nature corroborating the above will be found on pages 83-85, where it is shown that the index number for the 100 food products, raw and manufactured, included in the investigation went up 10.0 points in 1912, while the 172 materials included rose only 5.5 points.

With a view to specific comparison of the price of foods in 1911 and 1912 (including in the term only fully manufactured products, in the form in which they enter the household, *e.g.*, flour but not wheat, beef but not cattle, etc.,—80 articles in all) the diagram over the page has been prepared. The placing of the two lines on the same background enables direct comparisons to be conveniently made of the level of food prices in the respective months of the two years, as well as of their general direction. It will be noted that in the closing months of the two periods conditions were not so widely dissimilar as in the winter, spring and summer, though the level in 1912 still remains distinctly higher. The index numbers on which the chart is based follow:—

Index Numbers of Foods, 1911 and 1912.

Meats, Fish, Dairy Products, Fruits, Vegetables, Breadstuffs, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Condiments, etc., eighty in number.

(Average Prices, 1890-1899=100.)

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1912.....	143.0	146.7	146.3	147.4	146.5	145.3	138.1	137.3	134.5	136.6	139.9	140.7
1911.....	132.9	131.2	129.2	128.2	127.6	129.3	130.1	134.8	134.1	135.9	135.2	137.7

Relative Prices of Foods,* 1911 and 1912.

Including Meats, Fish, Dairy Products, Fruits, Vegetables, Breadstuffs, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Condiments, etc.

(Average Prices, 1890-1899=100.)

* This includes all finished food products covered in the investigation, eighty in number, but is exclusive of raw farm products, such as grain, fodder and animals, and of liquors and tobacco.

Retail Prices.—The above statements are, of course, based entirely on wholesale prices. From a cost of living standpoint a better criterion is afforded by retail prices—those paid for small quantities to the ultimate middleman—of articles entering largely into domestic consumption. Since the beginning of 1910, the Department has secured on the fifteenth of each month from the correspondents of the *Labour Gazette* (resident in each locality of the Dominion having a population of 10,000 and over—some fifty in all) a return showing the current retail prices of twenty-eight articles which enter prominently into cost of living, together with a statement in each case as to the prevailing rental for a representative workingman's dwelling of the better class, with and without sanitary conveniences. It is thought that probably 80 per cent. of the expenditures of the ordinary family are represented in these returns, while the localities selected are the most important industrially in the several provinces. The prices on the first of each quarter in the years 1910, 1911 and 1912, reported

in this way to the Department have been averaged and the results set forth in the table in Appendix C. It will be seen from these statistics, and especially from the averages for the whole Dominion, that the general trend of retail prices was strongly upward in 1912. The most satisfactory way of estimating the total effect of these changes is to work out a family weekly budget* in the terms of the average prices for the several years. A calculation of this kind is as follows:—

Typical Weekly Expenditures on Staple Foods, Fuel, Lighting and Rentals for a family of five; Income $800.00 per year; 1910-1911-1912.

Commodity.	Quantity.	Cost, 1910	Cost, 1911	Cost, 1912
		c.	c.	c.
Beef, sirloin steak	2 lb.	36.8	39.8	41.8
Beef, chuck roast	2 "	25.4	26.6	28.0
Veal, forequarter	1 "	12.2	13.1	14.3
Mutton, roast, hindquarter	1 "	15.8	16.8	17.9
Pork, roasting, fresh	1 "	17.8	17.4	17.5
Pork, salt	2 "	34.4	32.4	33.0
Bacon, best, smoked	1 "	23.5	22.9	23.1
Lard, pure leaf	2 "	39.8	36.0	36.2
Eggs, fresh	1 doz.	30.8	32.1	33.4
Eggs, packed	1 "	28.3	27.2	30.4
Milk	6 qts.	44.4	46.8	49.8
Butter, dairy, tub	2 lb.	52.4	53.4	59.2
Butter, creamery prints	1 "	31.1	32.0	34.8
Cheese, Canadian old	1 "	17.5	18.6	21.0
Cheese, Canadian, new	1 "	17.0	17.5	19.6
Bread, plain white	15 "	64.1	64.5	61.5
Flour, ordinary family	10 "	32.0	33.0	33.0
Rolled oats	5 "	21.5	21.5	22.0
Rice, good medium	2 "	10.4	10.6	11.4
Beans, handpicked	2 "	10.0	10.6	11.4
Apples, evaporated	1 "	11.8	13.0	13.6
Prunes, medium quality	1 "	11.8	12.1	13.0
Sugar, granulated	4 "	24.0	24.0	26.0
Sugar, yellow	2 "	10.8	10.8	12.0
Tea, black	¼ "	6.2	6.2	7.5
Tea, green	¼ "	7.5	7.5	7.5
Coffee	¼ "	8.7	8.7	9.4
Potatoes	2 pks.	28.2	47.1	51.6
Vinegar, white wine	¼ pt	.7	.7	.8
All foods		$6.749	$7.009	$7.407
		c.	c.	c.
Starch, laundry	⅛ lb.	3.1	3.1	3.2
Coal, anthracite	1/20 ton.	39.7	41.0	51.1
Coal, bituminous	1/20 "	34.4	35.5	36.7
Wood, hard, best	⅛ cord.	41.2	43.0	42.1
Wood, soft	1/20 "	25.5	30.7	30.1
Coal oil	1 gall.	24.3	23.2	22.7
Fuel and lighting		$1.651	$1.734	$1.827
Rent		$3.810	$4.120	$4.372
Grand Total		$12.241	$12.894	$13.638

It will be seen that a weekly budget which would have cost $12.24 in 1910, cost $12.89 in 1911, and $13.63 in 1912. The increase in 1911 over 1910 was

*The quantities indicated in the budget are slight modifications of those employed in similar calculations by various official bodies.

6.1 per cent., and in 1912 over 1911, 5.8 per cent., amounting to 63c in 1911 and to 74c in 1912.

Number of Articles Showing Increases or Decreases in 1912

An interesting side-light is thrown on the price-movement of 1912 by noting the number of articles which showed increases or decreases in average price or remained unchanged compared with 1911. Altogether, 287 articles are available in the present report and its predecessor for such a comparison. Of this total, 180 showed increases, 55 showed declines, while 52 were unchanged. In other words, 63 per cent. of the number advanced, 19 per cent. declined, and 18 per cent. remained the same. In a similar list last year, only 45 per cent. advanced, while 30 per cent. declined and 25 per cent. were stationary. The following table illustrates the tendency during 1912 from this point of view within the several groups:*

NUMBER OF ARTICLES SHOWING INCREASES OR DECREASES IN AVERAGE PRICE DURING 1912.

GROUP.	Total number of Articles.	PRICE.		
		Increased.	Unchanged	Decreased
I. Grains and Fodder	15	13	.....	2
II. Animals and Meats	17	16	.....	1
III. Dairy Products	9	9	.....	.....
IV. Fish	10	8	.....	2
V. Other Foods:				
(a) Fruits and Vegetables	24	15	.....	9
(b) Miscellaneous Groceries	26	15	4	7
VI. Textiles	20	8	5	7
VII. Hides, Tallow, Leathers, Boots and Shoes	11	11	.....	.....
VIII. Metals and Implements:				
(a) Iron and Steel	13	9	2	2
(b) Other Metals	14	12	.....	2
(c) Implements	10	1	8	1
IX. Fuel and Lighting	13	9	4	.....
X. Building Materials:				
(a) Lumber	15	7	3	5
(b) Miscellaneous	22	14	3	5
(c) Paints, Oil, Glass	15	4	5	6
XI. House Furnishings	16	11	5	.....
XII. Drugs and Chemicals	17	5	10	2
XIII. Miscellaneous:				
(a) Furs	4	4	.....	.....
(b) Liquors and Tobaccos	8	5	2	1
(c) Sundries	8	4	1	3
All	287	180	52	55

Percentage of Increase in 1912 over 1911 and Previous Years

In addition to the comparison of the index numbers, weighted and unweighted, for 1911 and 1912 as a means of arriving at the percentage of increase shown in the latter year, it is useful for accuracy to compare the actual average prices of the several commodities, noting in each case the percentage of increase

*See also pp. 74-82 for detailed list of articles by groups according as they have shown increases or decreases or have remained unchanged in 1912.

or decrease where either has occurred, and comparing the results to form a general estimate.* This is equivalent to constructing a new index number for 1912 with 1911 prices=100. The result is shown in the following table:§

INCREASE OF PRICES IN 1912 COMPARED WITH 1911.

	GROUP.	Relative Prices (Prices 1911=100)
I.	Grains and Fodder (15)	115.2
II.	Animals and Meats (17)	109.5
III.	Dairy Products (9)	117.0
IV.	Fish (10)	110.1
V.	Other Foods:	
	(a) Fruits and Vegetables (24)	107.0
	(b) Miscellaneous groceries (26)	104.3
VI.	Textiles (20)	103.0
VII.	Hides, Tallow, Leathers, Boots and Shoes (11)	108.9
VIII.	Metals and Implements:	
	(a) Iron and Steel (13)	101.6
	(b) Other Metals (14)	113.6
	(c) Implements (10)	99.8
IX	Fuel and Lighting (13)	113.6
X.	Building Materials:	
	(a) Lumber (15)	101.1
	(b) Miscellaneous (22)	102.6
	(c) Paints, Oil, Glass (15)	98.4
XI.	House Furnishings (16)	103.4
XII.	Drugs and Chemicals (17)	102.5
XII.	Miscellaneous:	
XIII.	(a) Furs (4)	135.4
	(b) Liquors and Tobaccos (8)	110.3
	(c) Sundries (8)	101.8
	All (287)	106.5

It thus appears that wholesale prices in 1912 when directly compared with those of the preceding year show an advance of 6.5 per cent. This result is obtained by regarding all the 287 articles as of equal importance. When allowance is made for the greater importance of certain of the groups in the above table relatively to others, in accordance with the method of "weighting" explained above, (page 11), the rise during 1912 works out at the high figure of 9.2 per cent. This is due largely to the fact that the upward trend was very marked in several of the highly weighted groups, namely, grains, fuel, animals and meats, metals, dairy products, and miscellaneous foods.

The approximate level of prices in the several groups in 1912 expressed in percentages of the increase or decrease as compared (1) with the decade 1890-1899, (2) with 1890, (3) with the low year in the respective groups, and (4) with 1911, is shown as calculated from index numbers* in the following table:—

*Percentage comparisons based on index numbers instead of actual prices are only roughly accurate. In order that index numbers may be thoroughly "reversible," *i.e.*, may yield the same results as the original data, it is pointed out by Knibbs that either the geometric mean must be used or his aggregate consumption method of weighting adopted. (See Prices, Price Indexes, and Cost of Living in Australia, by G. H. Knibbs, C.M.G., 1912, pp. 14, 35, 48, and Appendix VIII). On this point Mr. R. H. Hooker says, (Journal of the Royal Statistical Society, December, 1911, p. 3-4): "Strictly speaking, each *item* ought to be reduced to the standard, and the new percentages added to form the group—or total—index number. The difference, in the most extreme case, is only a matter of 2 or 3 per cent. at the outside, an error by no means greater than the possible error due to selection of different commodities or systems of weighting."

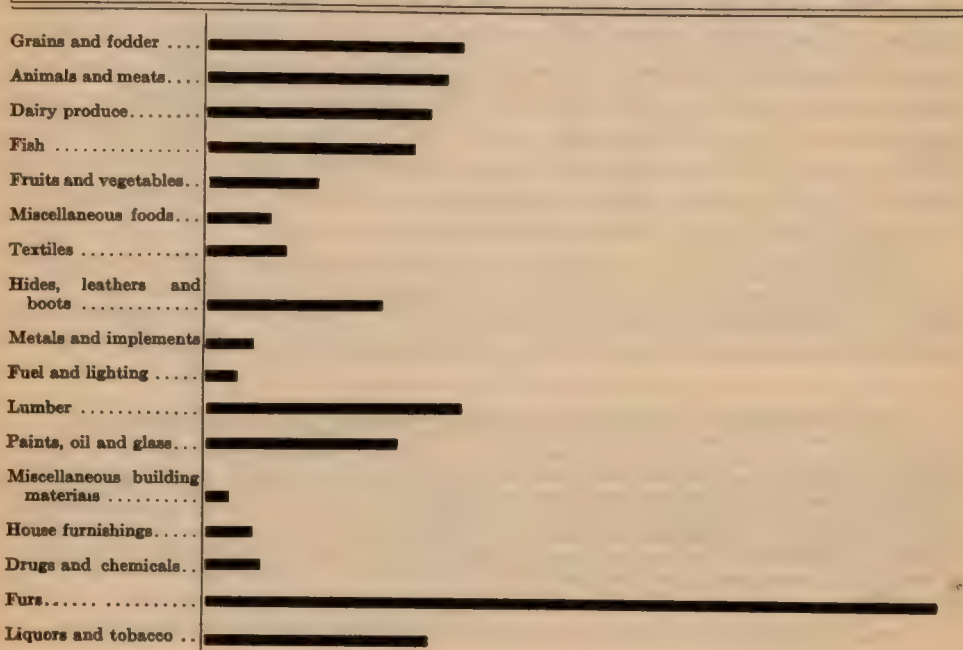
§The complete list of the articles on which this table is based will be found at pp. 74-82.

PERCENTAGE OF INCREASE SHOWN BY PRICES IN 1912.

Group.	Compared with decade 1890-1899	Compared with 1890	Compared with the low year.	Compared with 1911
I. Grains and Fodder	67.3	43.4	107.5—1897	12.7
II. Animals and Meats	60.8	44.6	95.1—1896	9.7
III. Dairy Products	59.0	54.0	76.5—1897	16.7
IV. Fish	55.7	50.7	71.8—1892	8.4
V. Other Foods	26.0	4.7	46.5—1897	6.6
VI. Textiles:—				
(a) Woolens	21.0	13.7	42.2—1902	*.4
(b) Cottons	34.7	14.9	49.0—1898	*4.8
(c) Silks	*15.1	*28.3	9.0—1912	*1.3
(d) Flax Products	16.2	17.3	48.4—1895	12.3
(e) Jutes	70.5	59.5	90.5—1898	12.3
(f) Oilcloths	4.6	*14.1	29.0—1899	0.0
VII. Hides, tallow, leather, boots and shoes:—				
(a) Hides and tallow	77.2	66.5	121.7—1894	11.9
(b) Leather	36.5	43.8	46.6—1894	10.8
(c) Boots and Shoes	40.6	40.1	42.3—1894	3.1
VIII. Metals and Implements:—				
(a) Metals	17.4	*6.4	37.0—1897	8.4
(b) Implements	4.7	.8	12.4—1897	.2
IX. Fuel and Lighting	13.3	5.5	21.2—1898	12.7
X. Building Materials:—				
(a) Lumber	66.5	60.8	83.4—1898	.7
(b) Miscellaneous Materials	5.4	*10.3	20.6—1898	2.7
(c) Paints, Oils and Glass	48.6	35.7	55.6—1899	*3.8
XI. House Furnishings	14.5	14.2	17.4—1896	15.4
XII. Drugs and Chemicals	15.5	4.5	23.8—1899	3.0
XIII. Miscellaneous:—				
(a) Furs	197.3	243.7	269.3—1895	17.6
(b) Liquors and Tobacco	55.2	63.5	63.5—1890	2.6
(c) Sundries	4.3	*6.9	14.4—1897	4.0
All commodities	34.4	21.8	45.7—1897	5.6

*Decrease.

COMPARATIVE EXTENT OF INCREASE BY GROUPS IN 1912 OVER AVERAGE FOR 1890-99.



Prices in Other Countries.

In view of the world-wide nature of the recent rise in prices, it will be of interest to note the current movement in other countries, and especially in Great Britain and the United States, the two with which the external trade relations of Canada are most closely associated. The accompanying table will enable such a comparison to be conveniently made, but the reader is referred for fuller information to Appendix C., where annual statements by the British Board of Trade, the London *Economist,* and Mr. A. Sauerbeck on British prices will be found, together with the index numbers of the United States Department of Commerce and Labour, *Bradstreet's,* and Gibson, for the United States. An addendum on the recent course of prices in Australia and New Zealand, whose conditions as sister colonies within the Empire are of significance and interest to Canada, will also be found in the same Appendix. The subjoined diagram and that on the next page enable conditions in this re-

INDEX NUMBERS FOR CANADA, GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.

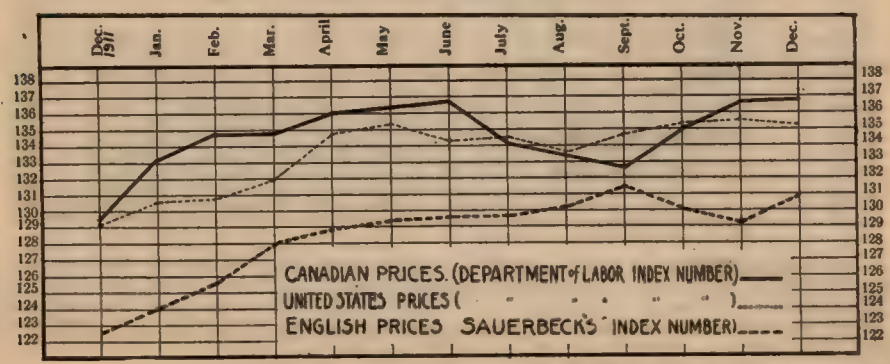
	CANADA	GREAT BRITAIN		UNITED STATES		
		Economist	Sauerbeck	Bureau of Labour	Bradstreet	Gibson
January	133.1	118½	81.8	130.5	8.9493	112.4
February	134.7	121	82.9	130.7	8.9578	112.2
March	134.8	127	84.4	132.3	8.9019	115.7
April	136.0	122½	85.0	134.7	9.1010	120.5
May	136.3	122	85.3	135.3	9.2696	122.7
June	136.6	123	85.5	134.3	9.1017	120.4
July	134.1	125	86.5	134.4	9.1119	116.9
August	133.3	124	85.9	133.6	9.1595	115.7
September	132.7	125	86.7	134.6	9.2157	116.1
October	135.0	124	85.8	135.2	9.4515	115.8
November	136.6	124	85.3	135.4	9.4781	115.2
December	136.8	125	86.4	135.1	9.5462	.....
1912	134.4	123	85	133.6	9.1865	*116.7
1911	127.4	116	80	129.3	8.7171	109.1

*Eleven months only.

NOTE.—The index number of the British Board of Trade was 109.3 in 1911 and 115.0 in 1912. The rise in the index number of *La Réforme Economique* for France in 1912 may be represented as from 125 to 129. Norton's International number (Great Britain, the United States and France) rose from 125 in 1911 to 132 in 1912. (See *Science,* January 31, 1913, p. 165.

THE MOVEMENT OF PRICES IN CANADA, GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES BY MONTHS DURING 1912

(Average Prices, 1890-1899=100.)

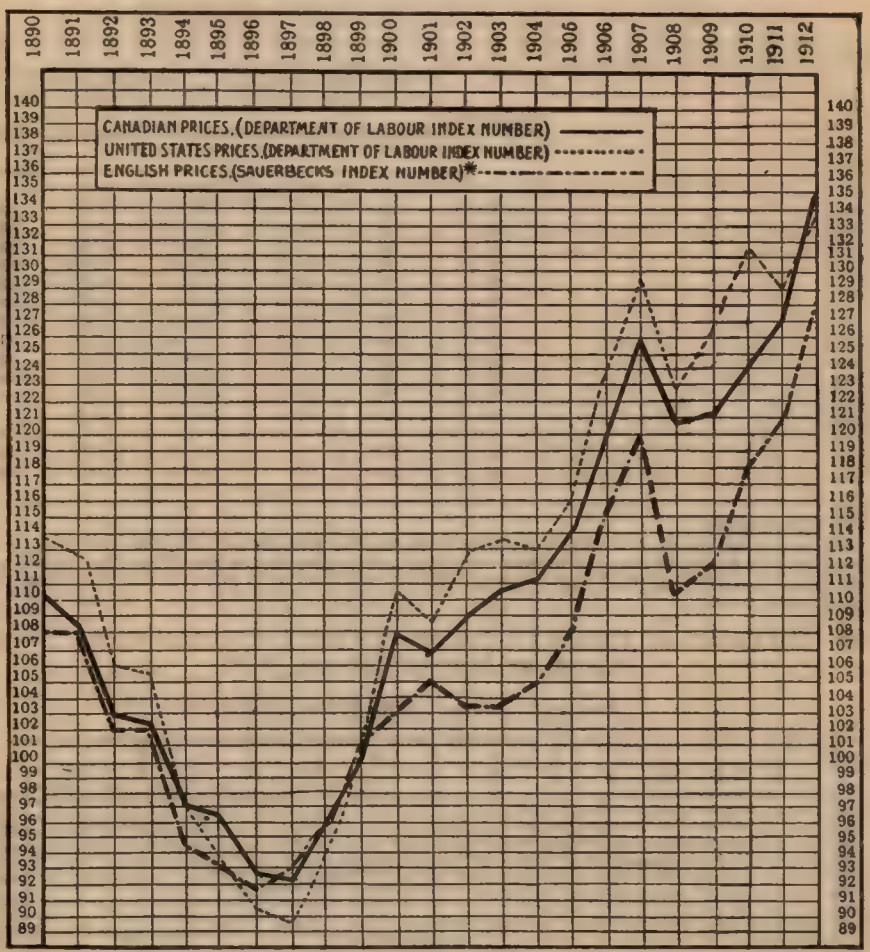


gard as between Great Britain, the United States and Canada to be noted at a glance.

In Great Britain, prices during 1912 went up steadily from January to September. Sauerbeck's number advanced from 81.8 in January to 86.7 in the latter month, while the *Economist's* number went up from 118.5 to 125. There was a slight recession in October and November, but another gain in December. Both investigations emphasized the fact that the chief advances of the year were in materials, (reflecting the marked prosperity that

COURSE OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA, GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES, 1890 TO 1912 (INCLUSIVE)

(Prices 1890-1899=100.)



Note.—This chart is not to be regarded as showing more than the general similarity of price tendencies in the three countries. The United States line is based on 257 commodities. Sauerbeck's on 45, and the Canadian on 230 for the twenty years 1890-1909, and 272 for the three years 1910-1912. Moreover, the recalculation of the Sauerbeck index number is on the basis of the average of the original index numbers for the period 1890-1899, not on that of the averages of the prices of the commodities—a method thought sufficient for the present purpose. See footnote on page 17.

prevailed, notwithstanding labour troubles and the Balkan war), whereas food prices during the actual progress of this industrial boom were left with little change. The Board of Trade inquiry, however, shows that, notwithstanding the decline in food prices towards the end of 1912, the general average for the year as a whole was higher than in 1911.

In the United States, according to the findings of the Bureau of Labour and Bradstreet, the price rise was practically continuous until May, after which some slight weakness was apparent until October, when strength developed and continued till the end of the year. Feedstuffs for animals ruled very high in the winter and this was reflected in meat prices. In the second half of the year the important rises were in materials, the heavy cereal crops having somewhat ameliorated the situation from a cost of living standpoint. Prices for iron and steel and other metals reached very high levels in the summer and autumn as a result of the industrial expansion.

The Australian and New Zealand investigations showed that prices in these countries reached very high levels in 1912. In the case of Australia, the official index number advanced from 1,000 in 1911 to 1,174 for the first nine months of 1912. In the case of New Zealand, the index number of Dr. McIlraith, which is published in the official year book, rose from 107 in 1911 to 109 for the nine months ending August, 1912. The demand in British markets for Australian food products has been a strengthening agency in these colonies for several years past.

In France the index number of *La Réforme Economique* rose, (on the basis 1890-99 prices=100) from 125 in 1911 to 129 in the first ten months of 1912.

The international index number of Prof. Pease Norton of Yale University, based on British, French and United States price statistics, rose from 125 in 1911 to 132 in 1912.

Causes.

No attempt is made in the present report to assign the causes for any particular or general price-movement. So many forces are at work in a situation of this kind that an investigation of altogether different scope and character would be necessary to fix and distinguish them even in outline. The general nature of the problem has been indicated briefly in a previous report.*

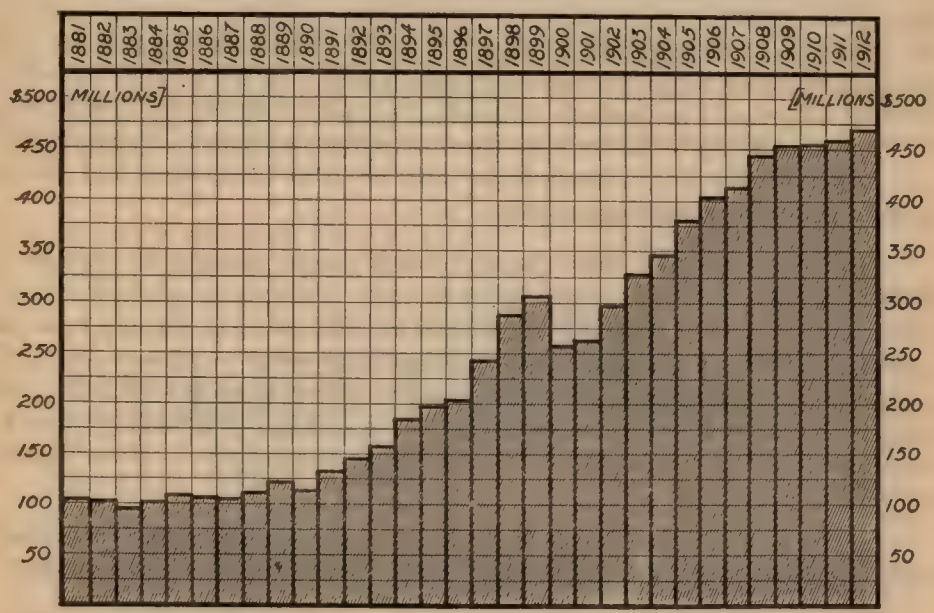
As the possible effect of the increased gold production in this connection bids fair to continue to be widely discussed, a special Appendix (Appendix D) has been devoted to the latest statistics available, and the reader who is interested in that phase of the question is referred thereto. The diagram herewith conveys the situation at a glance, though it is necessary to add that it deals merely with the production of the metal, a section only of the subject, and that the extent to which, if at all, an increase in the gold supply may affect prices,

*Wholesale Prices, Canada, 1890-1899; pp. 483-488.

and the manner in which its influence may be communicated, is matter of acute controversy among economists.*

VALUE OF THE WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF GOLD FROM YEAR TO YEAR SINCE 1880.

Based on Statistics of the United States Mint.



In the following section of this review, which is devoted to a more detailed statement of the fluctuations of the year in the several groups and commodities, a certain amount of supplementary information designed to throw light on various circumstances attending changes in prices is given. Much of this, it will be seen, is in the way of connecting the changes with such obvious influences as volume of production, demand, etc. Needless to say, this data, like that on pages 5-9 above, is not put forward as expressing any view as to the basic phenomena which may account for existing conditions, but simply as furnishing information that is obviously required by the student of this important problem, whether from a trade or cost of living standpoint.

*Mr. G. H. Knibbs, Australian statistician, concludes a careful analysis of the causes of the recent rise in prices as follows: "It may be said that, in the present state of knowledge, it would seem impossible to determine with any certainty to what extent the gold supply directly influences price levels, but there is evidently ground for the prevalent opinion that the two are closely related. It would seem, however, that any direct influence which the gold output may have on prices, is at many periods less perceptible than the effects of war and militarism, industrial activity and depression, seasonal and climatic influences, change in transport facilities and methods of production consequent on scientific discovery and invention, the extension of the use of credit instruments, alternating crises in trade and financial speculation, capitalistic and industrial development and other contemporary movements."—Prices, Price Indexes, and Cost of Living in Australia, p. 96.

WHOLESALE PRICES, 1912.—(*b*) THE MOVEMENT BY GROUPS AND COMMODITIES.

The following is a brief review of the more important changes shown from month to month, during 1912, in the several groups and commodities covered in the Department's investigation:

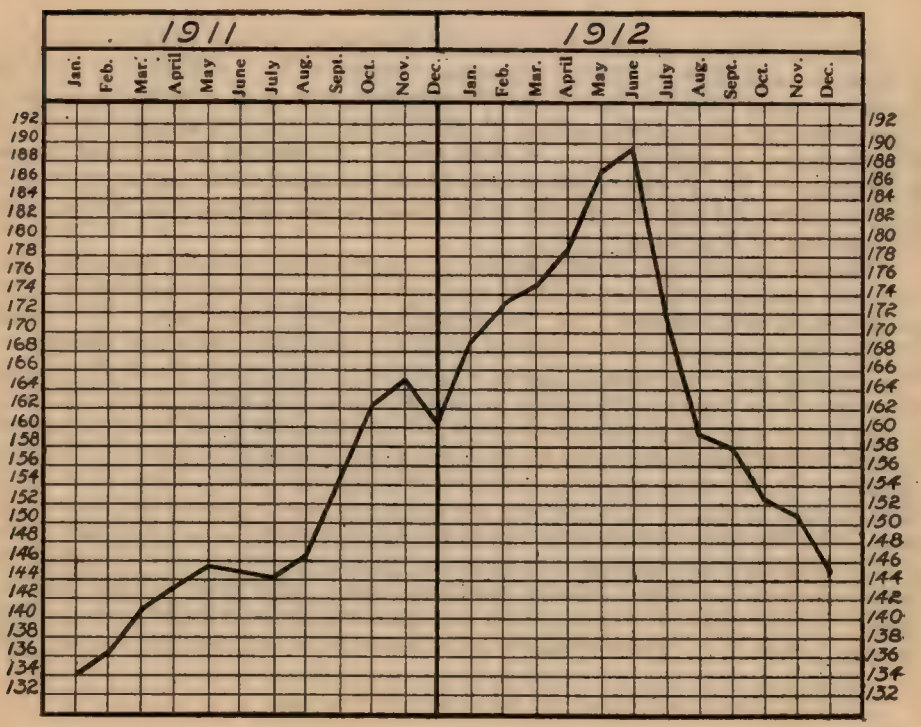
I.—Grains and Fodder.

It will be remembered that grain and fodder prices rose rapidly and almost continuously throughout 1911, the advance being especially pronounced in the autumn months. This tendency continued with unabated force in 1912 up to the month of June. The Department's index number covering 15 commodities, which was 134.0 in January, 1911, and 145.0 in June, 1911, stood at 160.3 in December. This had risen by June, 1912, to 189.7. A decline thereafter set in, which became rapid in the early autumn, the number for December being 144.8. The average for the year 1912, nevertheless, was 167.3, compared with 148.4 in 1911.

RELATIVE PRICES OF GRAIN AND FODDER, 1911 AND 1912

Commodities included: Barley, No. 3 Western; Barley, No. 2 Ontario; Bran; Corn, No. 3 Yellow; Flax, No. 1 Northwestern; Hay, No. 1, Montreal and Toronto; Oats, No. 2 White, Western; Oats, No. 2 White, Ontario; Peas, No. 2 Ontario; Rye, No. 2 Ontario; Shorts; Straw; Wheat, No. 1 Northern; and Wheat, No. 2 White, Ontario.

(Prices 1890-1899=100.)



The reason commonly alleged for the 1912 rise was the prevailing diminution in the 1911 world crop of cereals (accentuated in the case of Canada by a considerable falling off in quality). To this may be added the fact that the exceptional severity of the winter of 1911-1912 increased the demand for feed of all kinds, the fodder crops of 1911 having been especially light. The 1912 world yield on the other hand showed not only a considerable increase in quantity but a marked improvement in the quality of the Canadian product, and its appearance on the market caused an immediate weakening of prices. Though the spring was late, and the summer months unusually wet, harvesting, especially in Western Canada, proceeded on the whole under fair conditions.

The London Economist's summary for the year* is as follows:—

The chief features of the year were the somewhat unsatisfactory crops of Europe and North America in the autumn of 1911; the disappointment of expectations in the Argentine crop at the beginning of 1912; the excellent harvest in India during the spring; the steady improvement in the prospects of the American crops during the summer, combined with a deterioration in the agricultural position in Western Europe, owing to excessive rainfall; and the excellent outlook in Argentina at the close of the year, after the heavy crops of North America and the poor yield in Europe had made their influence felt upon the market. In addition to the crops, past, present, and to come, the market was affected by several other important factors operating through the supply of corn. In the first place, rapidly rising freights were bound to hinder shipments to importing countries, and to cause a rise of prices. A strike on the Argentine railways, the coal strike, the closing of the Dardanelles in April, and the hindering of shipments from the Black Sea in the autumn also combined to make the year a difficult one.

Exports of grain from the port of Montreal during the navigation season of 1912 amounted to 38,918,264 bushels, compared with 29,893,184 bushels in 1911.

A reference in detail to prices for particular grains is given in the following. As these are largely fixed in the world markets, the statistics of yields which chiefly influence Canadian conditions are added.

(*a*) Grains.

Wheat.—Widely different tendencies developed during 1912 in the prices of western and eastern grown Canadian wheat. No. 1, Manitoba Northern wheat averaged 95.3c a bushel at Winnipeg in January; under pressure of general scarcity the price reached $1.08 in June; with the advent of the new crop, however, in September, a decline set in, and as low as 78c was reached in December. No. 2 white Ontario wheat on the other hand averaged 91.4c in January, rose to $1.05-1.06 in the early summer, and declined to 90-91c in the closing week of December.

The abundance and good quality of the western yield as compared with the short Ontario crop may held to account for the different degrees to which the products were affected by the prevailing world conditions. In Eastern Canada the unusually severe winter of 1912, following the crop shortage of 1911, caused an exceptionally heavy demand for bran and shorts for feeding purposes. This was a large factor in the advance in Ontario wheat which occurred in the first six months of the year, the demand for flour being less potent. Freight congestion in the west at the same time hampered millers in obtaining supplies. In Western Canada, notwithstanding the grain blockade and the accumulation of stocks in elevators, the price advanced during the winter and spring months; United States stocks were much smaller than the year before, so that although low grades of Canadian wheat weakened as the supply on hand increased the higher grades remained steady and firm. Prices stiffened rapidly on the opening of navigation and maintained their high level until the new crop came on. Both Ontario and Western wheat declined as the crop

*From the "Commercial History and Review of 1912," p. 413.

was marketed; the world crop of 1912 proved much heavier than that of 1911, the Russian crop alone being estimated to show an advance of over 218,000,000 bushels above that of the previous year, while the United States crop was 110,000,000 bushels greater than in 1911. The scarcity of Ontario wheat, however, caused some rather pronounced fluctuations during the autumn months.

The average price of No. 1 Manitoba Northern wheat for the year was 97.44c as compared with 95.53c last year and $1.00 in 1910. The average price for No. 2 white Ontario wheat was 97.66c as compared with 84.29c last year and 98.1c in 1910.

The following table compiled by the International Agricultural Institute at Rome, and revised by the Publications Branch of the Department of Agriculture, Canada, up to the close of the year, shows the total estimated world production of wheat by leading countries in 1912, compared with that of 1911 and that of 1910:—

WHEAT PRODUCTION, 1910, 1911 AND 1912.

Country.	1912. Bushels.	1911. Bushels.	1910. Bushels.
Germany	160,226,000	149,412,000	141,885,000
Austria	69,639,000	58,887,000	57,589,000
Belgium	15,278,000	14,617,000	12,449,000
Bulgaria	63,750,000	72,005,000	42,247,000
Denmark	3,744,000	4,469,000	4,549,000
Spain	109,784,000	148,497,000	137,449,000
France	335,039,000	322,342,000	252,965,000
Great Britain and Ireland	57,641,000	64,313,000	56,593,000
Hungary	184,367,000	190,770,000	181,398,000
Italy	165,721,000	192,397,000	153,405,000
Luxemburg	664,000	626,000	623,000
Norway	276,000	270,000	315,000
Netherlands	4,608,000	5,566,999	4,371,000
Roumania	89,413,000	95,657,000	110,828,000
Russian Empire	727,043,000	509,503,000	775,691,000
Switzerland	3,178,000	3,524,000	2,756,000
Canada	199,236,000	215,851,000	149,990,000
United States	780,267,000	621,388,000	635,121,000
India	366,930,000	374,845,000	358,049,000
Japan	24,453,000	24,851,000	23,728,000
Algeria	27,172,000	36,596,000	39,375,000
Egypt	30,903,000	38,046,000	32,623,000
Tunis	4,226,000	8,635,000	4,042,000
Australia	79,080,000	71,868,000	95,112,000
Argentina	235,161,000	166,192,000	136,319,000
Total	3,687,799,000	3,391;077,000	3,409,475,000

Comparison of the 1911 figures with those of 1910 may be held to account for the high prices of the first half of 1912, and comparison of the 1912 figures with those of 1911 for the lower prices during the latter part of the past year. It may be noted that the Canadian 1911 wheat crop was greatly larger than that of 1910; prices nevertheless were higher during the marketing and winter seasons than at any time since 1907, which was in turn the highest on the records of the Department back to 1890. This may be attributed to the low grade of much of the Canadian crop and the decrease in the world's production. Comparing the 1912 Canadian crop with that of 1911, it will be seen that the yield was somewhat smaller; the crop however graded much higher. The decline in price followed the increase in estimated world production.

In the following supplementary table, supplied by the Department of

Agriculture, Canada, the figures for 1911 are official, while those for 1912 are taken from Dornbusch:—

Country.	1912. Bushels.	1911. Bushels.
Portugal	8,000,000	11,850,000
Servia	14,400,000	15,311,000
Sweden	7,600,000	8,234,000
Chile	18,000,000	38,581,000
New Zealand	8,000,000	7,916,000
Totals	56,000,000	81,892,000

The further supplementary estimates in the following are entirely from Dornbusch:—

Country.	1912. Bushels.	1911. Bushels.
Herzegovina and Bosnia	2,992,000	2,800,000
Turkey-in-Europe	136,000,000	136,000,000
Turkey-in-Asia	32,000,000	32,000,000
Greece	5,600,000	5,600,000
Cyprus and Malta	2,560,000	2,800,000
Mexico	9,600,000	10,400,000
Uruguay	10,000,000	5,984,000
Persia	16,000,000	13,600,000
The Cape	2,400,000	2,400,000
Totals	217,152,000	211,584,000

Oats.—No. 2 Canada western oats rose from 38c per bushel at Winnipeg in January to 46c in May, the latter being the high month of the year, though prices remained very firm until October. November and December witnessed a rapid decline, 29c being touched in the closing week of the year. No. 2 white Ontario oats at Toronto opened at 46c, rose to 52c in May and June, but had fallen to 38c in December. The scarcity of feed during the winter months was held largely accountable for the rise in January-June. Later, the wet weather caused considerable damage to the Ontario oat crop; the heavy western crop, however, tended to equalize the price movement. The average price for the year of western oats was 40.70c as compared with 36.451c last year and 34.812c in 1910. The average price of Ontario oats was 46.307c for the year as compared with 38.785c last year and 35.750c in 1910.

The subjoined table of oat production in leading countries and in the world during 1910, 1911, and 1912, will be of interest, though the export and import trade of Canada in oats is small. The Canadian 1911 crop showed an increase over that of 1910; a considerable portion of the western yield, however, was damaged by wet weather after threshing and did not come on the market. The British return is given below because of the fact that of 8,880,675 bushels of Canadian oats exported in 1911-12, some 7,014,645 bushels went to Great Britain.

OAT PRODUCTION, 1910, 1911 AND 1919.

	1912. Bushels.	1911. Bushels.	1910. Bushels.
Canada	361,733,000	348,586,000	304,000,000
United States	1,418,337,000	922,298,000	1,116,756,000
Russia	1,004,782,000	807,890,000	983,532,000
Great Britain	188,949,000	186,894,000	195,812,000
World	4,431,158,000	3,655,340,000	3,975,206,000

Barley.—No. 3 Canada Western barley held fairly steady to June, when a somewhat rapid decline set in which continued throughout July and August. Some recovery then ensued, but prices were again weak in December, the average being 45.9c as compared with 65.4c in January. The average price for the year was 57.78c as compared with 62.60c in 1911, and 46.66c in 1910. No. 2 Ontario barley strengthened during the first three months of the year and remained firm till July when prices declined. The average price for the year was 79.2c as compared with 69.5c last year and 54c in 1910. It will be remembered that barley reached a very high price in the autumn of 1911, as a result of unfavourable maturing weather and consequent scarcity of malting grades. No. 3 Western at Winnipeg reached the very high level of 72c at Winnipeg in the last week of April, 1911, the highest price previously in the record of the Department having been 69c in 1907. Ontario barley was up to 97-98c in February, the highest price previously being 65c-70c in 1907. In 1890, prices were almost as high, western barley being up to 65c and Ontario as high as 63-68c.

Canadian exports of barley (2,061,667 bushels in 1911-12) are about evenly divided between Great Britain and the United States. The following table shows production in 1910, 1911, and 1912, in leading countries and in the world:—

BARLEY PRODUCTION, 1910, 1911 AND 1912.

	1912.	1911.	1910.
Canada	44,014,000	40,631,000	45,000 00
United States	223,824,000	160,240,000	180,833,000
Russia	468,241,000	414,201,000	472,500,000
Great Britain	60,685,000	60,211,000	65,833,000
World	1,450,656,000	1,367,807,000	1,360,833,000

Flaxseed.—No. 1, Northwestern Manitoba flaxseed, which was $2.00 in the second week of January and still higher in June, had fallen to $1.05 in the closing weeks of December. The average price for the year was $1.708 compared with $2.221 last year and $2.042 in 1910. The crop was good and was harvested under favourable conditions. Although there was an exceptional demand for linseed oil, this did not offset the large amount of seed on the market during the autumn months. The remarkable increase in Canadian production in 1912 is shown in the following, the Canadian linseed crop being now one of the important factors in the world market:—

FLAX PRODUCTION, 1911 and 1912.

	1912.	1911.
Canada	21,682,000	7,867,000
United States	28,073,000	19,370,000
Russia	.....	21,549,000
India	25,648,000	22,544,000

Corn.—American No. 3, Yellow corn, advanced during the first five months of the year and remained steady until October, when a decline set in, the lowest quotation of the year occurring in December. The average price for the year was 76.12c compared with 62.50c in 1911 and 65.68c in 1910. The United States 1912 crop was exceptionally heavy, the excess as compared with 1911 being estimated at about 500,000,000 bushels.

CORN PRODUCTION, 1911 and 1912.

	1912.	1911.
Canada	16,570,000	18,773,000
United States	3,124,746,000	2,531,488,000
World	3,897,545,000	3,149,334,000

Peas.—No. 2 Ontario peas were very firm up to the middle of July when there was a sudden decline. In November, however, the high point was again reached, and December quotations closed strong. The average price was $1.12 compared with 85.97c in 1911 and 79.08c in 1910. The Ontario crop was estimated at 3,667,000 bushels, which is barely sufficient for local requirements.

Rye.—This grain was very firm during the first four months of the year, but declined thereafter, though there was some recovery throughout October, November and December. Prices, however, were weaker in the last month. The average price for the year was 85.94c as compared with 73.82c last year and 67.08c in 1910.

(*b*) FODDER.

Hay.—No. 1 Timothy hay at Montreal and Toronto remained fairly steady up to April. In May and June, however, a rapid rise occurred, prices in the latter month being $24.00-25.00 at Montreal and $21.00 at Toronto. By the close of the year Montreal prices had fallen to $14.75 and Toronto to $14.00. The average price for the year at Montreal was $17.25 compared with $13.20 last year and $13.625 in 1910. The average price at Toronto was $16.27 as compared with $13.147 last year and $13.688 in 1910. The highest prices previously recorded for hay were $18.00 at Montreal in December, 1907, and $17.50-18.50 at Toronto in the same month. The Ontario hay crop in 1911 was seriously affected by drought. Both in Ontario and Quebec, however, greatly improved conditions were reported in 1912. Foreign demand, especially from the United States, was a powerful factor in the spring of 1912.

HAY PRODUCTION, 1910, 1911 and 1912.

	1912.	1911.	1910.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Canada	72,000,000	55,000,000	69,000,000
United States	72,691,000	47,444,000	60,978,000

The exports of hay from the port of Montreal for the season 1912 amounted to 563,783 bales as compared with 853,962 bales last year, showing a decrease of 290,179 bales, and a decrease of 53,932 bales as compared with 1910.

Bran and shorts.—With the prevailing feed scarcity, bran and shorts rose rapidly during the spring months, bran touching $27.00 and shorts $29.00 per ton, f.o.b. at Toronto. The high price of milk and butter enabled these prices to be paid by farmers, though the lateness of the spring unusually prolonged the period of indoor feeding. There was a decline thereafter as the new crop of wheat came on. With the abundant forage crops and good pastures of the autumn, prices of bran and shorts had fallen to $21.00 and $24.50 respectively in December. The average price for bran was $23.79, as compared with $22.208 last year, and $20.645 in 1910. The average price for shorts was $26.16, compared with $23.917 in 1911 and $22.416 in 1910.

Straw.—Baled straw was firm during the first four months of 1912 and and $7.208 in 1910. Straw was very scarce on account of the drought in 1911. rose to $12.00, f.o.b. Toronto, in May and June. Thereafter a price of $10.50 prevailed. The average for the year was $10.00, compared with $6.479 in 1911 and $7.208 in 1910. Straw was very scarce on account of the drought in 1911.

Other feeding stuffs.—The enormous corn crop, the abundant linseed supplies, and the fairly heavy yields of roots, are further influences that will probably operate against rising prices under this heading in 1913.

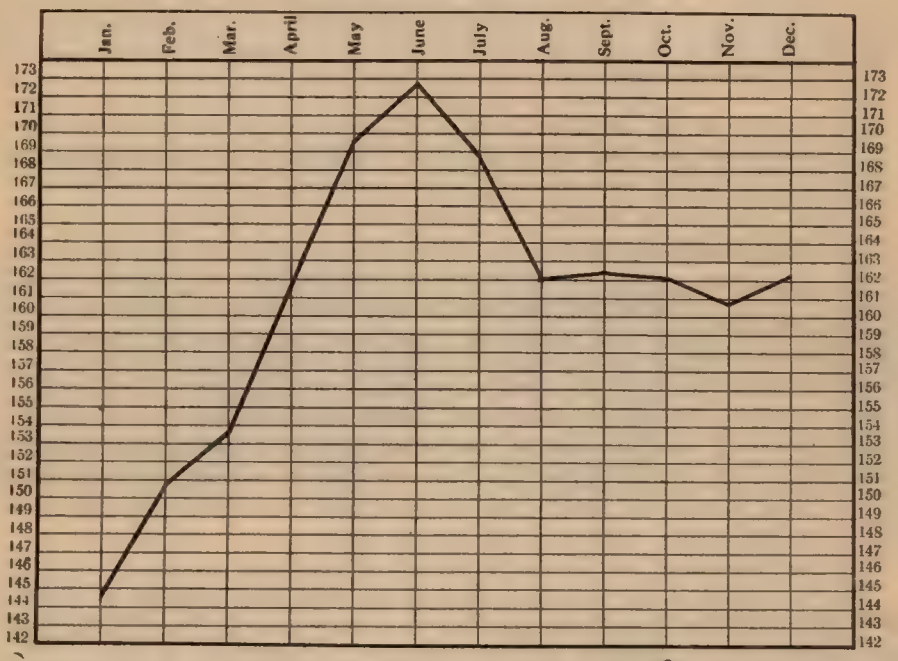
II.—Animals and Meats.

Judging by the seventeen products included in the Department's inquiry under this heading, prices rose in 1912 to within a narrow margin of the highest previously recorded. In 1910 the Department's index number for the group was 163.6, this being the highest by a considerable interval in any year since 1890. Last year the index number stood at 160.8, having dropped to 146.6 in 1911. Feed scarcity, a decrease in the number of animals offering, the exceptionally severe winter, and the prevailing active demand, were the causes commonly cited for the high prices of 1912. The lead in the upward movement was taken in 1912 by cattle and cattle products, which reached higher prices than ever before recorded, whereas hog products, though very high, did not quite attain the record figures of 1910. The following summary table of

Relative Prices of Animals and Meats, 1912

Commodities included: Cattle, Western and Ontario; Beef, hindquarters, forequarters, and plate; Hogs, live and dressed; Bacon; Hams; Pork, salt, mess; Lard; Sheep; Mutton; Lamb, dressed; Turkeys; Fowls.

(Prices 1890-1899=100.)



index numbers will indicate the fluctuations from month to month in the several groups:—

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Cattle Products	162.1	168.1	169.9	171.8	171.7	194.1	192.2	182.4	176.2	171.9	170.0	172.6
Hog Products.....	135.2	136.8	142.5	157.3	165.6	165.6	160.6	164.0	169.1	170.2	169.1	171.4
Sheep and Mutton.....	113.0	129.0	136.8	152.6	163.6	158.2	148.5	122.6	127.7	116.4	113.6	115.4
Poultry.....	167.2	173.1	162.3	153.5	153.5	153.5	153.5	153.5	153.5	175.8	178.4	173.1
All.....	144.6	150.8	153.5	161.2	169.5	172.9	168.8	162.0	162.4	162.0	160.7	162.2

On the subject of the live stock export trade, the 1912 report of the Montreal Board of Trade states:

"The exportation of live stock through the port of Montreal has practically ceased, the figures for the past season showing exports of only some 6,400 head of cattle, 178 head of sheep and 172 horses. Since 1903 the exports of cattle and sheep have declined almost steadily, this decline being accounted for chiefly by the largely increased consumption in Canada, and, with regard to cattle, to the scarcity in the United States, a large proportion of the total exports of Canada going to the United States instead of to the British market. Unless Canadian farmers turn their attention to mixed farming rather than as is now

largely the case, in the West at least, to the raising of grain, it would almost seem as if the time is not far distant when Canada will require to import meats as she now does several other articles of food consumption."

EXTORTS OF LIVESTOCK FROM MONTREAL, 1909-1912:

Port	1912		1911		1910		1909	
	Cattle	Sheep	Cattle	Sheep	Cattle	Sheep	Cattle	Sheep
Liverpool	2,860	.....	12,245	2,973	24,546	305	33,975	1,345
London	2,448	.....	24,483	511	33,106	.....	38,305	60
Glasgow	517	.....	5,112	.....	10,211	.....	15,337	.....
Calais	284	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manchester	.....	.....	3,660	.....	4,684	.....	6,671	.....
Havre	.....	.....	364	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Africa	65	178	92	341	14	248	6	211
New Zealand	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	6,184	178	45,956	3,825	72,561	553	94,294	1,616

A more detailed statement of price conditions during 1912 is as follows:—

(*a*) CATTLE AND CATTLE PRODUCTS.

Cattle.—Western Butchers' prime cattle advanced steadily and rapidly during the first six months of 1912. An average price of $4.875 in January became one of $6.875 in June. There was a decline to August, but prices had stiffened again to $6.22 by December. Similarly, choice Ontario steers at Toronto went up from $6.47 in January to $7.78 in June, declined thereafter until November, and closed at $6.375. The average price for western prime cattle was $5.84 in 1912, compared with $5.098 in 1911, and $4.960 in 1910. Choice Ontario Butchers' steers averaged $6.758 in 1912, compared with $5.906 in 1911, and $6.514 in 1910.

The short fodder crop of 1911 led to the slaughter of an unusually large number of cattle in the autumn of that year, with the result that the early months of 1912 witnessed considerably curtailed supplies of animals. Cattle, moreover, went into the barns thin, as a result of the poor pasturage of 1911. The cold winter accentuated these conditions by increasing the consumption of feed at a time when it was unusually scarce and dear. Transportation difficulties were another unfavourable feature. The lateness of the spring prolonged the period of high prices. Grass fed cattle, however, did exceptionally well throughout the summer and autumn, though inadequacy of supplies kept prices on the whole firm, only inferior cattle being abundant. The decline in July may be attributed to a short period of hot weather. The early autumn decline may be regarded as a feature which is normal under favourable crop conditions, prices stiffening with the setting in of winter.

On the whole, cattle prices during 1912 were the highest on record. Choice Butchers' cattle at Toronto were as high as $7.75-8.20 at the end of June, the highest price previously recorded being $6.75-7.10 in July, 1910. Western cattle were up to $6.50-7.25 at the end of June, the highest previously recorded being $5.50-6.50 in June, 1910. The number of cattle, as well as of other animals for food, has been declining during the past few years; as population meanwhile has been increasing rapidly, the proportional decline as between supplies and demand has been considerably greater. This is illustrated in the following table which shows the numbers of cattle by provinces on June 30th of each year back to 1908, as estimated by the Department of Agriculture:—

Number of Cattle on Farms, June 30.

	1912.	1911.	1910.	1909.	1908.
Ontario—					
Milch cows	1,235,000	1,234,500	1,243,680	1,260,572	1,301,840
Other cattle	1,462,000	1,558,600	1,629,364	1,771,433	1,916,098
Quebec—					
Milch cows	875,800	872,800	856,151	856,579	884,896
Other cattle	607,400	609,200	600,277	622,888	668,693
Alberta—					
Milch cows	143,200	134,000	124,470	116,371	110,357
Other cattle	948,400	956,300	926,937	910,547	934,326
Saskatchewan—					
Milch cows	146,500	143,600	138,455	124,186	119,375
Other cattle	453,300	444,700	431,164	391,789	378,248
Manitoba—					
Milch cows	158,900	161,200	164,746	167,442	173,546
Other cattle	280,000	293,300	314,995	333,752	357,988
Nova Scotia—					
Milch cows	152,600	151,700	148,948	147,663	143,362
Other cattle	179,000	180,900	180,189	182,507	190,907
New Brunswick—					
Milch cows	125,500	123,300	122,136	122,577	127,419
Other cattle	110,000	110,500	110,389	113,850	123,081
Prince Edward Island—					
Milch cows	52,600	55,500	55,365	53,915	52,650
Other cattle	53,500	56,500	57,648	58,013	60,495
British Columbia—					
Milch cows	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other cattle	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canada—					
Milch cows	2,890,100	2,876,600	2,853,950	2,849,306	2,917,746
Other cattle	4,093,600	4,210,000	4,260,963	4,384,779	4,629,836

It will be of interest to note that total receipts of cattle at the Winnipeg stock yards have declined by nearly 70,000 head in the past four years. The returns are:—

1906	130,426
1907	100,200
1908	170,088
1908	169,458
1910	190,517
1911	102,726
1912	101,044

Beef.—Dressed hindquarters of beef at Toronto went up steeply in the opening weeks of the year, and after an interval of sagging prices advanced again with extreme rapidity in the month of June. There was a decline in the autumn to approximately the level of January. The rise in January was from $11.00-11.50 to $12.50-13.50, a level which was again attained in May after a

fall in March and April; in June and July the price touched $14.00-15.00, the subsequent decline being to $11.50-12.00 in November and December. Dressed forequarters at Toronto followed much the same course, except that the decline during the spring was less pronounced, and the rise during the summer relatively greater. The rise was from $7.00-8.00 in January to $9.50-10.50 in July, and the decline was to $7.25-8.25 in December. Plate beef at Montreal rose from $7.50 to $8.00 in March and from $8.00 to $8.75 in May, the latter price holding to the end of the year.

The average price of Toronto dressed hindquarters for 1912 was $12.903, compared with $11.063 in 1911, and $11.416 in 1910. The high price of the year, $14.00-15.00, was the highest yet recorded in any year, the previous high record being $12.00-13.50 in the summer of 1910. The record for forequarters, $9.00-10.75, in May, 1910, was not quite reached in 1912, the highest point in the latter year being $9.50-10.50 in July, while the average price for 1912 was $8.563, compared with $7.458 in 1911, and $8.000 in 1910. The average price of plate beef for the year was $8.312, compared with $8.083 in 1911, and $8.83 in 1910.

The cold weather of the beginning of the year stimulated the demand for meats at a time when cattle were scarce; this lessened in the early spring and with the cheapening of dairy products. The high prices of June was largely attributed to the cattle scarcity above dealt with.

Veal went up in January and remained on the new high level throughout the year. The number of calves on the market has been increasing of late compared with previous years. This has been attributed to a combination of circumstances, including high prices, dearness of feed, increasing farm wages and other expenses of rearing, and the increasing number of milk cows. The average price of veal for the year was $10.230 compared with $9.875 in 1911 and $10.145 in 1910.

(*b*) Hogs and Hog Products.

Hogs, live.—Hogs f.o.b. at Toronto rose steadily and rapidly during the first half of 1912. A quotation of $5.90 in the opening week of January was $8.50-8.65 in the closing week of May. Some recession followed, but in September the high point of $8.75-8.85 was reached. Prices went down afterwards to $7.90 in the closing week of December. The average for the year was $7.686 compared with $6.615 in 1911 and $8.483 in 1910. Hog prices in 1912 were never before equalled except in 1910, when a quotation of $9.40-9.60 was recorded in April. Reduction of stocks, especially of brood sows, in the autumn of 1911, and feed scarcity in the ensuing winter, were important factors in the situation. The number of hogs in the country relatively to population has been declining, as the following table will show:—

Number of Swine on Farms, June 30.

	1912.	1911.	1910.	1909.	1908.
Ontario	1,335,000	1,469,800	1,481,058	1,586,565	1,947,183
Quebec	656,900	697,500	651,415	670,042	751,336
Alberta	175,200	149,400	143,560	139,270	115,769
Saskatchewan	156,700	130,300	125,788	131,757	141,264
Manitoba	132,100	135,800	142,312	172,374	192,489
New Brunswick	91,400	93,000	91,250	94,140	98,062
Nova Scotia	67,600	70,000	69,958	70,508	74,063
Prince Edward Island	41,500	46,400	48,623	47,853	49,692
British Columbia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canada	2,656,400	2,792,200	2,753,964	2,912,509	3,369,858

Hogs, dressed.—Prices rose at Toronto from $8.75-9.25 in January to $12.50-13.00 in September and October. They were back to $11.25 in the closing week of December. In addition to a prevailing scarcity of live hogs, the demand from the packers was continuously active. High prices of cattle and beef, which may be said to have been dominating features of the meat market of 1912, influenced the price of this product. All meats, however, were equally affected by feed scarcity and active demand.

Bacon.—English boneless breakfast bacon, which held at the comparatively low price of 14-14½c in January and February, advanced ½c per pound in March, and another 1½c per pound in April. The advance continued in May and June, and though there was a slight recession later, an average of 18c was reached in October, this rising to 18½c in November and 19.6c in December. The average for the year was 16.8c compared with 15.875c in 1911 and 19.062c in 1910. English market conditions and the high price of hogs were governing factors.

Hams showed much the same tendency as bacon. A medium sized ham which was selling at 14½c in January reached 17c in May, and after some recession closed at 17c in December.

Salt pork.—Heavy Canada short cut mess pork went up from $22.50 in January and February, to $26.00 in May, to $28.00 in September, and to $29.00 in November and December. The average price for the year was $25.634, compared with $23.375 in 1911, and $29.312 in 1910. Salt pork was scarce in the autumn months.

Lard.—Pure lard, in tierces, opened at 11¾c in January, rose to 12c in February, reached 13¼c in April, and went to 14c in May. After some weakness the price touched 14c in September and closed at 14½-14¾c in December.

(c) Sheep, Mutton and Lamb.

Sheep.—Ewes went up from $3.50-3.85 in the first week of January to $5.50-8.00 in May. Losses from the severe winter were exceptionally heavy. The price, however, declined to $4.00-5.50 in June, and was for the most part downward the rest of the year, December closing on approximately the same level as January. The average weekly quotation for 1912 was $4.893, compared with $4.159 in 1911, and $4.744 in 1910.

Mutton.—Dressed mutton reflected prevailing tendencies. The price went steadily upward during the first six months of the year, the advance being over 45% between January and June. By the end of the year, however, the price was a little lower than in January.

Lamb.—Dressed lamb varied in much the same way as mutton. An average price of $11.00 in January compared with one of $11.75 in December, but as high as $17.00 per cwt. at Toronto was reached in the spring and early summer.

NUMBER OF SHEEP ON FARMS JUNE 30.

	1912.	1911.	1910.	1909.	1908.
Ontario	888,700	975,400	1,032,227	1,118,945	1,205,630
Quebec	519,800	533,400	549,068	570,342	600,992
Nova Scotia	343,200	351,000	358,263	361,444	373,392
Alberta	181,000	179,200	179,067	171,422	161,979
New Brunswick	179,300	190,800	203,620	215,289	230,502
Saskacthewan	111,800	111,300	135,360	129,630	116,438
Prince Edward Island	104,500	108,600	110,599	109,244	113,206
Manitoba	32,300	29,600	30,266	29,074	29,265
British Columbia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canada	2,360,600	2,389,300	2,598,470	2,705,390	2,831,404

(*d*) POULTRY.

Turkeys during the Christmas marketing season were considerably higher in 1912 than in 1911, the dry weather of the latter year having been favourable to growth compared with conditions in this respect in 1912. The heavy demand from the western markets tended to accentuate this condition.

Feed scarcity brought heavy supplies of fowls on the market early in 1912, and cold storage stocks kept the price down during the summer. At the Christmas season, however, prices were somewhat higher than at the same period in 1911.

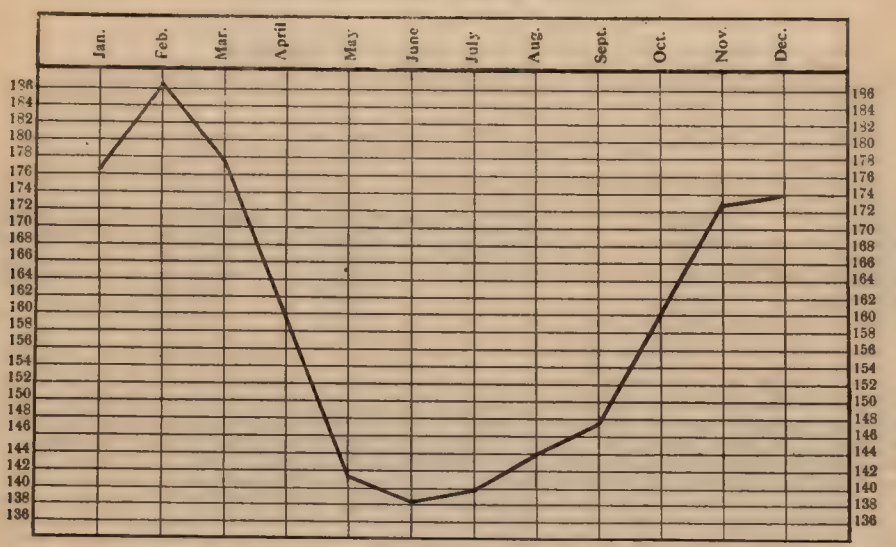
III.—Dairy Products.

Dairy products were never so high priced in Canada as in the year just passed. The Department's index number covering three grades of butter, three

RELATIVE PRICES OF DAIRY PRODUCTS, 1912*.

Commodites included: Butter (Creamery); Butter (Dairy); Cheese (Western Coloured); Milk (f.o.b. Montreal, Toronto and Victoria); Eggs, fresh and storage.

(Average Price 1890-1899=100.)



*Note that horizontal lines are two index numbers apart. This minimizes the steepness of the price-line by one-half.

of milk, two of eggs, and one of cheese, stood at 159.0 compared with 136.2 in 1911 and 135.7 in 1910, the last being the highest point previously reached. In no other group of Canadian farm products were the feed scarcity of 1911 and the enhanced demand of 1912 so far reaching in their effects.

Canadian exports of dairy products declined $5,000,000 in value in 1912, compared with 1911, and were probably the smallest in the case of butter since 1850.* Imports of butter greatly exceeded exports, amounting to 6,694,722 lbs. during the year ended Nov. 30, 1912. Canada, however, has been an importer of butter for over twenty years, and no decline in the industry is indicated. It is estimated that Canada is consuming over thirty million dollars' worth a year more of dairy products than ten years ago. The western market has in particular greatly expanded, and the consumption of milk and sweet cream in the cities has increased. It was estimated that the producers of butter and cheese received at least $4,500,000 more in 1912 than in 1911.

Certain statistics of the Census of 1911 with regard to the dairying industry in Canada have a bearing on prices. The quantity of butter made in 1910 was 60,698,165 pounds, having a value of $15,645,845. This is 28,631,426 pounds more than in 1900, and the value is more by $8,404,873. The quantity of cheese made was 220,833,268 pounds, which is more than at the previous census by over 20,000,000 pounds, but the value is less by $635,000. The total value of butter, cheese and condensed milk in 1910 was $39,047,840, and in 1900 it was $29,731,922, being an increase of 31.33 per cent. in ten years. The average price of factory butter was 20 cents per pound and of cheese 10.06 cents per pound, in 1900, whilst in 1910 the average price of butter was 24.1 cents per pound and of cheese only 10.79 cents per pound.

For an excellent review of the cheese and butter trade of Canada during 1912, with statistics of exports, prices, etc., for 1912 and previous years, see the "Commercial Review" of the Montreal Gazette, 1912, pp. 99-126.

Butter.—The three lines of butter quoted by the Department averaged as follows: Finest Creamery at Montreal, 29.367c, compared with 25.119c last

*The export trade for 1912, 1911 and 1910 is shown in the following:—

Products.	1912.	1911.	1910.
Cheese, lbs.	140,837,605	168,256,026	182,893,660
Butter, lbs.	552,160	9,753,386	3,736,369
Casein, lbs.	328,543	1,172,263	.....
Condensed Milk, lbs.	238,729	6,209,162	7,655,939
Milk, Fresh, gals.	4,280	291,250	.....
Cream, gals.	606,168	1,075,765	1,651,972

The report for 1912 of the Montreal Produce Merchants' Association states: "The season of 1912 will go down in history as the year which saw the passing of the export butter trade, there being only seventy packages exported, and these to South Africa, in 1912, as against 134,000 packages in 1911. The value of the cheese and butter exported in 1911 was estimated at $23,299,395.00 as against $17,312,844.00 for 1912, showing a reduction in value of $5,895,551.00. While our export butter trade during 1912 amounted to practically nothing, our trade with the Canadian Northwest and British Columbia showed quite a substantial increase, representing a total of nearly 175,000 packages. While the receipts of butter into Montreal during the past season show a reduction of about 22,000 packages of butter and 54,000 boxes of cheese, increased consumption of milk and cream in the large consuming centres would easily account for this shortage."

year, and 24.9c in 1910; Creamery Solids at Toronto, 29.182c, compared with 23.611e in 1911, and 23.937c in 1910; Dairy Prints at Toronto, 26.317c, compared with 20.673c last year, and 21.875c in 1910. March was the high month for all three and June the low. Scarcity of feed, diminished productivity of cows resulting from the cold winter, and the high price of milk and cream in the cities, united to lessen the butter supply. Importations of butter from New Zealand via Great Britain were a novel factor in eastern Canadian markets during the winter of 1912. The backward spring maintained the high price period to an unusually late date. It is significant that the usual summer decline in this product was not so marked in 1912 as in previous years,* though pasturage was exceptionally abundant, and production on a heavy scale. This was attributed to the increased demand from the western provinces and the large amounts which were placed in storage. Autumn prices also kept advancing till December, when they eased off. It was reported that western buyers placed large orders during the autumn for New Zealand butter to be delivered during the approaching winter.

Cheese.—Prices after stiffening in February and March were easier for the rest of the year. Western Coloured averaged 12.85c in December, compared with 15.2c in January. The average for the year was 13.92c, compared with 12.578c in 1911, and 12.726c in 1910. It will be remembered that cheese prices went up rapidly in the autumn of 1911 as a result of the dry summer in Europe as well as in America. This tendency was accelerated in the opening months of 1912, bringing the level higher than previously recorded by the Department. The index number for cheese was 143.4 in 1912, compared with 131.1 in 1910, the highest previous year.

Milk.—Prices of milk were never so high in Canada as in 1912. At Montreal the price for the winter months was 20c per gallon, the same as in the preceding year, but summer prices were fixed at 16c per gallon compared with 15c in 1911. For the winter of 1912-1913 the price was set at 22c, a level previously reached only in 1908. At Toronto, the price of an eight gallon can was $1.70 during the opening months of 1912, as compared with $1.45 the previous year. The price during the summer was $1.27 as compared with $1.15-$1.25 the previous year. Winter prices for 1912-1913 were set at $1.62, as a result of the good pastures and increased fodder yield of 1912. At Winnipeg the price of a ten gallon can was $2.00 in January and February, declining to $1.50 in the summer but rising to $2.10 in the last three months of the year. The average for the year was $1.854, compared with $1.725 in 1911. The price at Victoria, B.C., was 35c per gallon throughout the year, compared with 30c in 1911 and 25c in 1910.

Eggs were higher in 1912 than ever previously recorded by the Department. Fresh eggs at Montreal averaged 32.397c, compared with 27.250c in 1911, and 26.8c in 1910. At Toronto the average for good stock was 25.68c, as compared with 21.122c in 1911, and 22.604c in 1910. The closing weeks of 1911 saw a general scarcity of eggs; this led to an early exhaustion of storage stocks, the cold weather having stopped supplies. High meat prices tended to raise egg prices at various times during 1912. Heavy storage and speculative demands were reported in the autumn months.

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*The June, 1912, price of Creamery at Montreal was 25-26c, compared with 22c in 1911, and 23-24c in 1910.

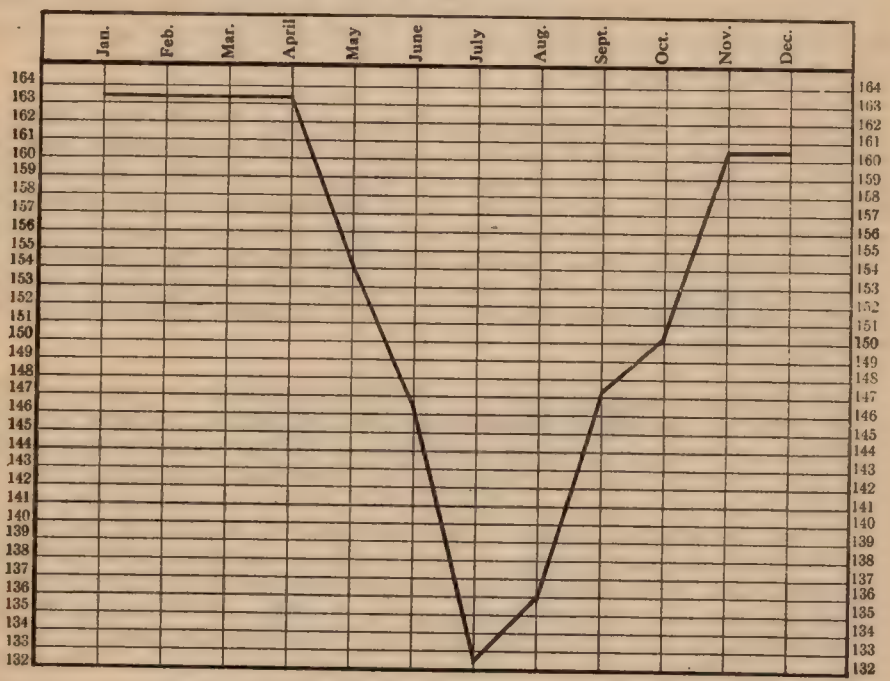
IV.—Fish.*

Fish prices from a consumer's standpoint underwent a considerable advance in 1912, the Department's price percentage, which covers ten products, having moved up to 155.7 from 143.6 in 1911. The most important advance was in canned salmon, though lobsters were no less strongly upward. Fresh halibut was also considerably higher. A feature of the year not reflected to any extent in the Canadian home market was the decline in the price paid to Nova Scotia fishermen for dry codfish shipped chiefly to the West Indies.

Relative Prices on Prepared Fish, 1912

Commodities included: Cod, dry; Haddock, dry; Mackerel, salted; Herring, salted; Salmon, canned; Lobsters, canned.

(Prices 1890-1899=100.)



*The tables of prices of Atlantic fish products published in Part I have been considerably extended in the present report. The original investigation of the Department covered only dry cod, dry haddock, fresh halibut, fresh and canned lobsters, salted mackerel, and salted herring, all at wholesale. To these have been added in the present report two series of quotations, namely, (1) Tables of prices paid to fishermen for fresh, dried, and green fish; and (2) Tables of prices listed by wholesalers for fresh, frozen, smoked, and otherwise cured fish. Under the first heading, namely, prices paid to fishermen, the following products are quoted: (1) Fresh fish at Canso, including cod, haddock, hake, pollock, halibut, salmon, mackerel, herring, and swordfish; (2) Dry fish at Canso, including cod, haddock, hake, and pollock; (3) Green fish at Canso, including cod, haddock, hake, and pollock; (4) Fresh fish at Halifax, including cod, haddock, hake, pollock, halibut, mackerel, herring, salmon, and lobsters; (5) Dried fish at Halifax, including cod, haddock, hake, pollock, mackerel, herring, and alewives. In the second series, namely, those of prices listed by wholesalers to the retail trade, the following additional products are covered: (1) Fresh fish at Canso, including cod, cod steak, haddock, pollock, salmon, and soles; (2) fresh fish at Halifax, including halibut, cod, haddock, herring, mackerel, lobsters, and oysters; (3) Frozen fish at Halifax, including halibut, eels, herring, and mackerel; (4) smoked fish at Halifax, including finnan haddies, fillets, salmon, and kippers; (5) Finnan haddies at Canso; (6) Miscellaneous cured fish at Halifax, including boneless codfish, tongues and sounds, and salt mackerel.

Where the price of this product touched $7.00 per quintal in 1911—the highest figure recorded by the Department—about the highest price paid in 1912 was $6.35.

On the Atlantic coast, rough weather made fishing irregular from April to December, and caused heavy losses of gear of all kinds. On the Pacific coast, on the other hand, the weather throughout was good for fishing. Notwithstanding the unfavourable weather conditions on the Atlantic, and the usual troubles arising from lack of bait and the presence of dogfish, the results in the aggregate compare most favourably with those for the corresponding period in the preceding year, during the four best months of which the weather conditions were excellent. The estimated total value of the landings in their fresh state for the 1912 period was $15,370,110, while that for the 1911 period was $14,433,025.

The following statistics of sea fish caught and landed in Canada during the nine months ended Dec. 31, 1912, with comparative figures for 1911, are from the December bulletin of the Department of Marine and Fisheries:—

SEA FISH LANDED, 1911 AND 1912.

KINDS OF FISH.	1912		1911	
	Caught and Landed in a Fresh or Green State.		Caught and Landed in a Fresh or Green State.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		$		$
Salmon ..... Cwts.	4,179	29,531	7,300	62,000
Lobsters ..... "	16,910	172,096	22,894	188,573
Cod ..... "	20,891	39,416	22,181	39,428
Haddock ..... "	28,227	43,555	51,502	88,672
Hake and Cusk ..... "	7,472	5,599	6,852	6,697
Pollock ..... "	1,283	1,178	1,561	1,514
Herring ..... "	11,137	13,981	26,368	30,434
Mackerel ..... "	100	400	29	348
Alewives ..... "	3	2	.....	.....
Sardines ..... "	210	210	250	400
Halibut ..... "	10,670	79,993	1,819	9,542
Soles ..... "	151	555	105	420
Flounders ..... "	425	948	526	1,007
Skate ..... "	57	75	59	63
Smelts ..... "	30,782	123,063	24,030	106,385
Devil Fish ..... "	8	80	72	504
Tom Cod ..... "	5,120	4,221	5,132	5,251
Whiting ..... "	22	89	42	210
Oysters ..... Brls.	554	2,193	559	4,355
Clams ..... "	11,000	14,939	4,811	5,555
Crabs, Cockles, Shrimps, etc. ..... Cwts.	59	288	304	1,150
Squid (bait fish) ..... Brls.	90	180	110	300
Total values	.....	532,592	.....	552,808

Cod.—The wholesale price of market size dry cod at Canso, N.S., was very high from January to May (6½c), but was easier during the summer. In November and December it again rose to 6c. The average price was 5.750c, compared with 5.623c in 1911, and 5.041c in 1910. The price paid to fishermen at Canso for fresh cod was higher than in 1911, but at Halifax little change was shown. For green cod at Canso the price paid to fishermen ranged from $2.00 to $2.50, whereas the range in 1911 was $1.75 to $2.50. For dry cod the price to fishermen at Halifax showed a decline, ranging from $5.00 to $6.00,

as compared with $6.75 to $7.00 in 1911. The Lunenburg fleet was somewhat delayed in sailing and the catch fell considerably below that of 1911. A few cargoes sold as high as $6.35 early in the year, and again later during a period of poor deliveries due to bad weather, but lower Newfoundland prices and weakness in Porto Rico markets brought prices down as above stated. At the close of the year, $6.00 was regarded as high and $5.50 as more likely to rule during the winter of 1913. Stocks were estimated at 70,000 quintals, all in first hands. The exceptionally heavy Norway catch of cod in 1912 was prevented from breaking the market by the prevailing scarcity in southern Europe and by labour shortage in Norway. At the end of the year, however, Norway was reported to be holding 150,000 quintals more fish than in 1911. English production of dry fish fell off in 1912, in part owing to the coal strike and in part to slack fishing.

The price of cod oil, ex vessel, was 24c at Canso as compared with 25c in the opening months of 1911 and 22c during the latter part of that year. At Halifax early in 1911 a price of 30c prevailed; this rose to 35c, on which level it remained during the opening months of 1912, falling later to 25c.

Haddock.—Dry haddock f.o.b. at Canso was quoted at 5c per pound until May, when the price dropped to 4½c. Still further declines followed until August, when the price stood at 3c. It had recovered to 4c in December. The average for the year was 4.167c, compared with 4.333c in 1911 and 3.750c in 1910. Fishermen received from 1c to 2c per pound for fresh haddock at Canso —about the same price as in 1911—and from 1c to 2½c at Halifax—a somewhat lower market than that of the previous year. For dry haddock fishermen received $3.50-4.25 per cwt. at Halifax, compared with $4.75-5.00 in 1911. The catch was larger than in 1911.

Mackerel.—Salt mackerel held at 10c per pound for the first five months, but fell to 6c during the summer, recovering at the end of the year to 10c. The average was 9c compared with 8.7c in 1911. The catch was only fair, though better than that of 1911, and some improvement in size was noted at points. The fluctuations of fresh and frozen mackerel may be noted in the tables.

Herring.—A price of 2½c held throughout the year, except in May, June and July, when there was a fall to 2c. The average was 2.375c, compared with 2.5c last year, and 2.333c in 1910. The catch of herring was considerably greater than that of 1911, and there was a larger amount put under salt.

Lobsters.—Canned lobsters were steady at 32c per pound at Canso, a somewhat higher average than that of 1911. The price paid to fishermen at Canso was considerably higher than in 1911, but was about the same at Halifax. Wholesalers' prices at Canso for fresh lobsters for the four months, April to July, averaged 12.75c, compared with 8.25c in 1911. The catch showed a falling off.

Halibut.—Fresh halibut averaged 10.33c wholesale at Canso, compared with 8.45c in 1911. Prices paid to fishermen for this product were much higher than in 1911. On the Pacific coast, notwithstanding increasing fleets, the supply was unequal to the demand. The 1912 catch showed an increase over that of 1911.

For prices of *hake, pollock, salmon, swordfish, soles, oysters, eels, fillets, finnan haddies, kippers, tongues* and *sounds* and *boneless codfish,* see tables in Part I. On the whole, prices have had an upward tendency in 1912. Quotations in previous years back to 1909 for these products (now included for the first time in this annual review) may be found in the special report on Comparative Prices in Canada and the United States, issued by the Department in 1911. (See pp. 232-272.) Pollock and sardines were poor

catches, and the oyster catch was about 6,000 bbls. short of that of 1911. The Atlantic salmon catch, however, exceeded that of the previous year by over 4,000 cwt.

Salmon trout and white fish.—Fresh salmon trout averaged 11.208c at Toronto, compared with 11.17c last year, while white fish averaged 11.375c, compared with 10.83c.

Canned salmon.—The price of this important food product in 1912 was the highest ever recorded, having virtually doubled in the past ten years. "Horseshoe Brand" of Sockeye salmon averaged $8.52, compared with $7.08 in 1911. A 1912 price of $7.25 for Cohoe salmon compared with one of $6.00 in 1911. Pinks, however, were lower, selling at $3.50 in 1912 as compared with $4.00 in 1911. Stocks of Sockeye were low in 1912. Stocks are usually lowest and catches smallest in years preceding the "big runs" which occur every fourth year, the last being in 1909. The following statistics of the British Columbia salmon pack for 1910, 1911 and 1912 will be of interest in this connection:—

TOTAL PACKS OF B.C. SALMON, 1910, 1911 AND 1912.

	1911	1910	1909
Fraser River	301,344	223,148	567,203
Skeena River	254,410	222,035	140,739
Naas River	65,684	39,720	40,990
Rivers Inlet	101,066	129,398	91,014
Outlying	226,461	147,900	127,974
Totals	948,965	762,201	967,920

By varieties, the 1912 pack was distributed as follows:—

	Cases
Sockeyes	444,762
Red Springs	62,345
White Springs	18,092
Cohoes	165,309
Pink	247,743
Chums	58,325

The rapid expansion of the foreign demand for Canadian canned salmon has had the effect of decreasing supplies available for home consumption. The scarcity of tall tins, for which the demand in Canada is greatest, was especially marked in 1912.

V.—Other Foods.

The forty-nine articles under this heading include Fruits and Vegetables, Breadstuffs, Tea and Coffee, Sugar, and Miscellaneous Groceries. There has been a considerable increase in prices during 1912, the Department's index number having moved up from 120.9 in 1911 to 126.0. Fresh vegetables, flour and sugar were leading factors in the rise, a decline being shown in fruits.

(A) Fruits and Vegetables.*

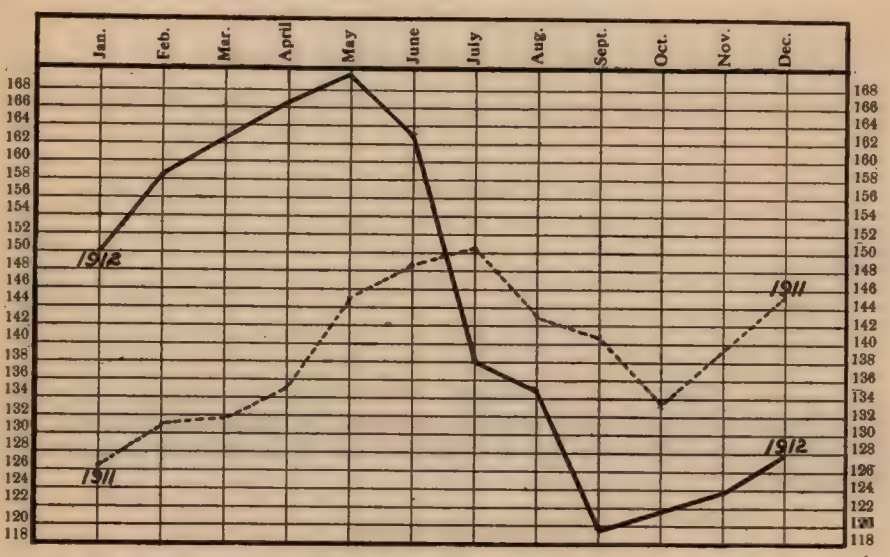
Under this heading are included: (1) Fresh fruits, (a) native, and, (b) foreign; (2) Dried fruits; (3) Fresh vegetables; and (4) Canned vegetables.

Broadly speaking, Canadian-grown fresh fruits were lower priced in 1912 than in 1911. The feature of the year in Canada was the prevailing wet weather which caused considerable deterioration in soft fruits. Yields, however, were heavy, though they came on the market about two weeks later than usual. Foreign grown fruit, except oranges, on the other hand, was slightly higher. This was a legacy from the 1911 crop, California yields in 1912 being heavy. Dried fruits (apples, currants, raisins and prunes) were also higher, though declining in the closing months of the year as a result of the heavy California crop above mentioned and the large offerings of low grade fruit to Canadian evaporators. Fresh Canadian vegetables were considerably higher than in 1911, especially beans and potatoes, both of which reached record levels. Canned vegetables showed a slight advance. Summing up for the whole group of fruits and vegetables as represented by 24 series of quotations, an advance in price equal to nearly four per cent. was shown in 1912 as compared with 1911, the Department's price percentage having moved up from 129.9 to 134.1, and this in spite of the fact that prices were unusually high in 1911.

Relative Prices of Fruits and Vegetables, 1911 and 1912.§

Commodities included: Fresh Fruits: Apples; Cherries; Grapes; Peaches; Pears; Plums; Raspberries; Strawberries; Bananas; Lemons; Oranges; Dried Fruits: Evaporated Apples; Currants; Patras; Raisins, Sultanas; Fresh Vegetables; Beans, hand-picked; Onions, Canadian Red; Potatoes (Montreal and Toronto); Turnips; Tomatoes; Canned Vegetables: Corn; Peas; Tomatoes.

(Average Price 1890-1899=100.)



§Note that the horizontal lines above are two index numbers apart, thus minimizing the steepness of the price-lines by one-half. As the articles in the list of Fruits and Vegetables differ from month to month, especially in the summer and autumn, the 1912 line does not indicate comparative price levels but only the approximate course of cost of living tendencies in this department. The 1911 line is added in order to enable strict comparison to be made each month with the corresponding month in the previous year.

*The tables of Canadian Fresh Fruits and Vegetables published in Part I of the report have been enlarged by the addition of statistics illustrating the prices paid by canners to growers for large lots.

(1) Fresh Fruits, (a) Native.

Apples.—Winter varieties of the 1911 crop were considerably lower, as quoted by wholesale dealers at Toronto from January to May, than in the preceding year, which saw very high prices. The same holds true of the prices quoted for 1912 fall varieties, early and late, and early winter varieties. The general average price of all varieties covered by the Department shows a decline of about 60c a barrel compared with 1911.

The crop year of 1912 in apples varied in different localities, but yields were on the whole larger than was expected in the opening weeks of the season. The wet weather caused an exceptional amount of scab. From the standpoint of many local buyers the year was not a profitable one as the prices paid in some cases early in the season were higher than subsequent markets justified, the demand in Great Britain showing a considerable decline in November. Another feature was the disinclination of British dealers to make the usual money advances to small Canadian buyers; this embarrassed several and many small growers found it impossible to make sales. The co-operative associations on the other hand had a fair year, notwithstanding the lower average of prices. Members of these associations obtained in Ontario about $1.75-2.00 per barrel, and as high as $2.50-3.00 for fancy stock. Last year the associations received $2.75-3.00 for good stock. Small growers who received $1.50 per barrel in 1911 obtained only $1.00-1.25 or lower in 1912.

Canned apples, 3's, sold at $1.00 as compared with $1.10 last year, and gallons opened at $2.55 as compared with $3.05 last year.

Cherries.—The cherry season was unprofitable in Canada. Rain during the ripening period rendered the fruit soft and in some cases unmarketable. This was especially true of the sweet varieties. Sour cherries suffered less, especially in British Columbia. July and August quotations at Toronto averaged $1.03 per basket, compared with $1.17 for the corresponding period of 1911. The fruit canneries paid 5-6c per lb. for sour cherries, about the same price as in 1911.

Grapes were a good crop and brought a fair return to growers, though not high in price. About $20.00 per ton was paid by wineries, compared with $22.00 per ton in 1911. The 1912 crop was less high in sugar content than that of 1911, and consequently of less value for wine-making. At Toronto blue grapes averaged about 19.4c a six quart basket, wholesale, compared with 18.4c in 1911.

Peaches.—The crop was fairly plentiful, but the wet season impaired its shipping quality, especially in the case of the early and softer varieties. Prices to growers were much the same as in 1911, but consumers got their fruit somewhat cheaper. The wholesale price of 11 quart baskets at Toronto averaged 82c in 1912 compared with 93c in 1911. Canned peaches were 40c lower for 2's and 65c lower for 3's, a price of $2.25 for the latter comparing with one of $2.90 in 1911. The canneries, however, paid somewhat higher prices to growers than in 1911.

Pears.—This crop withstood the wet season better than most fruits. Market demands were favourable and remunerative prices prevailed. The Department's average was 55.75c for an 11 quart basket at Toronto, compared with 43.75c in 1911. Decreasing plantings are held in part responsible for the strong market. Canned pears were slightly downward. As in the case of peaches, the canneries paid more for their stock than in 1911.

Plums.—Plums like cherries were injured by the prevailing wet weather, a considerable proportion of the yield being rendered too soft for marketing.

Prices at Toronto for Japans and Lombards averaged the same as in 1911. Where canneries paid 1-1¼c per lb. for green and yellow plums to producers in 1911, they paid about 2c in 1912, while for blue plums the 1911 price of 1c was advanced to 1½-1¾c.

Strawberries.—Though the season was fair, the 1912 crop was short. This was accounted for by the bad stand of plants resulting from the dry summer of 1911 and the severe winter of 1912. Prices were high, averaging 13.4c per box at Toronto, compared with 12.5c in 1911, and 9c in 1910. Opening prices of canned strawberries, 2's, were $2.15 per doz. in 1912, as compared with $1.77½ in 1911; they rose immediately to $2.40, but were somewhat weaker at the end of the year. Canners paid $1.50 per 24 qt. crate, as compared with $1.00-1.20 in 1911.

Raspberries.—Much the same conditions prevailed as in strawberries, the canes having suffered considerably from winter conditions. Prices were 15.7c, compared with 14.6c in 1911, and 11c in 1910. Canned raspberries opened higher than in 1911, a price of $2.15, comparing with one of $2.02½ in 1911. Contract prices paid to producers by canners were about $2.40-2.50 per 24 qt. crate, compared with about $1.84-2.00 in the preceding year.

Huckleberries and *blueberries* continued on the high levels of 1911, the demand exceeding the supply.

Fresh Fruits.—(b) Foreign

Bananas were higher, on good demand, in 1912, the wholesale price per bunch at Toronto averaging $1.64, compared with $1.58 in 1911.

Lemons.—Messina lemons (Jan.-June) were about the same as in 1911, but Verdellis (July-Dec.) were considerably higher, averaging $5.45, compared with $4.55 per box in 1911. The high price and scarcity of lemons during the fall months brought some Sicily stock on the Canadian market.

Oranges.—Favourable crop returns brought prices both for Navels and Valencias somewhat lower than in 1911.

(2) Dried Fruits.

The London *Economist's* summary under this heading is as follows:

"The year just ended is again noted for small crops, except currants, which is estimated at about 160,000 tons. Valencia raisins are the smallest crop on record, about 10,000 tons, against 22,000 tons last year, and the sultana output, though much larger than last year, is estimated at 45,000 to 50,000 tons. The pack of skeleton cases figs for London is only 9,350, against 11,803 cases last year. Muscatels, on account of damage, are smaller than usual. Californian and French plums are heavier, but Bosnians are almost a failure, and few, if any, will come to the London market. A large crop of apricots was anticipated, but bad weather during the critical time of maturing caused large quantities to drop before coming to perfection. Peaches are a good crop, but the pack of evaporated apples has not been so large as usual.'

Evaporated apples.—This commodity, it will be remembered, was very high in 1911, as a result of the failure of the European apple crop. An average price of 13.4c in 1911 declined to 9.9c in 1912, which is still high compared with 8.2c in 1910. The prevalence of scab in Canadian apples as a result of the wet season considerably increased the quantity offered to evaporators. Prices of evaporated apples rapidly declined during the autumn months, and were at the lowest of the year in December.

Prunes went down in September and averaged lower than in 1911. The heavy California crop was the main reason assigned. The Balkan war caused a decrease in shipments from the Mediterranean.

Currants were steady on the high level of 1911 until the closing months of 1912 and the receipt of the 1912 crop from Greece, when there was a decline of ½c per pound. Greece reported a better crop than in 1911.

Raisins.—Sultanas went up in May and held very high throughout the summer and early autumn. They declined, however, in November, though the crop was light, the decline being attributed to the heavy California yields of raisins. Valencias fluctuated, but were generally scarce and high.

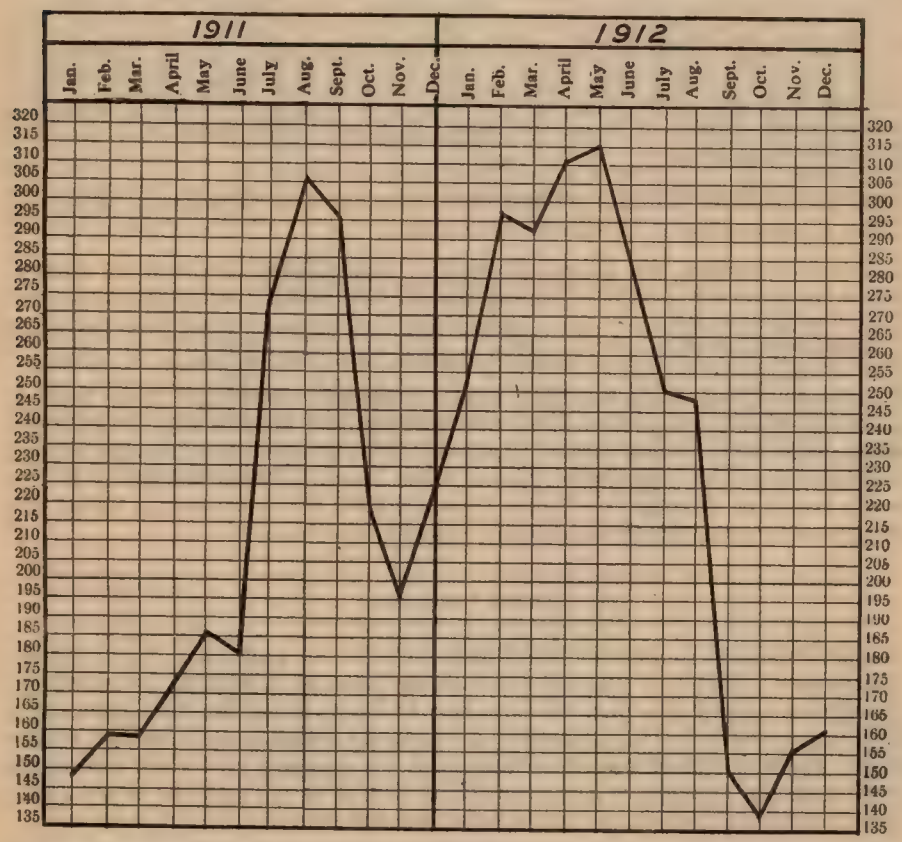
Figs were high, Smyrna reporting a two-thirds crop on account of dry weather.

(3) Fresh Vegetables.

Potatoes were never so high-priced in Canada since 1890 as in 1912. At Montreal as high as $1.90 per bag, wholesale, was reached in April; in Toronto in the same month the price went slightly higher and held longer at the high level. During the winter months much difficulty and additional expense was

RELATIVE PRICES OF POTATOES, 1911 AND 1912

(Average Wholesale Prices at Montreal and Toronto, 1890-1899=100.)



Note that horizontal lines are five index numbers apart. This minimizes the steepness of the price line by five times. The including of two years in the diagram, however, restores this to the extent of one-half. Altogether the line on the basis usually employed in these group charts would be 2½ times as steep as is shown above.

involved in getting shipments from New Brunswick to Montreal on account of the severe cold; and the late spring tended to maintain the high prices into the summer. The 1911 crop in Ontario was estimated to be 40% less than that of 1910 on account of drought. Germany and the United States also had short potato crops in 1911. The New Brunswick and Western crops, however, averaged better. The Canadian 1912 crop was generally much heavier, notwithstanding losses from rot caused by the wet weather. Prices, however, remained high, though considerable declines from the summer level had occurred by the end of the year.

The Department's index number for Toronto prices was 257 for 1912, after having risen to 341 in the summer. The highest previous records was 202.4 in 1911 and 197.9 in 1903. It is probable that prices would have ruled even higher in 1912 had it not been for importations from Ireland to an extent unprecedented in Canadian trade.

Beans which have been very high for several years past went still higher in 1912, the average being $2.81 per bushel for handpicked at Toronto, as compared with $2.069 in 1911. How high this level is may be conveniently illustrated by the Department's index number, which varied from 170.1 to 177.9 in the years 1908 to 1911, but rose to 231.1 in 1912. The crop of 1911 was light and the price in consequence advanced rapidly during May and June, 1912, when an active demand set in due to the high price of all vegetables. A price of $3.10 was reached in August and held to the close of the year. Pork and bean packers were embarrassed by the scarcity, notwithstanding heavy importations from Europe. The 1912 crop came on the market in October at $2.90, compared with $2.25 the preceding year. The yield was variable and light as a result of the wet season. Prices for handpicked were down from $3.10 to $2.85 by the end of December.

Turnips averaged 57.25c at Toronto, compared with 45.625c in 1911, the rise being in sympathy with other vegetables.

Onions.—Canadian red onions showed a considerable advance in 1912 as a result of crop failure in 1911. During the first six months of 1912, prices were from fifty to seventy-five per cent. higher than at the corresponding period of 1911. Large importations of Egyptian onions were reported.

Tomatoes.—Fresh tomatoes per basket averaged somewhat less than in 1911. The Canadian crop was late in coming on the market and foreign importations kept early prices down. August, 1912, prices were higher than in the previous year, but September prices were lower. Prices advanced in October as a result of damage by frost. Canners paid 30c a bushel in many sections to growers, compared with 27½c in 1911.

(4) Canned Vegetables.

Prices of canned vegetables ruled high in 1912, in part as a legacy of the crop shortage of 1911. A steadily increasing demand has been reported for these products during the past few years. In comparing the two past years it may be remarked that in 1911 only a relatively small percentage of orders placed for opening quotations were delivered by canners and that prices advanced during the autumn, whereas in 1912, owing in part to the more abundant yields, opening prices tended to hold for the remainder of the year.

Canned corn.—Standard 2's at Toronto were quoted at $1.10-1.15 till May when they fell to $1.05. By July they had fallen to 95c-$1.00, recovering to $1.05 in August. They were 97½c in October,—the opening prices of the 1912 pack,—with a delivery of seventy-five per cent., and possibly more. In 1911

the opening price was the same and the delivery was ninety per cent., but prices rose immediately, in view of the small supply, to $1.05.

Canned peas.—Not much variation was shown for standard 2's, the price being $1.30 in January. In August the new pack opened at $1.25 with a delivery of from fifty to sixty per cent.; this compared with $1.00 the previous year, when the delivery was only thirty-five to forty per cent. of standards, size No. 4, (with some privileges on other grades), with the result that the price rose immediately to $1.25.

Canned tomatoes.—Standard 3's were quoted at $1.65-1.80 till May when they declined to $1.55-1.70. In September they further declined to $1.45-1.50, and in November to $1.37½, the opening price of the 1912 pack. Deliveries were about sixty per cent. In 1911 the opening price was $1.17½, with a delivery of only forty per cent.; prices accordingly immediately rose to $1.40-1.50, and went up still higher as the autumn advanced.

Canned cabbage, cauliflower and *parsnips* opened at the same prices as in 1911; *beets* were 2½c lower, and *pumpkin* 15c lower.

(*B*) Miscellaneous Groceries and Provisions.

(1) Breadstuffs.

Flour.—Prices ranged considerably higher in 1912 than in 1911. Straight rollers at Toronto averaged $4.67 per barrel in 1912, compared with $4.45 in 1911; strong bakers averaged $4.93, compared with $4.63; winter wheat patents similarly averaged $4.95, compared with $4.67; and Manitoba first patents $5.59, compared with $5.31. Prices were at their highest in the first half of the year, except in the case of winter wheat patents, which advanced in the summer and decreased only slightly in the fall, being firm till the close of the year. This was probably on account of the relatively light crop of Ontario winter wheat, compared with that of western spring wheat. The same circumstance may account for the fact that straight rollers went down less than strong bakers and Manitoba patents, though all three closed lower than in January. Foreign demand for Canadian flour was somewhat slack in 1912, owing to the high prices which ruled during the winter and spring months, and the home demand was the chief factor affecting prices. The high price of bran and shorts enabled flour to be kept lower than otherwise. This was illustrated by the fact that when the demand for feed declined in summer with the advent of good pasturage the price of flour stiffened. American competition was an especially important factor affecting export prices in the autumn months. Western Canada offered a strong market for flour throughout 1912.

The Montreal Gazette ("Commercial Review," 1912, p. 145) has the following statement on the export flour trade:

"An important feature of the Canadian milling industry during the past season was the fact that some of the leading millers of Montreal and in Ontario were obliged to import wheat in the month of September, owing to the great scarcity of high grades of Manitoba spring wheat and Ontario winter wheat and the very high prices at which it was held until the new crop of 1912 commenced to be marketed on a liberal scale in the Canadian Northwest. The amount of wheat imported from the United States was about 500,000 bushels of Duluth No. 1 Northern spring wheat, which millers at the time claimed was laid down at the mills at a much lower price than Manitoba No. 1 Northern spring wheat or Ontario winter wheat could be bought at. This wheat was all ground in bond, and the product of it was used to fill export orders with, which is the first time in many years past that Canadian millers have had to import American wheat. The wheat laid down at Ontario mills is said to have cost 93 cents and 95 cents per bushel in bond. It was in a fine dry condition, and turned out an excellent grade of export flour, suitable for the English trade.

"With reference to the export trade in flour from the port of Montreal for the season 1912, the volume of business done has not been as large as that of last year, which is attributed to the fact that there was not sufficient ocean tonnage available to many of the ports, although the rates were considerably higher, and in order for millers to fill their contracts they had to turn their attention in many

instances to the United States for ocean tonnage, consequently if the exports of Canadian flour from the latter ports were added to those from here, the volume of business would probably be the largest in the history of the trade. The total exports from the port of Montreal for the season 1912 amounted to 2,156,227 sacks and 174,374 barrels, as compared with 2,217,365 sacks and 186,470 barrels last season, showing a decrease of 61,138 sacks and 12,096 barrels. The export trade in cereals has also been smaller than last year, the shipments of meal in sacks being 12,377 less than in 1911, but in addition to the above there were also shipped 55,212 cases this season as against nil last year. The exports of rolled oats show a decrease of 20,744 cases and 9,532 sacks as compared with a year ago.

"The course of prices in the local market for Manitoba spring wheat flour during the first six months of the season was remarkably steady. On May 1st, choice spring wheat patents opened at $5.80, and second patents at $5.30 per barrel in bags, which prices on May 1st, 1911, and these values were maintained until November 4th, when new crop spring wheat flour commenced to be offered more freely, and owing to the much lower prices for the raw material at the same time than a year ago millers reduced flour prices 20 cents per barrel to $5.60 for choice patents and to $5.10 for seconds, which figures ruled up to November 16th, when another decline of 20 cents per barrel was made to $5.40 for choice patents, and to $4.90 for second patents.'

Bread.—Wholesale quotations received from Toronto, Winnipeg and Victoria showed no change in prices in 1912. The retail price record of the Department maintained in fifty-five cities of the Dominion noted several advances, the alleged causes being the high price of flour and increased expenses of production and delivery. So large a proportion of the output of bread is sold from producers' wagons direct to the consumer that changes in retail prices usually indicate a change as well in the prices at which large lots are sold to grocers and other distributors. It was stated by a large manufacturer in Toronto that since the coming into force of the "Nickle" law in Ontario on March 1st, 1911, plain white bread has been sold at a narrow margin of profit owing to the fact that no increase in price followed the increase in the weight of the loaf under the law in question, bakers deriving their profits to a great extent from "fancy" lines.

Soda biscuits.—The price of a standard product at Toronto went down from 7½c to 7c in July, 1911, since when no change has occurred.

Oatmeal.—Prices averaged somewhat higher in 1912 than in 1911, namely $2.66 per bag of 98 lb., compared with $2.55, and this notwithstanding the high price which obtained in the autumn of 1911. Prices during 1912 were at their lowest in December, following the heavy oat yield in Western Canada.

Rice.—Prices were steady for Patna. Lower grades were firm to upward, especially in the first nine months of the year; Rangoon, Grade B, after reaching the high point in August-September, declined somewhat in November-December, the crop turning out better than had been expected.

Tapioca.—Medium pearl tapioca remained steady at 6½-7c per pound, the price averaging slightly higher than in 1911.

(2) Tea, Coffee and Chocolate.

Tea.—The Department's records of good common Japan and Ceylon Pekoe Souchongs showed no change in 1912. The increased general demand tended to keep rices strong; spring shipments from China, Java and Ceylon, however, were heavier. At the close of the year the best grades of Ceylon tea were firm to upward, but the poorer grades were easier, the crop being reported as abundant as that of last year, but the quality on the whole not so good.

Coffee.—Santos coffee remained unchanged throughout 1912 on the high level established in the autumn of 1911. Rio coffee followed the same course, except for a decline in December quotations. For both the average for the year as a whole was considerably higher.

Statistics of the New York Coffee Exchange for 1912 show that 22,553,250 bags were traded in, compared with 19,316,000 in 1910, and 10,870,250 in 1910. The highest price for futures was 14.62c in October, and the lowest price 12.15c in January. The highest quotation for No. 7 spot coffee was 15.14c, and the

lowest 13¾c. The Rio and Santos crops for the year ending June 30, 1912, were valued at $12,491,000.

Chocolate.—Diamond brand, Mott's, remained unchanged from 1912 at 24c. An increasing consumption of chocolate is reported in the United States and Germany, but cocoa production compared unfavourably with 1911, especially in Trinidad, Bahia and Guayaquil. Comparative statistics of production and consumption in recent years follow*:—

	1912	1911	1910
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Production	510,000,000	538,000,000	483,000,000
Consumption	520,309,300	485,416,200	426,285,400

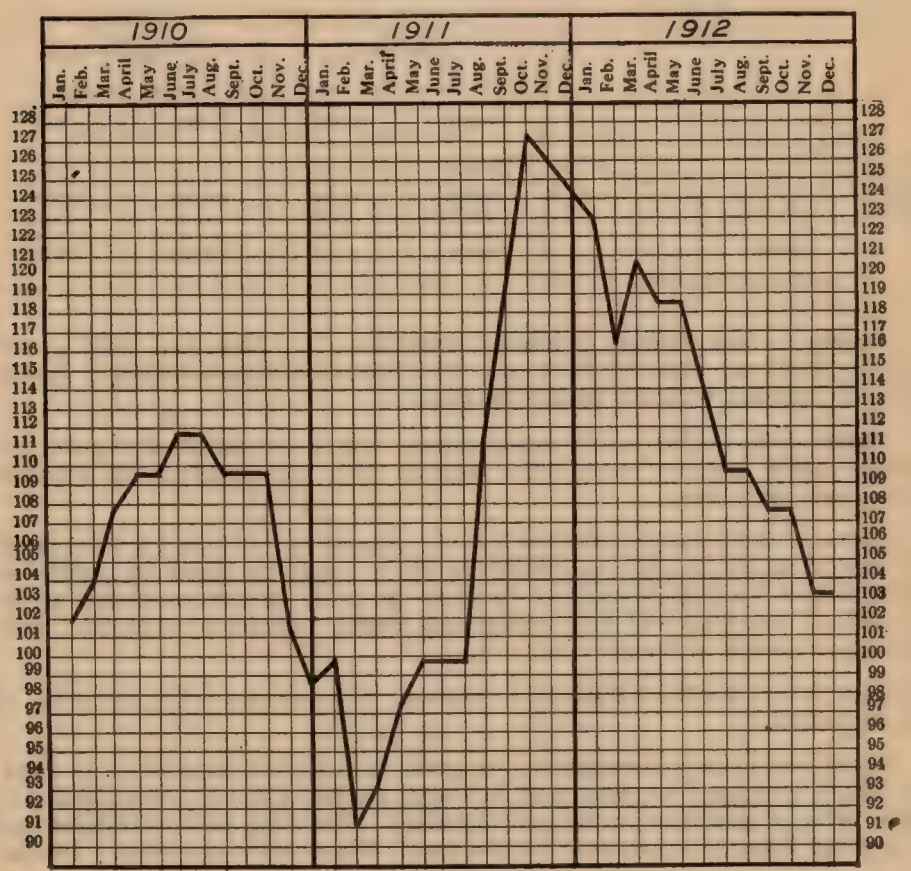
*See London *Economist*, Feb. 22, p. 417-8.

(3) Sugars, etc.

Sugar.—The failure of the 1911 beet crop in Europe was followed by exceptionally high prices for sugar in the autumn of that year and in January,

RELATIVE PRICES OF SUGAR, GRANULATED AND YELLOW, 1910, 1911, 1912

(Prices 1890-1899=100.)



*The including of three years in this chart exaggerates the steepness of the price line by three times as compared with the usual background.

1912. Prices stiffened in March, 1912, Russia being allowed by the Brussels Convention to export only a small portion of her surplus. The Cuban crop, on the other hand, which began to influence the market early in 1912, was a good one, and was followed by declining prices. The European 1912 beet crop was also heavy and induced still further declines in the closing months of the year. Montreal granulated which sold at $5.80 per cwt. at Toronto in January was $4.90 in December, while yellow sugar similarly declined from $5.40 to $4.50. The average of granulated for 1912 was $5.11, compared with $4.91 in 1911, while that of yellow was $4.91 in 1912 and $4.71 in 1911, the comparatively low price of sugar in the first six months of 1911 having brought down the average for that year.

The production of sugar for 1912-1913 consumption is estimated to be 18,521,000 tons, as compared with 15,882,656 tons in 1911-1912. The principal items in this total are 8,930,000 tons from the European beet crop, 625,000 tons from the United States beet crop, and 8,961,000 tons from the Cuban cane crop. As the world's consumption per year is estimated at 17,500,000 tons these estimates indicate a surplus of one million tons compared with a deficit of over one and a half million tons last year.

The following table shows the estimated area and production of the sugar beet crop in Canada for 1912 and 1911, as reported by the Census and Statistics Office:—

	Area (acres)		Production (tons)	
	1912	1911	1912	1911
Ontario	17,000	19,000	190,000	162,000
Alberta	2,000	1,876	14,000	15,000
Total	19,000	20,878	204,000	177,000

Molasses.—New Orleans molasses went down in May and held at the lower level till the close of the year. The Barbados molasses market opened high, but dropped with the decline in sugar.

Maple syrup.—The maple sugar season was a comparatively poor one. Average prices, however, were lower than in 1911, the market being reported for the most part quiet.

Glucose.—An average quotation for 45° glucose of $2.96 in 1912 compared with one of $2.58 in 1911 and $2.86 in 1910. Another series of quotations showed a rise from $3.23 in 1911 to $4.11 in 1912. Prices advanced in the first half of the year and fell during the closing months in sympathy with current movements in the price of corn.

Corn syrups declined during the autumn in sympathy with the price of corn and sugar.

Honey was steady throughout the year on a higher level than in 1911. The winter was hard on bees, and left-over stocks of honey were light, the market being almost bare in the early summer. The 1912 yield was light, the wet summer being unfavourable for the bees. Prices were upward in December.

(4) Condiments.

Salt.—A reduction in the price of fine, dairy and cheese salt went into effect in April, at the same time that table salt was advanced 5c per barrel. The increasing cost of cotton bags was alleged as a reason for the advance in table salt.

Pepper.—Prices went up in the autumn, but the tendency was easier in December.

Soda.—Bicarbonate of soda was steady.

Cream of tartar fell slightly in February from the high price of the preceding year. A further decline occurred in May, and the easier prices continued throughout the year.

Vinegar.—A quotation of white wine vinegar, proof strength, at Ottawa averaged 24c, as compared with 22c in 1911.

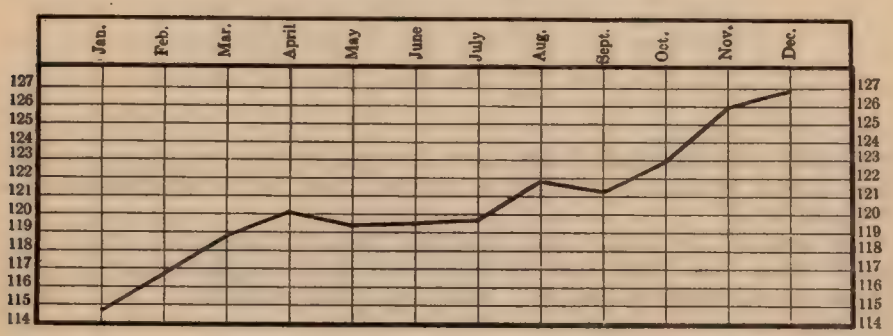
VI.—Textiles.

In textiles the features of the year were: the rise in the price of woollens, chiefly in the second half of the year; the advance in cottons from a low level in January to a considerably higher level by December; the similar movement in silks; the unprecedented prices which ruled for jute products; and the steady strength of linens. As illustrated by the Department's index number, the general movement of textiles was from a price percentage of 114.7 in January to one of 126.8 in December. The index number for the year, as a whole, was 120.7, compared with 119.8 in 1911, and 115.4 in 1910, the latter year and the first half of 1911 having been characterized by extremely high cotton prices. The year 1912 was one of prosperity and expansion in practically all branches of textile manufacture.

Relative Prices of Textiles, 1912.

Commodities included: Wool, Ontario, washed; Wool, Ontario, unwashed; Canadian Worsted 4-ply Yarn; Knitted Woollen Underwear; Beaver Cloth; Raw Cotton, Upland Middling; Grey Cottons; Woven Coloured Fabrics; Prints; Tow; Flax Fibre; Sewing Flax and Linen Rope; Raw Silk, Italian; Machine Twist and Spool Silk; Jute, first marks; Hessian, 10½ oz., 40 in.; Oilcloth, table and floor.

(Average Prices, 1890-1899=100.)



(a) Wool and Woollens.

The Canadian trade had a favourable year, mills being more active than for some time on a well-maintained demand from the trade, in which the year was one of expansion. Prices remained steady to firm during the first half of the year, and were upward during the second half. The rise in wool and wages was made the basis of a strong advance for most manufactured products during October, and the year closed with prospects generally regarded as favourable.

Wool.—Ontario wool, washed and unwashed, was steady from January to July, rose during August and September, and remained on the higher level for the rest of the year. The average price of washed wool at Toronto for the year was 19.9c, compared with 20.1c in 1911, and for unwashed 13.5c, compared with 13.8c.

The Australian wool clip which came on the market early in the year was exceptionally heavy, but the English consumption, notwithstanding labour troubles and other adverse circumstances, was so heavy that values held steady. Later, the homegrown clip in Great Britain was reported light; this and attending circumstances sent prices to the highest point in several years past, nearly all descriptions of raw material being affected, finer qualities especially. The following table* shows the prices of tops on the Bradford Market during the year:—

Prices of Tops at Bradford, Eng.

1912	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
80's	28	28	28¼	28 28¼	28½	29	29½	29½	29½	30	33	33
70's	26½	26½	26¾	26½ 26¾	27	27½	28	28	28	29	30½	30½
64's	25½	25¼ 25½	25¾	25½ 25¾	26	26½	27¼	27¼	27¼	28	29½	29½
60 sup	25	24¾ 25	25¼	25 25¼	25½	25¼ 25½	26¼	26¼	26¼	27	28	28
30 B.A	24½	24¼ 24½	24¾	24½ 24¾	25	25	26	26	26	26½	27¾	27¾
58's	23	22¾ 23	23½	23¼ 23½	23¾	24¼	24½	24¾	25	26	26½	26½
56's	20½	20¼ 20½	21	21¼	21½	21¾	22	22¼	22½	22¾	24¼	24¼
50's	17½	17¼ 17½	18	17¾ 18	18½	18¾	19½	19¾	20	21	22	22
48's carded	15	14¾ 15	15¼	15 15¼	15½	15½	16	16½	16¾	17	18	18
46's pr	15½	15¼ 15½	15¾	15½ 15¾	15¾	15¾	16	16¼	17	17½	18¼	18¼
44's pr	14½	14¼ 14½	14¾	14½ 14¾	14¾	14½	14¾	15	15½	16	16¾	16¾
40's pr	13¼	13 13¼	13½	13¼ 13½	13½	13¼ 13½	13¾	14¼	14¾	15	16	16
36's	12¾	12¾	13	12¾ 13	13	13	13¼	13¾	14¼	14½	15½	15½
32's	12½	12½	12¾	12½ 12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	13¼	13¾	14	15	15

Of English domestic wools, Suffolk and Hampshire Tegs advanced at Bradford from 12½d. in January to 14¼d. in December, while Black-faced rose from 7½d. to 8¾d.

At the close of the year it was estimated that the Australian clip would be 300,000 bales less than that of 1911, and that receipts from the Cape and Buenos Ayres would be smaller. Stocks generally were low. The British woollen trade, however, though somewhat unsettled as a result of the high

*From the annual financial review of *The Times*, London, Jan. 27, 1913.

price of wool, labour troubles, the Balkan war, and unfavourable Russian trade conditions, was generally characterized by confidence in the future.

Yarn.—A four-ply Canadian worsted advanced from 54c to 56c per pound in October.

Underwear.—Penman's line 95, size 36, was quoted at $9.00 up to October; thereafter $9.25.

Beaver cloth.—A standard 28 oz. beaver cloth of the Paton Manufacturing Company was advanced slightly in October at the time of issuing lists for 1913.

(*b*) Cotton and Cottons.*

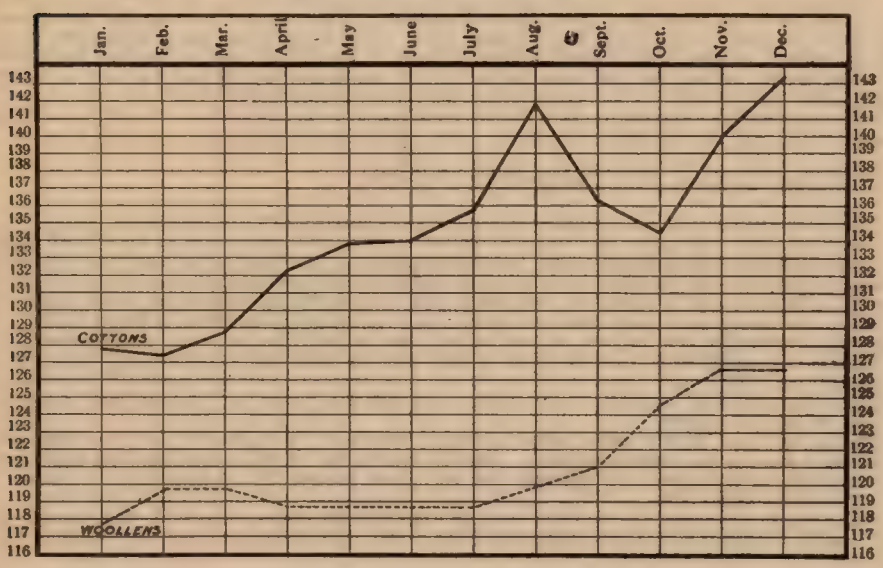
Raw cotton, Upland middling, at New York averaged 11.3c in 1912, compared with 13.1c in 1911 and 14.9c in 1910. Opening at 9.35c, the price was more or less steadily upward till August, when 13c was reached. There was a drop to 11.5 in September, but the price had risen to 12.85 by December 1st.

The American cotton crop of 1911 was the largest ever recorded, aggregating over 2,200,000 bales more than the previous record crops of 1906 and 1908. The following shows the world's last three cotton crops as compiled from statistics furnished to the United States Census Bureau, the bales being reduced to 500 pounds net each, and being given without linters:—

Relative Prices of Cotton and Woollens, 1912

Commodities included: Cottons, raw; Cottons, grey; Cottons, woven coloured fabrics; and Prints. Woollens: Wool, washed and unwashed; Yarn, worsted; Knitted woollen underwear; and Beaver Cloth.

(Prices 1890-1899=100.)



*The statistics of Prices of Cottons in Part I have been enlarged by the addition of a table giving monthly quotations of fourteen lines of coloured fabrics—cottonade, denims, shirtings, ginghams, etc.

World Cotton Crop, 1909, 1910 and 1911.

	1911.	1910.	1909.
United States	15,546,000	11,483,000	9,863,000
British India	2,514,000	3,082,000	3,774,000
Egypt	1,450,000	1,506,000	911,000
Russia	1,200,000	900,000	720,000
China	625,000	775,000	600,000
Brazil	320,000	310,000	360,000
Peru	128,000	128,000	107,000
Turkey	124,000	105,000	32,000
Mexico	100,000	135,000	125,000
Persia	80,000	92,000	90,000
Other countries	210,000	195,000	195,000
Total	22,297,000	18,711,000	16,777,000

The abundance of the supply brought prices lower than at any time since 1907, and was most beneficial after the abnormal conditions of the past two years. The decline in price would have been still more accentuated had it not been for the exceptional demand of world spinners, especially in Great Britain where manufacturers had an excellent year; in the United States the season was less prosperous, though exports broke previous records.

With regard to conditions in Canada, the Dominion Textile Company reports as follows:

"On the whole, the results of the present year have been satisfactory, as the price of raw cotton has not been too high to prevent making fair profits, although during the latter portion of the year the margin between cost and selling price has been greatly reduced on account of the rise in raw cotton, and a tendency on the part of the manufacturers in Great Britain, the Continent and the United States to sell their goods on a lower margin of profit, Canadian mills having to meet these conditions.

"The production of all the mills should show an increase for this year, over previous years, of in the neighborhood of 5 to 7½%, although the scarcity of labour during the summer and early autumn was such that only a very slight increase in production took place in these months. In fact, this has become a most serious question with all cotton manufacturers in Canada.

"The Dominion Textile Company have given two advances in wages since last Spring,—one of 5% in May, and one of 5% on the 1st of January, 1913, making 10% in all. In addition, a reduction in the working hours has taken place in the Province of Quebec,—where nearly all our mills are situated, —from 58 to 55 hours per week, so that it means a very heavy increase in cost of production to provide for the advance in wages and decrease in hours of labour. Some of the mills are making large extensions to their plants, as they feel that with the increase in population, the demand for their goods will be greater each year.

"On the whole, the industry is in a healthy condition and the immediate prospects for business are good."

Canadian Cottons, Ltd., reports as follows:—

"The year 1912 was a very satisfactory one for the Canadian cotton manufacturer.

"The high prices ruling for raw cotton in 1910-11, due to the crop shortage, necessitated higher prices being asked for finished cotton goods, and, as a result, the retail merchants purchased sparingly, and instead of making new purchases used up their stocks on the shelves and counters. As a result, when prices returned again to normal, it was found that a great shortage of cotton goods existed the world over. The cotton mills have been exceedingly busy in replenishing these depleted stocks, and apparently the demand has not yet been satisfied, as the mills in every country are well sold ahead.

"Profits will hardly be as good for 1913 as they were for 1912, as raw material is again ruling very high, and now stands about 3 cts. a pound in excess of the same time last year. While prices of Piece Goods have advanced somewhat to the jobber, this advance is not as great as that which has taken place in the raw material.

"During the year all the cotton mills voluntarily advanced wages, feeling that their employees were entitled to share in the general prosperity. This act on the part of the owners has been appreciated by the operatives, as is evidenced by the fact that the labour shortage is not as much in evidence as usual at this period of the year.

"The outlook now is that the year 1913 will give the mills the largest product in their history, but that this increased product will not be apparent in the profits, due to the fact that raw material rules at a figure so much higher than last year."

Estimates of the 1912 U.S. yield of raw cotton are about 14,000,000 bales. This is expected to meet consumption demand, though last year the actual

world's consumption of American cotton totalled over 14,500,000 bales. The Egyptian crop, of which Great Britain takes one half, is estimated at between 7,500,000 and 8,000,000 cantors. The following is the December world estimate of the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome:—

NAME OF COUNTRY.	HARVEST AREA			PRODUCTION OF CLEANED COTTON.		
	1912	1911	Assuming the area in 1911 to be equal to 100, that in 1912 is equal to:	Estimated in 1912	Obtained in 1911	Assuming the production in 1911 to be equal to 100, that in 1912 is equal to:
	Hectares	Hectares	Percent	Quintals	Quintals	Percent
America.						
United States	13.798.715	14.587.051	94,6	29.992.890	34.048.416	88,1
Asia						
India	8.474.404	7.846.670	108,0	7.856.222	5.599.588	140,3
Japan	2.400	2.400	100,0	18.000	16.000	112,5
Africa						
Egypt	724.980	718.853	100,9	3.486.413	3.318.529	105,1
Totals and averages	23.000.499	23.154.974	99,3	41.353.525	42.982.533	96,2

Cottons, grey and coloured, and prints.—Grey cottons, woven coloured fabrics and prints were all higher in Canada at the close than at the beginning of the year, though in each case the average for the twelve months was lower than the corresponding average for 1911, owing to the effect of the high prices which ruled during the first half of the latter year. The lower prices of the last half of 1911 and the first half of 1912 reflected the drop in raw cotton, while in the latter half of 1912 there was both an increase in the raw material and in the prevailing demand of the trade. Speaking generally the chief upward turns occurred in March, August and October, as will be seen by reference to the several tables of Part I. New England prices were advancing at the close of the year.

(c) Silks.*

Raw silks.—The year 1912 saw a recovery in prices from the low level of 1911. January opened with visible stocks of silk and cocoons the largest in the past five years; opening prices, however, proved bottom for the twelve-

*"The year 1912 may be divided into three parts. The first, which lasted from January until after the crop, was a period of calm and apathy; the second, from July to September, saw the revival of activity and the restoration of confidence; during the third the feeling of optimism gave way to one of uneasiness, caused by the war between Turkey and the Balkan States. . . . The silk business was still feeling the effects of narrow dresses, the fashion of which reduced the world's consumption by more than 1,000,000 kilos in 1911."—*Economist*, Feb. 22, 1913.

month. Japan silk, Kansai No. 1, which was quoted at $3.42½ in January at New York was $3.65 in December, while Italian Classical which opened at $3.65 closed at $3.97½. A marked improvement in the general demand for silks was held chiefly responsible for the advance. Exports to America from Japan and Canton considerably increased, as did the demand from Europe for Italian raw silks, the contraction of 1911 having left stock of manufactured goods low. The silk crop of 1912 resulted favourably in almost every country except the Levant, aggregating 24,000,000 kilos compared with 22,650,000 in 1911, but the improved trade conditions and the largely increased consumption are expected to absorb the surplus without difficulty.

Silk thread.—A line of spool silk and a line of machine silk of Canadian manufacture for which quotations were obtained by the Department showed no actual change in 1912, but were firm in tone with the prospect of higher prices in 1913.

(*d*) Jute and Hessian.

Jute went to 5½c at Montreal in November and December, a level not reached before since 1906, except in May, 1911. Hessians were 6.90c in December—the highest price since 1890, the previous record being 6c in 1907. The Department's index number for both in 1912 was 170.5, the highest previously being 169.2 in 1906 and 159.9 in 1907.

There has been continuous expansion in the industry during the past few years; the number of looms at Calcutta (India being the great producer of jute) is 32,632 now, compared with 17,595 ten years ago. There are about 13,000 looms in Dundee. Exports of burlap from Calcutta have grown from 291,591,091 yards in 1901 to 573,083,500 in 1911, but exports from Dundee have declined. The increasing use of burlaps for packing purposes renders the trade to a certain extent a barometer of the prosperity or otherwise of the various industries. Stocks were low in January, 1912, and the demand has been unusually active throughout 1912. At the end of the year all lines were reported well sold into 1913. The 1912-13 jute crop is estimated to reach 10,000,000 bales, while consumption is expected to amount to 9,800,000. The Indian Factories Act which went into effect on July 1, 1912, and which permits mills to be run only 11 hours a day instead of 15 as formerly, was stated to have lessened production in 1912.

(*e*) Flax Products.

Flax fibre was higher in 1912 than in the preceding year, averaging 10.87c as compared with 10.25. Fine tow which averaged 3¾c in 1911 was 5.66 in 1912. A line of flax sewing twine was steady, but one of white linen rope advanced from 20c to 23c. Fibre and tow were generally scarce in 1912, and the high cost of raw material caused many manufactured lines to advance. The linen industry in the north of Ireland had a very good year, demand being ahead of supply. Canada took linens from the United Kingdom to the value of £310,160, a large increase on the previous year (£256,510). The Canadian market is reported to be receiving increased attention from the Ulster linen industry.

(*f*) Oilcloths.

Quotations of two lines of oilcloths secured by the Department showed no change, though markets for floor oilcloths were reported strong on account of the prevailing scarcity and high price of burlaps.

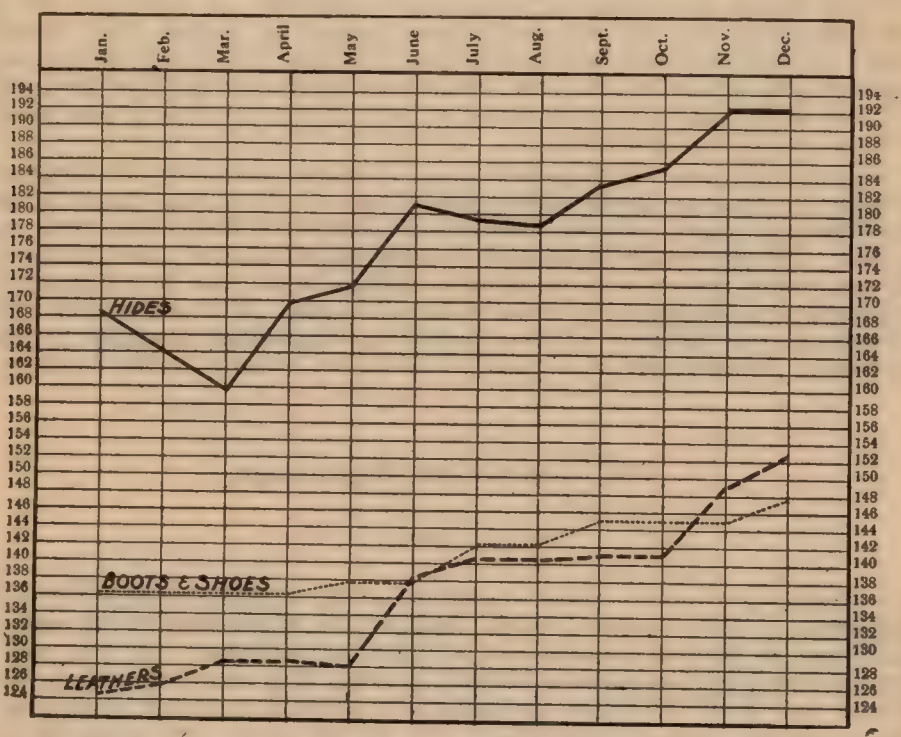
VII.—Hides, Tallow, Leather, Boots and Shoes.

It will be remembered that during 1910 and 1911, notwithstanding several considerable fluctuations in hides, leathers and boots and shoes remained fairly stable. During the past year these conditions have been succeeded by a rapid movement to unprecedentedly high levels on the part of hides, which has drawn the manufactured products strongly in its wake. The index number for the entire group, which was 135.4 in 1910, and 139.6 in 1911, now stands at 152.4.

Relative Prices of Hides, Leathers and Boots and Shoes.

Commodities included: No. 1 Inspected Cows and Steers' Hides; Calfskins, green, No. 1; Horsehides, No. 1; No. 1 Spanish Sole; No. 1 Slaughter Sole; Harness, No. 1, U.O.; Heavy Upper; Men's Split Bluchers; Men's Box Calf; and Women's Dongola.

(Average Price 1890-1899=100.)



Note that the horizontal lines in this chart are two index numbers apart, thus minimizing the steepness of the price fluctuations by one-half.

A comment in the Toronto Globe of October 8, throws light on general conditions in the hide and leather market:—

"The market for sole leather is exceptionally strong, and for other grades there is a brisk demand. In face of this stocks are low. Behind the tanner, who is advancing prices, is the hide dealer, who has been forced to raise his rates, because he has to pay more to the live stock producer. The producer in his turn has less live stock to offer, because of the cost of feed and farm help. From the point of view of demand, the advancing rates can be traced to the increased uses of leather, and the increase of users of leather. Thus every phase of the trade can be introduced as a factor in the situation. . . . High prices are the resultant of a complex interrelated situation."

Hides.—Prices were strongly upward, especially during the latter half of the year. No. 1 Inspected steers and cows rose from 12½c to 13c in August and to 15c in November. The highest price previously shown in the records of the Department was 13½c in 1909. Calfskins, green, No. 1, similarly rose from 14½c to 17c, while horsehides rose from $3.25 to $3.50. February and March showed prices at their easiest. The decrease in the number of cattle proportionately to population was the cause commonly assigned for the advance. According to a resolution of the tanners' section of the Toronto Board of Trade, the decline in the number of range cattle amounts during recent years to 34%. It was reported that hides were higher in the English market in 1912 than at any time in the past half-century. United States buyers were a considerable factor in the Canadian market.

Tallow.—Prices advanced during the early summer but were somewhat easier at the close of the year, the average for the twelve months being 5.87c as compared with 5.71c in 1911.

Leathers.—No. 1 Spanish sole, which was quoted at 27-30c at the beginning of the year, was 36-37c at the close. No. 1 Slaughter Sole and Heavy Uppers showed equally marked advances. Harness leather was somewhat steadier, though an advance of 2c per pound occurred. A feature of the year affecting prices was the uniformly keen demand for leather from manufacturers of boots and shoes and automobiles. Tanners' costs have also increased; tan-bark once bought at $3.75 per cord is now $8.00 a cord, while dyes, wages, etc., are much higher. The situation in hides above referred to was strongly reflected in the leather market.

Boots and shoes.—The three lines of footwear quoted by the Department all show an advance, the chief strength at the end of the year being in heavy workingmen's boots. Patent leathers and sheepskin boots have been much higher. The rise is attributed to increasing manufacturers' costs for leather, linings, wages, rentals, etc., to rapidly changing styles, and to the heavy consumption demand, especially from Western Canada. Wholesalers and jobbers reported serious difficulty at times in getting orders filled promptly by manufacturers. Retailers and shoe repairers advanced prices in many localities.

VIII.—Metals and Implements.

(*a*) Metals.

Metals were on the whole strongly upward in price during 1912. The Department's index number, which measures the fluctuations of 24 commodities, stood at 113.2 in January and at 123.1 in December. For the year the average was 117.4, compared with 103.8 in 1911. Pig iron, copper, lead, silver, spelter and tin all developed tendencies of a striking character, rendering the year perhaps the most remarkable in the general market for metals for some time past.

(1) Iron and Steel.

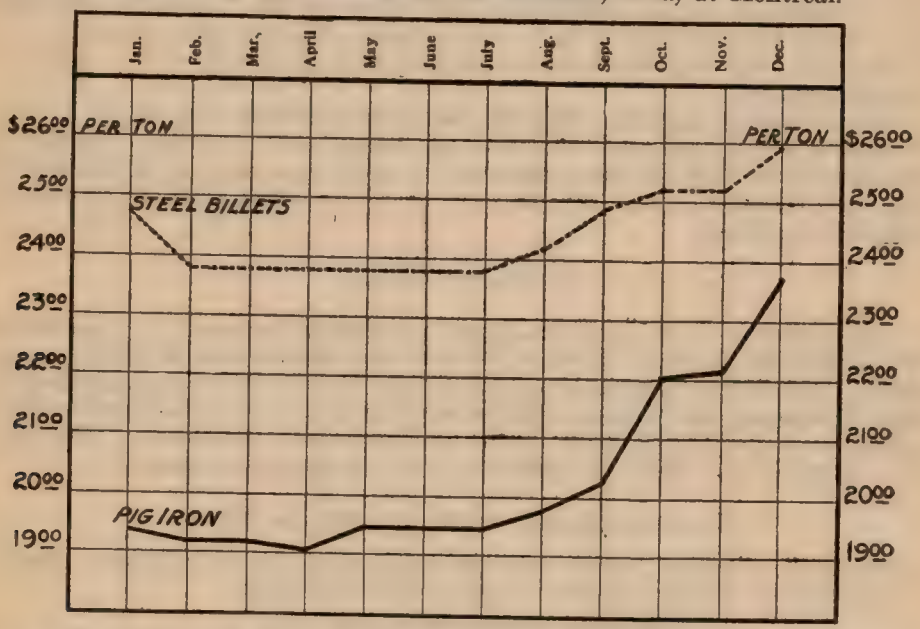
The Department's record of iron and steel prices covers eleven lines. These advanced materially in the average in 1912, the index number which was 98.6 in January moving up to 105.1 in December, the rise having occurred in the autumn months. The mean level for the year was 99.4, compared with 96.7 in 1911. Some details of the advance are as follows:—

Pig iron, No. 1, foundry, Nova Scotia, after declining from $19.75 at Montreal in January to $18.50 in April, rose to $20.00 in September, and to $21.50 in December. A quotation of Summerlee, No. 2, held at $20.00 till September, after which it rose to $24.00. Midland Pig at Toronto was $18.00-18.50 in January, and went up steadily to $22.00-23.00 in December. Quotations of common *bar iron* remained steady but developed strength in the closing months. With regard to *sheets,* black went up 10c in September and again in Decem-

AVERARE PRICE OF PIG IRON AND STEEL BILLETS, 1912

Pig Iron: average of Nova Scotia, No. 1, Foundry at Montreal, Summerlee, No. 2, at Montreal and Midland at Toronto.

Steel Billets: average of Nova Scotia Steel Billets, Mild, at Montreal.



ber, while galvanized went up 10c in October. *Tinplates* were fairly steady until the closing months, but *boiler plates* showed considerable rises in September, October and November. *Steel billets, mild,* went down in January from a comparatively high level and did not recover until August; at the close of the year the price was $26.00, compared with $27.00 in January, but the tendency was strongly upward. *Mild steel bars* were quoted at $2.20, compared with $1.95 in January. Apart from the articles above specifically mentioned, most of which are semi-manufactured, there was an even greater advance in fully manufactured goods, as may be noted under the heading of building materials below, this notwithstanding heavy production both in United States and Canada.

The United States iron and steel trade, it may be recalled, had shown considerable revival in November, 1911, and the outlook was generally favourable at the beginning of 1912. The situation continued to improve, and at the end of the year a production of 29,650,000 tons of pig iron was announced, compared with 23,650,000 tons in 1911. On the subject of prices, The New York Evening Post (Dec. 31) says:—

"The average price for Bessemer pig iron at Pittsburgh in 1911 was about $15.75, the year closing at $15.15. That price prevailed until August. During that period demand was swelling, but

was met by putting into commission the excess capacity from which the industry had previously suffered. Producers were more anxious for this consummation than they were to jack up prices right away, and the attitude of the steel-makers was similar. About the end of the summer, conditions had become right for a natural and steady advance in price, and averages of $16.86, $17.90, and $18.07 were chronicled in September, October, and November, respectively."

Prices of standard section steel rails remained at $25.00 at Pittsburg throughout the year, but several advances were made in prices of light rails. Orders for rails were the heaviest in the U.S. industry. Production and shipments of steel were record-breaking.

In Great Britain, the coal and dock strikes caused a falling off in supplies available for foreign markets during the spring at a time when the demands for construction of all kinds was particularly heavy in Canada, the building year having probably been the most active in the history of the Dominion. This also was reflected in the rising prices of the summer months, the tendency being accentuated as the season advanced, when pig iron and other iron products reached the highest level in many years. On the whole, however, the British iron and steel trade had a phenomenally successful year, especially in steel-making.

The Canadian industry reported the most successful year in its history. Production of pig iron and steel was the largest ever recorded, that of pig iron being over 1,000,000 tons, and that of steel amounting to about 900,000 tons. The Canadian output is estimated to supply about 30% of the amount consumed in Canada.

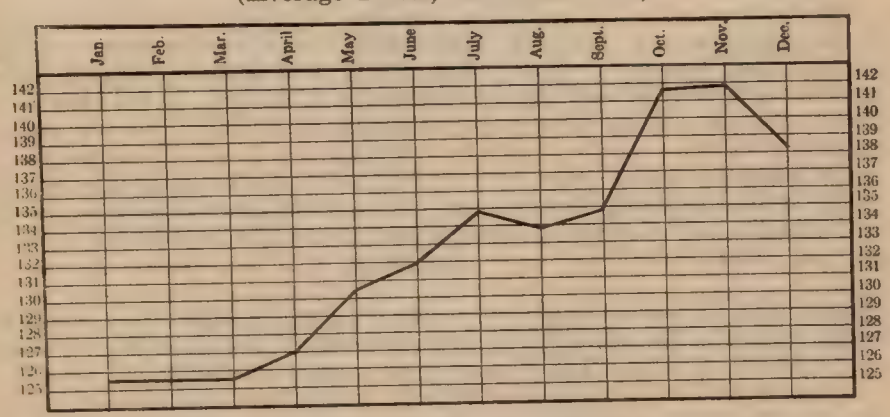
(2) Other Metals.

Aluminum.—There was a steady and pronounced increase in prices during 1912; a January price of 18.75c at Toronto had risen to one of 26.50c by December. The metal suffered from over-production in 1911, but a marked increase in consumption led to an exhaustion of accumulated stocks, large as these were at the beginning of 1912. Production was about the same in 1912 as in 1911. Markets were easier in December, 1912, on slackening demand.

Relative Prices of Other Metals, 1912.

Commodities included: Brass; Copper; Lead, domestic and foreign; Nickel; Quicksilver; Silver; Spelter; Solder; Tin; and Zinc.

(Average Prices, 1890-1899=100.)



Antimony.—Cookson's antimony which held at 8.25c per lb. the first ten months of the year went up to 11c for November and December. The Balkan war was alleged as the chief cause of the rise.

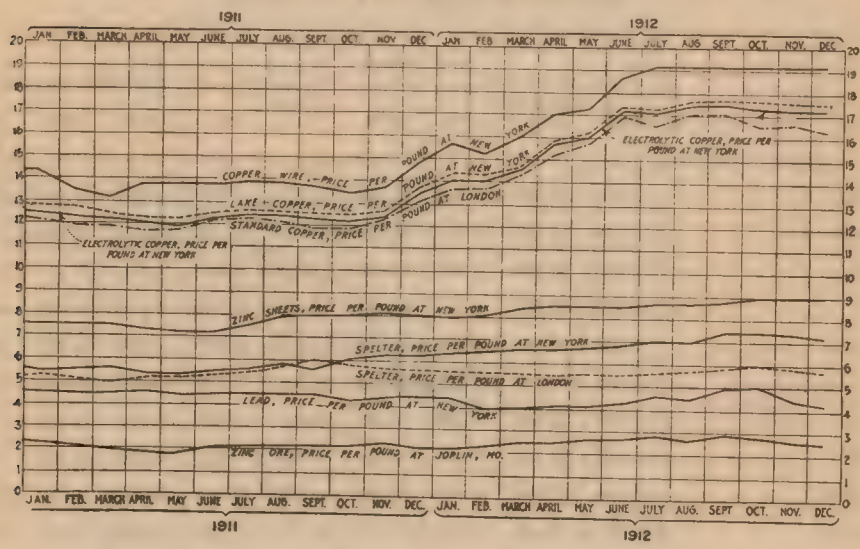
Asbestos.—Asbestos is sold by sample. Prices were stronger in 1912 than in the previous year. The demand from the trade was more active and there was a larger production.

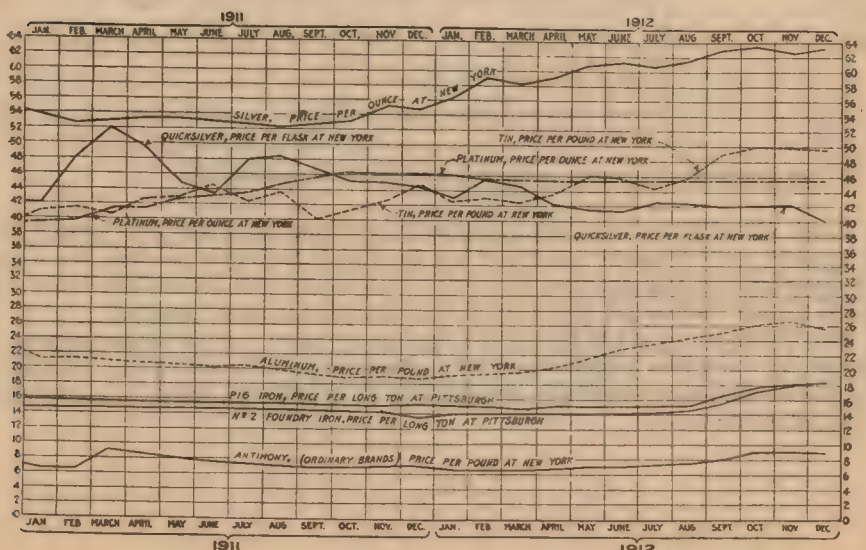
Brass.—After some weakness in the first quarter, brass rose steadily to the high point of the year in July. There were recessions in August and December in sympathy with the copper market. The demand for brass goods was buoyant throughout 1912.

Copper.—Lake Superior ingot opened at 15c per pound at Toronto, advanced to 16.50c in April and by July had reached 19c, where it held till November when a further advance of ½c a lb. occurred. The December quotation was 19.25c.

METAL PRICES IN 1911 AND 1912. MONTHLY AVERAGES.

(*From the Engineering and Mining Journal, New York.*)


1911
1912
JAN. FEB. MARCH APRIL MAY JUNE JULY AUG. SEPT. OCT. NOV. DEC.
COPPER WIRE PRICE PER POUND AT NEW YORK
LAKE COPPER PRICE PER POUND AT NEW YORK
STANDARD COPPER PRICE PER POUND AT LONDON
ELECTROLYTIC COPPER, PRICE PER POUND AT NEW YORK
ZINC SHEETS, PRICE PER POUND AT NEW YORK
SPELTER, PRICE PER POUND AT NEW YORK
SPELTER, PRICE PER POUND AT LONDON
LEAD, PRICE PER POUND AT NEW YORK
ZINC ORE, PRICE PER POUND AT JOPLIN, MO.


1911
1912
JAN. FEB. MARCH APRIL MAY JUNE JULY AUG. SEPT. OCT. NOV. DEC.
SILVER, PRICE PER OUNCE AT NEW YORK
QUICKSILVER, PRICE PER FLASK AT NEW YORK
PLATINUM, PRICE PER OUNCE AT NEW YORK
TIN, PRICE PER POUND AT NEW YORK
ALUMINUM, PRICE PER POUND AT NEW YORK
PIG IRON, PRICE PER LONG TON AT PITTSBURGH
No 2 FOUNDRY IRON, PRICE PER LONG TON AT PITTSBURGH
ANTIMONY, (ORDINARY BRANDS) PRICE PER POUND AT NEW YORK

The year 1912 was a satisfactory one in the copper trade from the producers' standpoint, the demand for the metal having been well sustained. January opened with consumers' stocks low, world's stocks on January 1st, 1912, being estimated at 217,000,000 lb. Demand, however, was so buoyant that these had decreased to 187,000,000 lb. by the end of 1912, a diminution of thirty million pounds. Increasing consumption in Europe and the United States, notwithstanding record deliveries, was held responsible for this result. Canadian production of copper was estimated at over 74,000,000 lb., compared with over 56,000,000 lb. in 1911. The increasing use of electricity is stated to account in part for the drain on surplus copper stocks during the past three years.

The following statistics of copper prices in 1912, 1911 and 1910 are from the annual review of The Engineering and Mining Journal (New York) :—

MONTHLY AVERAGE PRICE OF COPPER.

Month	New York						London Standard		
	Electrolytic			Lake					
	1910	1911	1912	1910	1911	1912	1910	1911	1912
January	13.620	12.295	14.094	13.780	12.680	14.337	60.923	55.600	62.760
February	13.332	12.256	14.084	13.719	12.611	14.329	59.388	54.974	62.893
March	13.255	12.139	14.698	13.586	12.447	14.868	59.214	54.708	65.884
April	12.733	12.019	15.741	13.091	12.275	15.930	57.238	54.034	70.294
May	12.550	11.989	16.031	12.885	12.214	16.245	56.313	54.313	72.352
June	12.404	12.385	17.234	12.789	12.611	17.443	55.310	56.365	78.259
July	12.215	12.463	17.190	12.570	12.720	17.353	54.194	56.673	76.636
August	12.490	12.405	17.498	12.715	12.634	17.644	55.733	56.266	78.670
September	12.379	12.201	17.508	12.688	12.508	17.698	55.207	55.253	78.762
October	12.553	12.189	17.314	12.788	12.370	17.661	56.722	55.170	76.389
November	12.742	12.616	17.326	12.914	12.769	17.617	57.634	57.253	76.890
December	12.581	13.552	17.376	12.863	13.768	17.600	56.069	62.068	75.516
Year	12.738	12.376	16.341	13.039	12.634	16.560	57.054	55.973	72.942

New York, cents per pound ; London, pounds sterling per long ton of standard copper.

Lead.—Traill pig lead, after remaining steady at 4.50c per pound in the first quarter of the year, rose to 4.60c in April, to 5.05c in May, to 5.30c in July, to $5.55 in August, and to 6.20c in October. In December there was a drop to 5.25c. Imported pig held at practically the same figures.

The European market led in the spring advance. It is interesting to note that the cut in prices which went into effect in the United States late in January and in February were not reflected in the Canadian market, as the following statistics show :—

MONTHLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LEAD, 1912.

	*Montreal	(‡) London	(†) New York	(†) St. Louis
Januray	$3.93	15.597	$4.435	$4.327
February	3.97	15.738	4.026	3.946
March	4.03	15.997	4.073	4.046
April	4.10	16.331	4.200	4.118
May	4.08	16.509	4.194	4.072
June	4.34	17.588	4.392	4.321
July	4.57	18.544	4.720	4.603
August	4.84	19.655	4.569	4.452
September	5.47	22.292	5.048	4.924
October	5.07	20.630	5.071	4.894
November	4.53	18.193	4.615	4.463
Mecember	4.55	18.069	4.303	4.152
Year	4.457	17.929	4.471	4.360

*Producer's price per cwt. for Canadian Pig Lead, delivered at Montreal in large quantities, net spot cash.

(‡). London price in pounds sterling per long ton.

(†). New York and St. Louis prices per cwt.

At London, supplies from Spain fell off slightly in February and prices firmed up. A heavy demand for lead products developed in the early summer and the general expansion of trade rendered supplies inadequate in following months. The easing of prices later accompanied some improvement in supply at London and the depression following the outbreak of war in south-eastern Europe.

Mica.—Canadian prices for amber mica remained practically the same as in 1911, except for a stiffening in the larger sizes towards the end of the year. India mica advanced 30%-40% about the same time; shipments from this market to America and London increased somewhat, a larger proportion relatively to the Canadian product being used than formerly. Total shipments from Calcutta increased from 37,900 cwt. to 51,646 cwt.—chiefly in exports to London.

Nickel.—Prices were easy from March to July, but strong thereafter, and closed higher than at the beginning of the year. The average price was 41.6c, compared with 42.5c in 1911. The Ontario industry was very active and the production the largest on record, namely about 21,000 tons. The political situation in Europe was held to account for the stimulation of demand in the closing months, nickel being distinctly war material. Development work on Ontario properties during 1912 revealed some exceedingly large bodies of ore.

Quicksilver.—Prices after advancing in February and March declined in May and July, and after some further fluctuations closed at $41.00, compared with $43.00 in January. Production in the United States showed an increase, especially in California. An average price of $42.30 in 1912 compared with a price of about $46.00 in 1911 and 1910.

Silver.—Throughout 1912, silver was strong, averaging 63.36c per ounce at New York in December, while the January average was 56.26c. The average for the year was 60.83c, compared with about 53.3c in 1911 and 1910. At London the 1912 price averaged 28.8d. compared with about 24.5d. in 1911 and 1910. The heavy demand from the East was held chiefly accountable for the rise; exports from London to the East increased from £9,692,800 in 1911 to £13,720,000 in 1912.

Spelter and Zinc.—Spelter, though very strong at Toronto in April and July, closed weaker in December, the average price for the year being $6.58, compared with $5.92 in 1911. Zinc sheets were steady. The New York market for spelter showed a consistent upward tendency, but the London market was lower at the close than at the beginning of 1912. On the whole prices were regarded as exceptionally high, there having been a marked increase in the consumption of spelter for galvanizing purposes.

Solder.—A price of 26½c in January rose to 27½c in June, to 29c in October, and to 30c in November. The average for the year was 27.62c, compared with 25.5c in 1911.

Tin was very strong in 1912, advancing from a price of $46.00 per cwt. in Toronto in January to $50.00 in May, to $52.00 in October, and to $53.00 in November, and averaging $49.30, compared with $45.15 in 1911. The New York tin market opened at $42.52 in January and closed at $49.81 in December. The London market opened at £191.5 per ton and closed at £226.8. The upward movement of 1912 was attributed to a considerably increased consumption in the face of only a slight increase in production during the past few years, these conditions rendering manipulation possible. Unfavourable features of the year were the labour troubles in Great Britain and the Balkan war, the outstanding feature being the large American demand.

(3) Implements.

The ten articles included under this heading in the Department's review have on the whole shown little change during the past year. Anvils, crowbars, grindstones, horseshoes, carpenters' mallets, bench wood screws, soldering irons, and vises have, in the lines for which quotations were secured, remained unchanged. The price of axes strengthened in the closing month of the year; coil chain, after weakening in the spring, recovered and advanced slightly during the autumn, and was strong during December.

Of tools generally it may be said that they have improved in finish and quality during recent years without corresponding changes in prices. In the closing months of 1912, however, some advances occurred. Hammers, spades and shovels, and harvesters' tools furnish examples. Scarcity of iron was complained of by manufacturers and the high prices resulting were cited as a cause of the advance in the finished product.

IX.—Fuel and Lighting.

The abnormally high price of Connellsville coke, with advances in Pennsylvania anthracite and in gasoline, sent the level of this group of ten commodities rapidly upward in 1912. The index number, which was 106.0 in January, was 125.6 in December, while the average for the year was 113.3, compared with 100.5 in 1911. If Connellsville coke, which is quoted f.o.b. ovens, were omitted from the list, the index number for 1912 would be 109.4; by inserting it on the basis of Toronto quotations instead of at producers' prices the number obtained is 109.7.

Coal, bituminous.—Nova Scotia run of mines coal was unchanged at Montreal from 1911, the price holding at $3.44 while navigation was open and $3.66 the rest of the year. At Toronto, Youghiogheny lump advanced from $3.66 to $3.78 in April and again to $3.95 in November. Coal in the Crow's Nest Pass district was unchanged throughout 1912 on the higher level established in the autumn of 1911. Two series of average prices obtained from Vancouver Island collieries showed conditions steady on the same price level as last year; more high grade coal was sold in the first half of the year than in the second when labour difficulties limited the output of the higher priced article. It will be seen that the area chiefly affected by rising prices in 1912 was Ontario, where transportation difficulties were responsible for low stocks in the spring and fall.

Coal, anthracite.—Those portions of Canada dependent upon Pennsylvania anthracite for fuel paid the highest prices in 1912 since the record of the Department, dating to 1890, was established. Opening at $6.10 at Montreal in January, anthracite prices advanced in May, July, August, September and October, the final increase being to $7.10. The highest previous price recorded was $6.50 in 1902 and 1903 at the time of the prolonged strike of anthracite coal miners in the United States. The suspension of mining operations last spring and the transportation difficulties previously referred to were the causes commonly cited.

Coke.—Connellsville coke, furnace and foundry f.o.b. ovens, was more than twice as high at the close than at the beginning of 1912. A Toronto price rose from $4.85-5.00 to $6.00. The year opened amid general scarcity; this was intensified with the increase of industrial activity, especially in the iron trade, and became acute in November. Coke in the Crow's Nest Pass district remained unchanged at the higher level established in 1911.

Gasoline opened at 16½c at Toronto and advanced steadily until it reached 23c in August. There was a recession in October of ½c and the new price, 22½c, held till the close of the year. The average was at least 20% higher than in 1911. There has been an extraordinary increase in the demand for this product in the past year; crude petroleum also advanced.

Coal oil.—Prime white coal oil advanced ½c in January and again in September. Water white advanced ½c in February, but held at the new price the rest of the year. The world production of petroleum in 1911 passed the record, being 345 million bbls., of which the United States produced 220 million bbls., an increase of 11 million bbls. over 1910. The average price in the United States was 60.8c a bbl. There was, according to estimates, a large increase in consumption in 1912.

Matches.—A quotation of Eddy's Telegraph matches at Montreal were unchanged throughout 1912.

X.—Building Materials.

(*A*) Lumber.

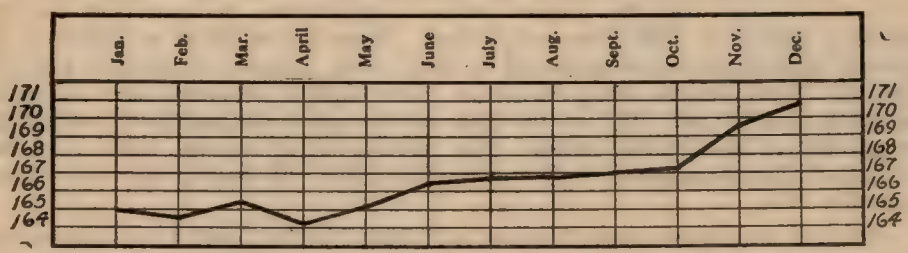
The lumber market, speaking generally, was firm throughout 1912, prices showing on the whole an increasing tendency. The Department's index number, which covers fourteen lines, rose from 165.0 in January to 170.9 in December. The average of 166.5 for the year as a whole compares with 165.5 in 1911. This brings the general level of prices back to that of the phenomenally high year of 1907. The demand for lumber for construction purposes was probably never so large as in the year just past. British markets were partially

closed in the early part of the year by the coal strike, and later in the year scarcity of space in vessels and advancing freight rates hampered exports from Canada. Prices, however, strengthened in Britain toward the end of the year. The United States demand was good. The cut of Ottawa valley mills was reported to have exceeded all records, totalling about 350,000,000 feet.

Relative Prices of Lumber, 1912

Commodities included: Pine, all grades, good sidings, shipping culls, box boards, No. 1 cuts; N. B. Spruce and Shingles; Lath, Hemlock, Oak, Birch, Maple, (soft), B. C. Fir and Singles.

(Prices 1890-1899=100.)



New Brunswick lumber products went up rapidly in 1912. A line of spruce deals at St. John, quoted at $13.25 in January, reached $15.75 in December. The highest prices previously quoted were $16.00 in 1910, $15.50 in 1909, and $15.25 in 1906. There was some overstocking in this line early in the year, and the British coal strike interfered with shipments, but the year closed with trade conditions very buoyant and stocks reduced. N. B. shingles advanced from $2.25-2.60 to $2.50-3.00, averaging 2.645 for the year, as compared with $2.46 in 1911, on active demand in the United States market and limited supplies; tendencies at the end of the year were very firm and advances were promised, mills having closed down with low stocks and reports from the woods not being altogether favourable.

In the Ontario and Quebec product, the year appears to have been one of steady prices for medium qualities, but low grade material advanced as did certain high grades. As illustrating the general tendency of prices of Ontario lumber the Department has obtained information from year to year as to the average price at which the cut of certain mills in the Ottawa valley was sold. In 1910 this approximated to $20.50, but in 1911 the level was down to $20.00. The effect of the 1912 price movement was to bring the level back to that of 1910, namely $20.50. A feature of the year was the scarcity which developed in hemlock and the high percentage of stained stock caused by the wet weather of June and July. Spruce was in exceptionally good demand.

The hardwoods were very firm, and oak and birch advanced. Basswood and elm also were higher. Furniture manufacturers reported supplies scarce and prices advancing. Car building materially increased the demand.

B. C. fir quoted at Winnipeg remained steady, but B. C. shingles went up. Consumption in the prairie provinces has been very heavy, and the car shortage impeded deliveries. Though B. C. supplies at the beginning of the year were ample, the building season absorbed them without difficulty.

(*B*) Miscellaneous Building Materials.

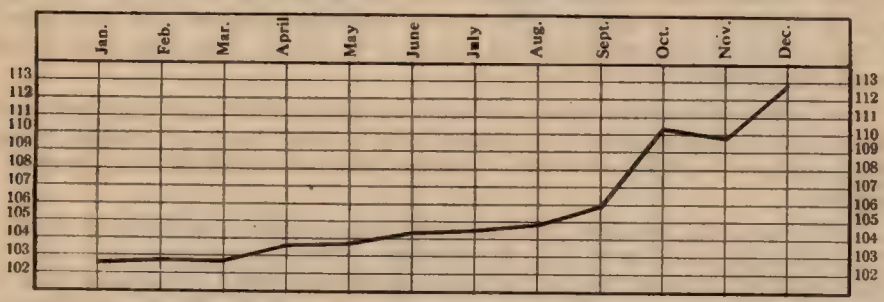
The twenty articles included under this heading reflect from a price standpoint in many cases the raw materials previously dealt with. The very active

building year, and the high price of fuel and iron, with increasing labour costs, were probably the leading factors in the rise from 102 to 112.9 which the index number shows as between January and December.

RELATIVE PRICES OF MISCELLANEOUS BUILDING MATERIALS, 1912.

Commodities included: Bricks, building; Fire Bricks, Cement, Hinges, Iron Pipe, Lead Pipe, Soil Pipe, Nails, Lime, Plaster of Paris, Roofing Pitch, Tar, Red Lea d,Sash Weights, Sash Cord, Copper Wire, Iron Wire, Wire Screen, Wire Fencing.

(Average Prices, 1890-1899=100.)



Bricks.—Common structural hard bricks at Toronto went up $1.00 per thousand in the last quarter of 1912, the average for the year being $11.00, as compared with $10.75 in 1911. Bricks were scarce at points in face of the active demand. Scotch fire bricks remained steady.

Cement.—Canadian Portland cement, as quoted in the Canadian Engineer in thousand barrel and car lots at Toronto, was down by 5c a barrel in January, and again by 10c in December. Quotations at Winnipeg were also 10c lower in December. The average for the year was $1.497 and $1.642 for thousand barrel lots and car lots respectively at Toronto, as compared with $1.55 and $1.70 in 1911.

In June on account of scarcity in the western provinces and very active demand, the import duty on cement and bags was lowered for six months by Order-in-Council from 52c to 26c per barrel. During this period importations into Western Canada increased greatly as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year, and there were some instances of lower prices reported. In Eastern Canada the imports increased but little, but it was reported that prices were lowered at certain points where competition from United States dealers had been increased; the price generally prevailing, however, appeared from reports to be unchanged.

The contract prices paid by the City of Toronto for cement in bags per bbl. in recent years are as follows:—

1906	$1.67½
1907	1.60
1908	1.87
1909	1.28
1910	1.57
1911	1.59
1912	1.53
1913	1.40

Lime went up from 24c to 27c per bushel at Hull, Que., averaging 25c for the year, compared with 24c in 1911. Higher wages and higher fuel prices were assigned as causes.

Plaster of Paris maintained the advance made in the autumn of 1911.

Building paper.—An advance in the price of plain fibre from 45c to 50c occurred in November. Similarly tarred fibre went up from 55c to 62c. Prices were regarded as ruling low, and advances in felt and tar were held to justify the rise.

Pitch and *Tar.*—Crude coal tar advanced from $3.50 to $4.50 in November, while roofing pitch went from 70c to 85c in November.

Soil pipe.—Prices were low for soil pipe in 1910 and 1911, averaging about 17c in 1911 and 18½c in 1910. In 1912 the price opened at 17c, but advanced to 17½c in May. This level was held until September when a rise to 22¾c occurred. There was a slight recession in the following month, but the price closed in December at 23¾c. The heavy building demand and the scarcity and high price of iron were cited as causes of the rise. The high price of coke affected this product.

Iron pipe.—Black iron pipe, one inch, opened at $3.93 per hundred feet at Montreal, but advanced soon after to $4.12½, a point held till August, when a further advance to $4.29 occurred. Another advance to $4.54 was recorded in December.

Lead pipe.—An opening price of $4.90 was advanced to $5.25 in April, to $5.95 in August, and to 6.16¼ in October. The average for the year was $5.50, compared with $4.958 in 1911 and $5.206 in 1910. Sympathy with the price of lead, scarcity attributed to the dockers' strike in England preventing importations, and the active building demand, were cited as causes for the rise.

Red lead, dry, after six months of steady prices went up rapidly both at Toronto and Montreal, closing in December at $6.25, whereas the January price was $4.75.

Nails.—The price for cut nails went up strongly in October and November, averaging $2.58 for an 8-9d. nail, compared with $2.55 in 1911. Wire nails were also strong at the end of the year after some weakness in the summer.

Sash weights and sash cord.—Quotations for lines at Toronto were steady.

Hinges were unchanged.

Wire, copper.—A New York price of $15.25 per cwt. had reached $19.00 in the last quarter of the year, in sympathy with the copper market and a considerably increased demand.

Wire, iron.—Some weakness developed during the spring, and prices remained without recovery.

Wire cloth, painted screen.—This commodity was down 15c per 100 sq. ft in November and December. United States prices were cut about this time.

Wire fencing.—Galvanized barb wire went down from $2.45 to $2.37½, but was reported stronger in December.

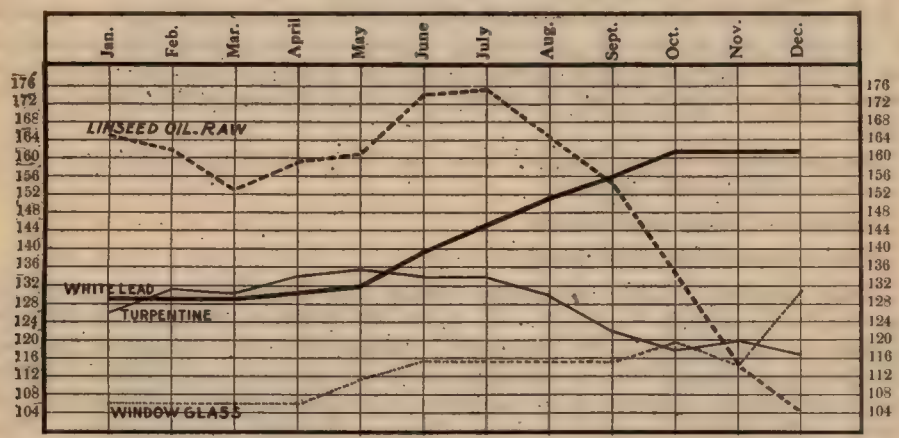
(*C*) Paints, Oils and Glass.

The phenomenally active building year caused a heavy demand for paints of all kinds. This gave a very firm undertone to the whole market. The pronounced decline in linseed oil prices, however, and a somewhat smaller falling off in the price of turpentine, kept the general level down, notwithstanding an increase of over 20% in the price of white lead and a marked advance in window glass. Favourable weather enabled the painting season to be unusually

prolonged. Paint manufacturers had a very busy year, many working overtime to keep up with orders.

RELATIVE PRICES OF LINSEED OIL, WHITE LEAD, TURPENTINE AND WINDOW GLASS, 1912.

(Average Price 1890-1899=100.)



Note that the horizontal lines in this chart are two index numbers apart. This minimizes the steepness of the price fluctuations by one-half.

White lead.—Prices went to a higher point than previously recorded. Opening at $6.75, they advanced to $6.85 in April, and to $7.30 in June. A steady increase during the next three months brought the price to $8.40 in October, where it held for the rest of the year. The scarcity and high price of lead and the heavy demand for paint were governing factors in the rise.

Linseed oil.—There was a rapid decline in this product continuously throughout 1912, except for a period of strength in the summer when flaxseed was scarce and advancing. Raw oil which opened at 92-96c closed at 59-60c, while boiled oil opened at 95-98c and closed at 62-63c. The flax crop in Argentina for the harvest year, 1911-1912, both in crop per acre and in total production, was less than half that of 1912-1913. This created a firm tendency on the English market whose prices with those of the local and American flax seed market largely influence Canadian conditions. The world's production of linseed in 1911 was the largest since 1907, and the 1912 crop promised to be still heavier. (See under flaxseed above.)

Turpentine.—After rising from 65c per gallon at Toronto in January to 70c in May, turpentine had fallen to 60c in December, averaging 65.8c for the year, compared with 92.4c in 1911, and 90.4c in 1910. This was the lowest point since 1908, the high year being 1910. The cold weather and the late spring delayed the forwarding of the new crop, but supplies at Savannah were much larger in the autumn. The output of high grade turpentine from pine stumps is increasing in the United States.
at Montreal and closing at 25c. This is the highest since 1905. Consumption was large and the article advanced with other petroleum products.

Venetian red.—No change was indicated.

Benzine.—Canadian benzine was very strong in 1912, opening at 18½c

Paris green.—The price declined from 18¼c to 16½c in April, but recovered to 18½c in July and maintained the rise till December. To American

competition was attributed the early decline, while the rise was attributed to an unexpected summer demand.

Prepared paints.—A line of first quality pure paints was quoted at the same price throughout 1912. Manufacturers reported large sales, the demand being exceptionally well sustained into the autumn.

Rosin.—White rosin was firm throughout 1912 and slightly upward in the autumn. "G" grade was unchanged. The average price for white rosin in 1912 was $4.41, compared with $4.63 in 1911, the highest price recorded. The increased use of the cup method of tapping in the United States tends to make prices of finest and dark grades approach, owing to the fact that it produces a smaller relative yield of finest, the dark grades being those most in demand.

Shellac.—Pure orange shellac went up from $1.60 to $1.65 per gallon about the middle of the autumn.

Varnish.—Prices were steady.

Glue.—Conditions were steady.

Glass, window.—After remaining steady for about three years, window glass went up rapidly in 1912. A price of $2.90 at Toronto in January had risen to one of $3.61¼ by December. Stocks were low in face of the very active building demand, the interruption to ocean shipping, and higher freights. Threatened labour difficulties in Belgium were also cited in connection with the rise. The final increase went into effect on the close of navigation. Plate glass was upward early in the year.

Putty.—The price stiffened in the closing months of 1912. Some scarcity of whiting developed, labour troubles having occurred in the English mills about the same time as the dockers' strike. The demand for putty was strong throughout the year.

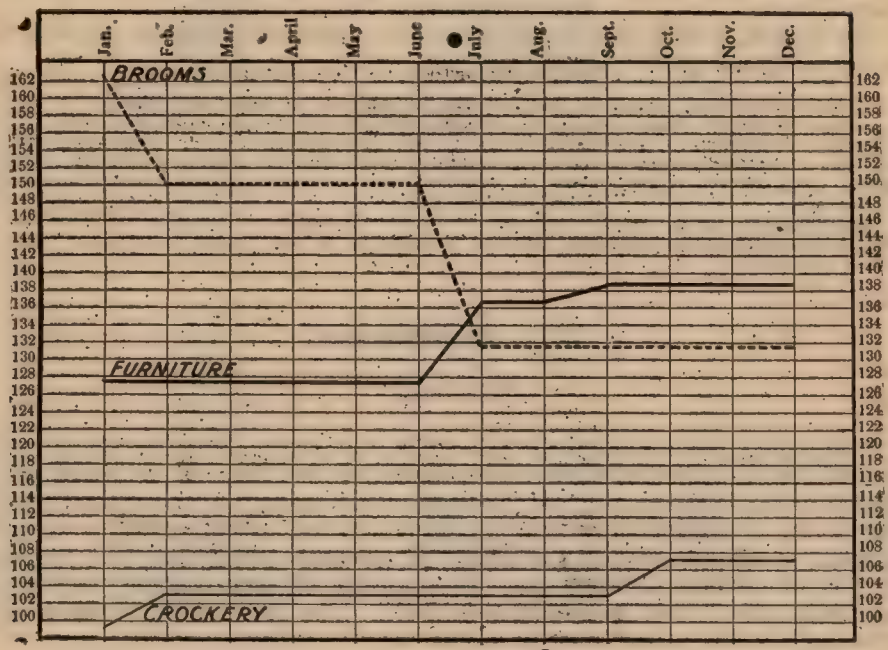
XI.—House Furnishings.

Furniture.—Four lines of wooden furniture quoted by the Department advanced approximately 7% in June. These included kitchen tables, hardwood tables, sideboards, and bedroom suites. The remaining line quoted, namely kitchen chairs, advanced from $3.36 per dozen to $3.72 in August, and a further advance was expected at the close of the year. Information received at the Department was to the effect that a similar rise took place in practically all grades of wooden furniture. Advancing prices for ash, elm, and other hardwoods, and for plate glass (which went up 10% early in the year), as well as advancing wages, were assigned as causes. On the other hand, brass and iron furniture has been steady; an iron bed quoted by the Department has stood at $3.50 for several years, but is scheduled to advance in 1913. There has been an unprecedented demand for furniture throughout 1912, trade having increased steadily since 1908. Western demands have of late been particularly heavy.

Crockery and glassware.—A standard tank glass tumbler quoted by the Department has remained unchanged, but earthenware lines showed advances in January and September and were upward in tendency at the end of the year. White cups and saucers which sold at 51c per dozen pairs in January were 57½c in December; a ten-piece printed toilet set quoted at $1.35 in January was $1.52½c in December; and a printed dinner set of 97 pieces which was $3.75 in January was $4.25 in December. These advances originated in the English market; increased taxation, the advance in coal owing to labour dis-

RELATIVE PRICES OF FURNITURE, CROCKERY, AND BROOMS, 1912.

(Average Price 1890-1899=100.)



Note that the horizontal lines on this chart are two index numbers apart. This minimizes the steepness of the price lines by one-half.

turbances, and increased wages, were the factors assigned as the causes, coal and labour being the chief costs in the manufacture of pottery.

Table cutlery.—A celluloid handled table knife rose from $1.05 per dozen to $1.10 in January. A line of silver plated knives and forks remained steady at $1.40. Pearl handled cutlery has shown an upward tendency; the raw pearl is becoming scarcer, and the demand for it to replace ivory handled ware is increasing. Horn, bone, etc., is similarly giving place to celluloid, vulcanite, etc., and the proportion of cheap goods is increasing. English cutlery advanced 5% toward the end of the year, following the high price of iron, advances in wages, etc.

Kitchen furnishings.—Wooden pails and tubs, though steady throughout the year, were very strong at the close. Brooms went down during the first half of the year from $5.35 to $4.35 as a result of improved crop conditions in broom corn, especially in the lower grades. There was an exceptionally heavy demand for stoves, stove pipes, etc., in 1912, which the manufacturers in some cases were unable to supply. Tinware was very firm to upward.

XII.—Drugs and Chemicals.

The record of the Department, which covers sixteen important commodities under this heading, shows an advance, the index number for the group having gone up from 112.1 in 1911 to 115.5 in 1912. The chief increases occurred in alcohol, carbolic acid, quinine, and opium. Methylated spirits, bleaching powder, brimstone, caustic soda, copperas, glycerine, indigo, muriatic acid, soda ash,

and sulphuric acid remained fairly steady. Borax (powdered) went down in price.

The fertilizer trade is growing and there was a good demand in 1912 for nitrate of soda.

The Canadian Pharmaceutical Journal of December contained the following note on conditions at the close of the year:—

"Crop shortage, war operations and increased consumption all have been operating to advance prices during the month. Among the articles advancing are glycerine, opium, acetic acid, borax, ...

Opium.—Conditions in producing countries do not encourage prospects of lower prices. Sowing is irregular, due to war conditions. Stocks in American warehouses are reported at 37,754 pounds in September, compared with 70,242 pounds last year, same date. Canadian jobbers maintain a stiff price of $8.00-8.50.

Menthol.—Still strong, due in a measure to scarcity of supplies in producing countries and the operations of speculators, the latter being the more noticeable of the two. Japan is showing a disposition to sell in case lots."

XII.—Miscellaneous.

(*a*) Furs.

Still higher prices ruled for furs in 1912, though the advances during recent years have been consistently more pronounced in this than in any other group included in the Department's list. All four lines quoted by the Department,—mink, racoon, Canadian skunk, and muskrat,—moved upward early in the year and again in the autumn after a period of somewhat easier prices in the summer. At the October London sales the majority of skins showed marked advances with only a few unchanged or lower. The mild weather caused some weakening in retail prices of made-up furs in the closing days of the year.

(*b*) Liquors and Tobaccos.

Liquors.—A standard brand of Canadian whiskey and one of draught ale and porter remained unchanged in price. Raw material, however, declined considerably. Malt which sold at $1.25 per bushel in the early months of the year fell during the autumn to $1.00, in sympathy with the decline in barley. Canadian hops which sold at 45-50c per pound at Montreal in January were 22c during the last three months of the year; British Columbia hops similarly declined from 60c to 23-24c, and imported Bohemian hops from 83c to 36c. It will be remembered that the 1911 crop of hops was a failure; the vines, however, yielded much better in 1912, though the colour was affected by the unusually wet weather.

Tobaccos. — The Department's records of Canadian raw leaf "Ontario Burley" and of a standard brand plug smoking tobacco remained unchanged from 1911 prices. The Canadian crop both in Ontario and Quebec fell off from the high figures of 1911. The following note is published by courtesy of the Tobacco Branch of the Department of Agriculture, Canada:—

Production.—The total production of Canadian tobacco in 1912 was about the same as in 1911. The total area planted in tobacco in 1912 was larger than in 1911, but the yields in 1912 were lower than those of the previous year. The total yield for the year 1912 can be approximately estimated as follows:—

Ontario.....	7,500,000 lbs.	(mostly Burley).
Quebec.....	5,500,000 lbs.	(mostly cigar types).

The production of tobacco in British Columbia is not yet large enough materially to increase the total production in Canada, that is 13,000,000 lbs. However, it is regarded as likely that next year the production of tobacco in British Columbia will increase the total production to some extent.

Quality.—Generally speaking, climatic conditions in 1912 have been unfavourable to the growing of tobacco of good quality. The seed beds, transplantation, vegetation and harvest, have been carried on

under unfavourable conditions, especially in Quebec. The late and rainy spring destroyed many seed beds and caused many diseases, especially rot. Seventeen consecutive days of rain, at the time transplanting should have been started, prevented all work in the field. In most cases, therefore, the growers were compelled to use plants that were too much developed and whose vegetation was difficult. Owing to an excess of water much tobacco yellowed on the field, and much of it cured green also. The leaves did not attain their normal development and had a tendency to thicken, consequently the proportion of binders was greatly reduced.

All these drawbacks were of less importance in Ontario, as the tobacco from that province is generally used for either pipe or chewing purposes; and the curing processes (flue curing for instance) enable the growers to remedy to some extent the poor colour produced by an unfavourable vegetation.

Prices.—There has been very little fluctuation in prices, from 10 to 12 cents per pound being paid for good crops, and from 6 to 10 cents for inferior crops. In Quebec good crops of smoking tobaccos (Connecticut, Blue Pryor and General Grant) sold at prices ranging from 8 to 10 cents per pound. There has been a greater fluctuation for cigar types, particularly on account of the bad season. Owing to the scarcity of good crops of Comstock Spanish, some of this tobacco attained as high as 18 cents per pound, but such cases were few. Prices ranging from 8 to 12 cents per pound are now being mentioned, but these prices may vary as there is very little tobacco ready for the market at present, the stripping not being yet completed.

War.—With the exception of the Ste. Sophie district, near St. Jerome, P.Q., which produces according to the season from 5,000 to 8,000 lbs. of Turkish tobacco, all the Turkish tobacco used in Canada is imported. So far the Balkan war has not affected the prices of Turkish tobaccos, but it is likely that the prices will be enhanced. In view of the strained European diplomatic relations, many Canadian manufacturers are now buying stocks of Turkish tobacco.

(c) Sundries.

Pulp and paper.—Newsprint opened high but almost immediately declined, recovering somewhat in June. Contracts over considerable periods were made mostly at the same figures as in 1911, in which year prices for odd lots advanced materially during the summer on account of drought but were slightly lower than in 1909 and 1910. (See record in Appendix A.) Wrapping paper, Manilla No. 1, was characterized by strength in the autumn. Pulp, ground wood, was strong in the summer, but weakened somewhat in November. Bleached sulphite was weaker until August when there was a pronounced upward movement, but it declined thereafter. Unbleached sulphite, on the other hand, was stronger at the end of the year than at the beginning. The drought of 1911, through its effect on water power, sent all prices upward; these conditions were reversed in 1912, and Canadian production of pulp and paper was materially increased. Several new mills were also put in operation, and some large additions to plant were reported. Enhanced demand, however, prevented any pronounced effect on prices, the declines which were noted being for the most part a return to normal conditions. Sulphite, however, was scarce throughout the year, world's supplies being low; the situation, generally, moreover, at the end of the year had not weakened. Stocks in Norway and Sweden were reported low at the beginning of the year and the output was later diminished by labour troubles. The demand for newsprint from the United States was particularly good in the early part of the year, but it was met later as water conditions improved.

Binder twine and *rope.*—The price of sisal binder twine during 1912 was 7¼c, as compared with 6½c in 1911. Pure Manilla rope, No. 1, went up from 10½c in January to 11¼c in July. Subsequent advances brought the price to 15½c in November. The average was 12.15c, compared with 10.5c in 1911. Raw material advanced in price and demand has steadily increased, especially in the Canadian North West. A cyclone in the Phillipine Islands in the autumn further strengthened the market. Cotton and linen rope advanced during the year, in common with other articles, and in line with higher prices for raw material.

Rubber.—Para Island, fine rubber was firm to upward at New York most of the year, but closed on about the same level as in January. The decline accompanied a large increase in visible supplies. Since the fluctuations of 1910 the market has been steady; the rise in March of 1912 was short lived and sta-

bility characterized the remaining months. The increased production of plantation rubber was a feature of the year. The total Para crop of 1911-1912 was estimated at 39,360 tons, an increase of 1,860 tons.

Starch.—Canada laundry starch advanced from 5½c to 5¾c a pound in March and remained firm till December, when a decline to 5½c occurred. Sympathy with the price of corn was the cause alleged, the decline being on reports of the heavy United States yield. The lower culinary grades of starch advanced ½c in March and similarly declined in the autumn.

Gunpowder.—A line of sporting gunpowder was unchanged.

Soap.—Common soap went up in the last quarter of 1912.

Tabular Statement of Increases and Decreases, 1912.

By way of recapitulation of the foregoing statement, with special reference to the precise effect of the price movement of 1912 in each article, the subjoined table will be of interest. The table is based on direct comparison of the average price for the year of each article as shown in Part I of the present report with the similar average for the preceding year.

I.—Grains and Fodder.—15 articles.

Article.	Percent of increase or decrease.
PRICE INCREASED.—13 ARTICLES.	
Wheat, No. 1 Northern	2.0
Wheat, No. 2 White Ontario	15.4
Oats, No. 2 Western	11.8
Oats, No. 2 White Ontario	19.4
Barley, No. 2 Ontario	14.1
Corn, No. 3 Yellow	21.8
Peas, No. 2 Ontario	30.4
Rye, No. 2 Ontario	16.4
Hay, No. 1 Montreal	32.5
Hay, baled No. 1 Toronto	23.7
Bran,	7.1
Shorts,	9.4
Straw, baled	54.3
PRICE DECREASED.—2 ARTICLES.	
Barley, No. 3 Western	7.7
Flax Seed, No. 1 North Western Manitoba	23.1

II.—Animals and Meats.—17 articles.

Article.	Per cent of increase or decrease.
Price Increased.—16 Articles.	
Cattle, Western Butcher's prime	14.7
Cattle, Butcher's choice Steers	14.4
Beef, dressed, hind-quarters	16.6
Beef, dressed fore-quarters	14.8
Beef, plate	2.8
Veal, dressed	3.6
Hogs, choice selects	16.2
Hogs, dressed	14.3
Bacon, English, boneless breakfast	5.8
Hams, medium size	2.7
Pork, heavy, Canada short cut mess	9.7
Lard, pure in tierces	18.8
Sheep, light ewes	17.6
Mutton, dressed	9.7
Lamb, dressed	18.7
Turkeys	3.3
Price Decreased.—1 Article.	
Fowls	18.0

III.—Dairy Products.—9 articles.

Price Increased.—9 Articles.	
Butter, Creamery finest, Montreal	16.9
Butter, Creamery solids, Toronto	23.6
Butter, Dairy prints, Toronto	27.3
Cheese, Western coloured	10.7
Eggs, fresh	18.9
Eggs, storage	21.6
Milk, Montreal	5.1
Milk, Toronto	12.2
Milk, Victoria	16.7

IV.—Fish.—10 articles.

Price Increased.—8 Articles.	
Cod, "Market" size, dry	2.2
Halibut, white, fresh	22.2
Lobsters, fresh, "Market"	54.5
Lobsters, canned	1.6
Mackerel, salted	3.5
Whitefish, fresh	5.0
Salmon Trout, fresh	.8
B. C Sockeye Salmon, canned "Horseshoe" brand	20.3
Price Decreased.—2 Articles.	
Haddock, dry	3.8
Herring, salted	5.0

V.—Other Foods.—50 articles.

Article.	Per cent of increase or decrease.
(a) Fruits and Vegetables.—24 Articles.	
PRICE INCREASED.—15 ARTICLES.	
Grapes, blue	5.6
Pears	27.4
Raspberries	7.0
Strawberries	6.7
Bananas, yellow, "crated"	7.6
Lemons	9.3
Prunes, 70-80	14.1
Raisins, Sultanas	10.2
Beans, hand-picked	35.7
Onions, Canadian red	66.9
Potatoes, Montreal	9.5
Potatoes, Toronto	16.6
Turnips	25.5
Canned Corn, standard's 2's	4.6
Canned Tomatoes	5.1
PRICE DECREASED.—9 ARTICLES.	
Apples, good, seasonable	16.6
Cherries	11.1
Peaches, No. 1 Fruit, Leno Covers	12.6
Plums	4.0
Oranges	7.5
Apples, evaporated	25.6
Currants, Patras	.5
Tomatoes	1.1
Canned Peas, standards 2's	5.0
(b) Miscellaneous Groceries and Provisions.—26 Articles.	
PRICE INCREASED.—15 ARTICLES.	
Flour, Strong Bakers	6.4
Flour, Straight Rollers	5.0
Flour, Winter Wheat Patents	6.0
Flour, Manitoba, first patents	5.3
Oatmeal, Standard	4.4
Tapioca, Medium Pearl	2.5
Coffee, Rio	19.4
Coffee, Santos	12.4
Tea, Good Common Japan	.5
Glucose	27.2
Honey, strained	7.5
Sugar, Montreal Granulated (in bbls)	4.0
Sugar, Yellow (in bbls)	4.3
Pepper, Black Pure	21.6
Vinegar, White Wine proof strength	9.0
PRICE UNCHANGED.—4 ARTICLES.	
Bread, Victoria	
Chocolate, Diamond	
Tea, Ceylon Pek Sou Medium	
Soda, Bicarbonate	
PRICE DECREASED.—7 ARTICLES.	
Bread, Toronto	3.3
Biscuits, Soda	4.1
Rice, Patna	2.7
Maple Sugar	3.5
Molasses, New Orleans (in bbls)	3.9
Cream of Tartar	7.0
Salt	.4

VI.—Textiles.—20 articles.

Article.	Per cent of increase or decrease.
Price Increased.—8 Articles.	
Yarn, Canadian worsted, 4 ply	.6
Knitted Woolen Underwear, Penmans Line 95, size 36 in.	.5
Beaver Cloth, 28 oz., 55-56 in wide, No. 4	.02
Jute, first marks	4.9
Hessian, 10½ oz., 40 in	20.5
Tow, fine	51.1
Flax Fibre	6.1
White Linen Rope, ½ in. and larger	11.2
Price Unchanged.—5 Articles.	
Spool Silk, 50 yds, "Letter A"	
Machine Silk, 16 oz., "Prize Medal"	
Flax Sewing Twine, No. 1, 4-8 ply and larger	
Oil-Cloth, Table assorted patterns 5-4 wide	
Oil-Cloth, Floor No. 3 quality	
Price Decreased.—7 Articles.	
Wool, Ontario washed	1.0
Wool, Ontario unwashed	2.5
Cotton, Raw Upland middling	14.2
Grey Cotton	8.8
Cotton, woven coloured fabrics	2.7
Prints	1.9
Silk, Raw Italian, classical	3.5

VII.—Hides, Tallow, Leathers, Boots and Shoes.—11 articles.

Price Increased.—11 Articles.	
Hides, No. 1 Inspected, Steers and Cows	7.7
Calfskins, green, No. 1	22.5
Horsehides, No. 1	12.7
Tallow, rendered No. 1, stock in bbls	2.7
Leather, No. 1, Spanish Sole for jobbing	12.0
Leather, No. 1, Slaughter Sole, heavy	15.4
Leather, Harness No. 1, U. O.	1.6
Leather, heavy uppers	14.5
Boots, Men's split blucher bals, pegged, Medium weight	3.2
Boots, Men's box calf blucher bals, Goodyear Welt	3.2
Boots, Women's Dongola blucher bals, fair stitch	3.0

VIII.—Metals and Implements.—37 articles.

Article.	Per cent of increase or decrease.
(a) Iron and Steel.—13 Articles.	
PRICE INCREASED.—9 ARTICLES.	
Iron, Pig Summerlee, No. 2	5.0
Iron, Pig Midland	6.2
Iron, common bar	.4
Iron, black sheets, 18 gauge	1.6
Iron, galvanized sheets, 16-24 gauge, "Queen's Head"	.7
Iron, tin plates, charcoal, I. C., 14 x 20 base, Bradley grade	5.0
Iron, tin plates, coke, Bessemer, I. C. 14 x 20	1.0
Iron, boiler plates	5.7
Steel bar, mild	3.5
PRICE UNCHANGED.—2 ARTICLES.	
Iron, wrought, "old material"	
Steel, cast, black diamond	
PRICE DECREASED.—2 ARTICLES.	
Iron, Pig Foundry No. 1, f. o. b., Montreal	3.0
Steel, billets mild	5.1
(b) Other Metals.—14 Articles.	
PRICE INCREASED.—12 ARTICLES.	
Aluminum	7.2
Antimony, Cookson's	6.4
Brass, Roll and Sheet (14-20 gauge)	26.3
Copper, Lake Superior casting Ingots	32.5
Lead, domestic pig, (Trail)	33.1
Lead, imported pig	30.3
Silver, bar, fine	14.1
Spelter	11.2
Spelter, foreign	15.2
Solder, bar, half-and-half	8.5
Tin, ingots, Straits	9.3
Zinc, sheets, in 5 cwt. casks	6.1
PRICE DECREASED.—2 ARTICLES.	
Nickel	2.0
Quicksilver	8.0
(c) Implements. 10 Articles.	
PRICE INCREASED.—1 ARTICLE.	
Horseshoes, No. 1, medium grade	2.5
PRICE UNCHANGED.—8 ARTICLES.	
Anvils, Peter Wright's (80 lbs and over)	
Axes, Standard single bit	
Crowbars	
Grindstones, (40 to 200 lbs.)	
Mallets, Carpenters' hickory round, 6 in	
Screws, bench, wood	
Soldering Irons, base	
Vises, Peter Wright's	
Chain.	
PRICE DECREASED.—1 ARTICLE.	
Chain, coil, ½ in.	4.1

IX.—Fuel and Lighting.—13 articles.

Article.	Per cent of increase or decrease.
Price Increased.—9 Articles.	
Coal, Bituminous, Crow's Nest Pass	15.1
Coal, Anthracite, egg size	6.9
Coke, furnace, (Connellsville)	66.6
Coke, foundry, (Connellsville)	41.1
Coke, Crow's Nest Pass	4.2
Gasoline	14.8
Coal Oil, prime, white	11.3
Coal Oil, water white	12.8
Calcium Carbide	4.7
Price Unchanged.—4 Articles.	
Coal, Bituminous Nova Scotia, run of mines	
Coal, Bituminous, Vancouver Island	
Coal, Bituminous, Vancouver Island (Dunsmuir) run of mines	
Matches, Eddy's telegraph	

X.—Building Materials.—52 articles.

(a) Lumber.—15 Articles.	
Price Increased.—7 articles.	
Pine, box boards	1.5
Spruce Deals, N. B. Merchantable, 3x7, 3x9, 3x11 and up	1.3
N. B. Shingles, "clear" and "extra"	13.6
Pine, No. 1 cuts and better, 1 inch	2.7
Birch, common and better, 1 inch	2.3
B. C. Cedar, Shingles	5.4
Pine, All grades, Ottawa Valley	2.5
Price Unchanged.—3 Articles.	
Hemlock, 1 inch	
Maple, soft, common and better, 1 inch	
C. B Fir, 2x4 and up, 8 to 16 ft.	
Price Decreased.—5 Articles.	
Pine, good, sidings; 1 x7 inches and up	2.7
Pine, shipping culls, sidings 1½ and 2 in	5.3
Laths, No. 1, white Pine, 1⅝ in	2.3
Spruce, 1 in. x 4 inch and up	2.0
Oak, red, plain, firsts and seconds, 1 inch	.6

X.—Building Material.—Continued.

Article.	Per cent of increase or decrease.
(b) Miscellaneous.—22 Articles.	
PRICE INCREASED.—14 ARTICLES.	
Brick, common structural, hard	3.1
Building Paper, plain fibre, No. 1	.9
Building Paper, tarred fibre, No. 1	1.1
Lead Pipe	11.1
Lime, high calcite	4.2
Nails, cut, 8-9 d	1.3
Nails, wire base (5 in.)	.2
Pitch, roofing, (Sydney)	1.8
Plaster of Paris, (in carlots)	3.7
Red Lead, (dry)	3.2
Sash Cord, No. 8	1.3
Sail pipe, 4 inch medium	8.8
Tar, crude coal (pure)	2.4
Wire, copper	27.3
PRICE UNCHANGED.—3 ARTICLES.	
Brick, fire	
Hinges, heavy, 8 in	
Sash-Weights	
PRICE DECREASED.—5 ARTICLES.	
Cement, Canadian Portland	3.4
Iron Pipe, black, 1 in	4.8
Wire, Iron, No. 7	3.2
Wire Cloth, painted screens	1.5
Wirefencing, galvanized barb	.3
(c) Paints, Oils and Glass.—15 Articles.	
PRICE INCREASED.—4 ARTICLES.	
Benzine, Canadian	19.8
Putty, ordinary (in drums)	.3
White Lead, pure, ground in oil	21.9
Window Glass, under 26 in, first break "Star"	7.8
PRICE UNCHANGED.—5 ARTICLES.	
Glue, domestic, broken sheets	
Prepared Paints, first quality "pure"	
Rosin, "G"	
Varnish, No. 1 furniture (in bbls)	
Venetian Red, dry (in bbls)	
PRICE DECREASED.—6 ARTICLES.	
Linseed Oil, raw	16.9
Linseed Oil, boiled	16.6
Paris Green, English and Canadian	2.5
Rosin, white	4.8
Shellac, pure, orange, (in bbls.)	4.0
Turpentine, (in bbls.)	28.7

XI.—House Furnishings.—16 articles.

Article.	Per cent of increase or decrease.
Price Increased.—11 Articles	
Chairs, Kitchen, common spindle	3.6
Tables, Kitchen, 4 ft. with drawer	7.1
Tables, Hardwood, extension (extending 8 ft.)	3.1
Sideboards, Hardwood, with bevelled mirror, 16 in. x 28 in.	4.8
Bedroom Suites, Hardwood, two pieces (dresser with mirror 18 in x 36 in and washstand)	3.3
Earthenware, white cups and saucers	6.5
Earthenware, printed toilet sets, 10 pieces	6.7
Earthen ware, printed dinner sets, 97 pieces	5.6
Table knives, celluloid handles, medium size	4.4
Brooms, 4 string	7.1
Sad Irons, No. 55, Mrs. Potts, polished	2.7
Price Unchanged.—5 Articles.	
Iron Beds, continuous pillar, 4 ft wide, No. 504	
Tank Glass, tumbler, ½ pint	
Silver Plated Ware, knives and forks, 6 dwt, medium	
Pails, wooden, 3 hoops	
Tubs, wooden, No. 0	

XIII.—Drugs and Chemicals.—17 articles.

Price Increased.—5 Articles.	
Alcohol, 65 O P. Toronto	7.7
Carbolic Acid, crystals, commercial 40 p.c.	1.9
Muriatic Acid, commercial	4.3
Opium, crude	28.2
Quinine, Howard's	7.8
Price Unchanged.—10 Articles.	
Alcohol, wood, (methylated spirits)	
Alum, lump	
Bleaching Powder	
Brimstone	
Caustic Soda, 60 degrees	
Copperas	
Glycerine	
Indigo, Bengal	
Soda, Ash	
Sulphuric Acid, commercial	
Price Decreased.—2 Articles.	
Alcohol, 65 O.P., Montreal	1.7
Borax, powdered	5.2

XIII.—Miscellaneous.—20 articles.

Article.	Per cent of increase or decrease.
(a) Furs.—4 Articles.	
PRICE INCREASED.—4 ARTICLES.	
Mink, dark	1.6
Muskrat, best winter and fall	27.2
Raccoon	43.8
Skunk, black Canadian	69.0
(b) Liquors and Tobaccos.—8 Articles.	
PRICE INCREASED.—5 ARTICLES.	
Hops, Canadian	21.5
Hops, B. C.	45.3
Hops, choicest Bohemian	11.3
Malt	19.3
Draught Ales and Porters	2.9
PRICE UNCHANGED.—2 ARTICLES.	
Whisky, Canadian Club, 20.8 up	
Tobacco, smoking (standard brand plug)	
PRICE DECREASED.—1 ARTICLE.	
Tobacco, raw, leaf, "Ontario Burley"	17.4
(c) Sundries.—8 Articles.	
PRICE INCREASED.—4 ARTICLES.	
Binder Twine, sisal	11.5
Rope, pure, Manilla, No. 1	15.6
Soap, common	5.6
Starch, Canada Laundry	10.1
PRICE UNCHANGED.—1 ARTICLE.	
Gunpowder, common sporting, standard grade	
PRICE DECREASED.—3 ARTICLES.	
Paper, newsprint	10.3
Pulp, groundwood, mechanical	12.4
Rubber, Para Island, fine	5.8

A summary by groups of the number of articles shown in the foregoing table as having increased or declined in average price during 1912, as compared with 1911, together with an analysis of the cumulative effect of the percentage changes in the several commodities, has been given on pages 16-17 of the preceding.

Other Groupings.

The commodities covered by the investigation may, of course, be grouped in various ways according to the point of view. It may be desired, for example, to note the variations from time to time of all farm products, all foods, all products of the mines, all materials, &c., as well as the more closely related sub-groups recognized in the Department's usual classification. Six additional groupings of this character are illustrated for 1910, 1911 and 1912, below, namely, (1) crude farm products; (2) manufactured farm products; (3) imported foods; (4) all foods; (5) products of the mines; and (6) all materials.

Crude Farm Products—39 Articles.

	1909	1910	1911	191
Apples	150.5	134.1	197.0	150.3
Barley, Ontario	145.1	131.7	170.6	194.5
Barley, western	160.9	144.9	194.6	179.6
Beans	177.9	171.4	170.1	231.1
Cattle, Ontario	152.2	160.9	154.4	176.7
Cattle, western	112.4	134.8	138.6	159.0
Cherries	111.7	128.5	128.4	110.6
Corn, No. 3	164.6	148.3	141.4	172.2
Eggs, (Toronto)	171.5	168.1	157.1	191.0
Flaxseed	194.4	191.4	208.1	160.0
Fowls	188.3	170.0	162.3	133.1
Grapes	104.9	102.1	72.5	76.6
Hay	135.0	141.3	135.1	178.9
Hides (3 lines)	166.1	160.7	172.9	197.0
Hogs	147.5	176.9	138.0	160.4
Honey	147.4	129.3	131.9	141.8
Milk (Montreal)	127.8	127.9	127.9	134.5
" (Toronto)	125.6	139.1	138.8	151.8
" (Victoria)	113.7	113.7	136.4	159.1
Oats, Ontario	150.7	119.0	129.1	145.1
Oats, Western	133.3	115.2	120.6	134.8
Onions	117.4	109.4	174.8	219.2
Peaches	105.7	69.0	101.6	88.8
Pears	102.1	111.9	79.2	93.0
Peas, Ontario	158.4	142.8	155.4	202.4
Plums	89.4	130.7	68.1	75.3
Potatoes (Toronto)	142.8	103.3	220.4	257.0
Raspberries	116.7	119.4	156.5	170.4
Rye	140.4	131.4	144.6	168.3
Sheep	100.0	118.2	103.6	121.9
Straw	133.8	125.3	112.7	173.9
Strawberries	86.4	93.3	125.7	119.8
Tomatoes	98.3	114.4	106.5	130.0
Turkeys	185.8	169.8	185.8	191.9
Turnips	93.7	110.6	113.2	142.0
Wheat, Ont	143.0	129.7	111.5	126.1
Wheat, Western	140.5	129.5	123.7	126.1
Wool, un washed	107.5	119.0	124.5	121.5
Wool, washed	106.6	113.5	106.9	105.7
All	134.7	132.1	139.4	152.7

Manufactured Farm Products—30 Articles.*

Apples, evaporated	93.6	97.1	158.8	118.1
Bacon	146.0	179.7	149.7	158.4
Beef, dressed, hindquarters	168.2	205.1	198.8	231.8
" " forequarters	131.7	172.1	159.1	182.2
" " plate	139.5	159.5	146.1	150.3
Bran	182.2	170.9	183.8	196.0
Cheese	124.4	131.1	129.6	143.4
Flax Fibre	117.2	122.4	133.6	141.1

*Including those which have passed through the first manufacturing process only..

	1909	1910	1911	
Flour, straight rollers	136.7	129.7	116.6	121.0
" strong bakers	123.2	117.5	107.1	114.0
" winter wheat patents	124.5	118.0	105.3	111.7
" Manitoba first patents	129.3	124.0	113.9	120.0
Glucose	145.3	138.1	124.5	142.6
Hams	131.1	162.2	140.9	144.7
Hogs, dressed	166.8	186.0	153.3	175.2
Lamb, dressed	147.7	161.2	137.7	163.7
Lard	161.3	178.1	131.1	156.1
Leathers (4 lines)	119.5	122.9	123.2	136.5
Linseed Oil (raw and boiled)	109.8	147.2	182.4	151.9
Malt	123.4	123.4	136.1	162.3
Maple Sugar	108.0	125.9	129.4	124.5
Mutton	121.7	112.3	104.6	114.7
Oatmeal	143.3	123.7	129.9	135.6
Pork, Salt	157.1	180.0	143.5	157.4
Shorts	162.2	151.7	161.9	177.1
Tallow	112.9	113.8	114.7	117.8
Tow	60.6	61.4	59.4	89.7
Veal	142.6	154.1	150.0	155.4
Vegetables canned (3 varieties)	97.0	99.9	1404	135.8
Yarn	104.7	118.9	119.1	119.8
All	130.9	138.9	136.1	144.8

Imported Foods§—17 Articles.

Bananas	115.2	110.6	92.4	99.4
Chocolate	110.0	106.5	106.5	106.5
Coffee, Rio	51.8	74.0	109.3	130.6
Coffee, Santos	62.8	73.1	100.4	112.7
Cream of Tartar	84.7	91.3	101.1	94.0
Currants	137.2	132.5	137.3	136.6
Lemons	74.6	87.8	92.5	92.0
Molasses	78.6	69.9	72.8	69.9
Oranges	92.0	96.4	81.5	79.1
Pepper	101.6	115.6	118.9	144.7
Prunes	110.0	93.5	156.2	125.9
Raisins	78.8	66.7	110.1	121.3
Rice	113.3	117.5	119.3	115.9
Sugar, Granulated	95.0	102.5	103.1	107.2
Sugar, Nellow	107.8	111.7	112.5	117.4
Tapioca	93.2	110.9	135.1	138.5
Tea	132.6	131.0	129.5	130.2
All	96.4	98.3	110.5	113.2

Products of the Mine—12 Articles.

Antimony	68.9	63.3	64.9	69. 0
Copper	105.8	102.6	98.7	130.8
Lead	99.1	103.4	115.2	139.2
Nickel	95.4	97.5	89.7	88.3
Quicksilver	112.2	115.1	112.2	103.2
Silver	69.6	71.0	71.2	81.2
Spelter	105.8	110.3	117.4	135.3
Tin	149.7	167.6	210.3	229.7
Coal, N. S.	124.7	122.5	122.3	122.3
Coal, B. C.	113.3	122.5	131.9	147.0
Coal, Penna., anthracite	113.9	115.9	119.3	129.3
Iron, pig No. 1, N. S.	114.3	118.1	123.1	120.1
All	106.1	109.2	114.7	124.8

§ Including foods manufactured from imported raw materials..

All Food Stuffs—100 Articles.

	1910	1911	1912
Grains and fodder	140.7	148.4	167.3
Animals and meats	163.6	146.6	160.8
Dairy produce	135.7	136.2	159.0
Fish	114.1	143.6	155.7
Other foods	111.3	116.0	126.0
All	129.8	133.1	142.1

All Materials—172 Articles.

Textiles	114.7	119.2	120.7
Hides, leathers, etc	136.2	139.6	152.4
Metals and implements	99.7	107.2	113.7
Fuel and lighting	103.0	100.5	113.3
Lumber	158.5	165.4	166.5
Other building materials	109.2	102.6	105.4
Paints and oils	145.5	154.5	148.6
House furnishings	110.6	110.6	114.5
Drugs and chemicals	109.5	112.1	115.5
Furs	234.5	252.9	293.7
Miscellaneous	118.0	100.3	104.3
All	120.9	123.7	129.2

The above rearrangement of the articles bears out from other points of view the statements previously made as to the general tendencies of the year. From the cost of living standpoint it is interesting to note that when all foodstuffs, raw and finished, (to the number of 100) are combined, the average shows a gain of 10.0 points, but that all materials (172 in number) combined show a gain of only 5.5 points. In 1911, all food products advanced 4.3 points, while all materials advanced 2.8 points. The prominent part taken by crude farm products in the general rise is illustrated by the advance of the index number for 39 articles from 139.4 to 152.8, that is 13.3 points; the thirty manufactured farm products (meaning by this term products which have passed through only the first manufacturing process), have been less buoyant, though the rise amounts to 8.7 points. The group of imported foods (17 in all) was much less buoyant than in 1911, advancing only 2.7 points, whereas the advance in 1911 was 12.2. It is necessary to point out that generalizations like these are to be accepted only as approximations and in the light of the details shown in the tables.

RAW MATERIALS AND MANUFACTURED ARTICLES.

The table analytical of the changes during the preceding twenty-one years as between raw materials and manufactured articles, which appeared in the Department's previous annual reports, is brought up to date herewith. Under six general headings, namely, foodstuffs, clothing, metals and metal products, lumber and wood products, fuel and lighting, and miscellaneous, some 89 raw materials and 165 manufactured articles have been arranged to show as conveniently as possible the general tendency of prices as between the two classes of commodities. Thus, in foodstuffs, the first two items under the heading of raw materials are wheat, western and Ontario, the two being reduced to an average. Immediately opposite, under the heading of manufactured articles, the various products of wheat covered in the investigation, namely, bran, shorts, flour (4 products), bread and soda biscuits, are enumerated and reduced to an average. The index numbers for the five most interesting years in the period covered by the Department are given, namely, the year 1890, as the

earliest included in the investigation; the year 1897, during which prices were at their lowest levels since 1890; the year 1907, in which prices in several lines had risen to a point until recently the highest since 1890; and 1911 and 1912, comparative figures for which illustrate current or recent tendencies.

It will be seen that, as between 1911 and 1912 prices, raw materials advanced 8.1 points while manufactured articles advanced 6.5 points. In 1911, raw materials advanced 7.4 points and manufactured articles only 1.8.* The following summary table shows the averages for the six groups contained in the detailed table and for the list as a whole:—

		Number of Commodities.	1890	1897	1907	1911	1912
Foods	Raw	47	112.9	85.4	129.1	141.8	154.5
	Manufactured	51	104.2	93.7	118.5	129.3	135.9
Clothing§	Raw	10	113.4	102.1	134.7	144.5	149.3
	Manufactured	17	101.2	98.9	121.4	124.1	127.0
Metals and Metal Products	Raw	12	129.9	85.5	141.4	109.4	115.3
	Manufactured	34	121.2	91.9	115.6	102.4	103.4
Lumber and Wood Products	Raw	11	99.2	98.4	165.2	158.8	158.7
	Manufactured	16	101.9	97.1	140.9	131.2	142.6
Fuel and Lighting	Raw	3	100.1	98.7	115.6	124.5	132.9
	Manufactured	7	110.0	77.7	101.7	83.1	99.1
All	Raw	89	111.7	89.7	140.7	146.8	154.9
	Manufactured	165	110.1	91.0	118.6	118.4	124.9

*In this statement, sawn lumber, pig iron, steel billets and smelted metals generally are regarded as raw materials.

§Exclusive of furs (4 lines).

Raw Materials.	1890	1897	1907	1911	1912
Grains, &c.					
Wheat, Western	109.5	101.8	114.0	123.7	126.1
Wheat, Ontario	122.5	101.3	110.8	118.5	126.1
All	116.0	101.5	112.4	117.6	126.1
Oats, Western	140.6	89.6	132.4	120.6	134.8
Oats, Ontario	126.2	69.2	144.8	129.1	154.2
All	133.4	79.4	138.6	124.9	144.5
Barley, Western	174.8	86.9	154.3	194.6	179.6
Barly, Eastern	122.5	62.2	144.7	170.6	194.5
Corn, No. 3	105.8	57.0	137.4	141.4	172.2
Rye, No. 2	93.9	71.3	138.0	144.6	168.3
Hops	103.6	83.9	100.0	194.1	235.9
All	120.1	72.3	114.9	169.1	183.7
Peas, Ontario	105.2	75.0	145.2	155.4	202.4
Tobacco, raw leaf	86.3	122.5	109.8	237.3	196.1
Fodder.					
Hay, Toronto	100.6	99.6	143.5	133.0	164.6
Hay, Montreal	94.8	112.3	159.3	135.1	178.9
Straw	101.6	90.9	135.1	112.7	173.9
All	99.0	100.9	145.9	136.9	173.1
Animals.					
Cattle, Western	101.9	94.0	120.0	138.6	159.0
Cattle, Ontario	109.3	88.7	126.9	154.4	176.7
Hogs, Ontario	96.5	105.2	134.3	138.0	160.4
Sheep, light ewes	137.0	79.4	117.3	103.6	121.9
Fowls	136.0	82.3	128.1	162.3	133.1
Turkeys	121.7	89.3	141.3	185.8	191.9
All	117.0	89.8	127.9	147.1	157.1

Manufactured Articles.	1890	1897	1907	1911	1912
Bran	110.6	64.9	160.3	183.8	169.9
Shorts	110.2	66.0	146.4	161.9	177.1
Flour, straight rollers	117.4	106.5	109.5	116.6	121.0
Flour, strong bakers	119.2	106.8	103.5	107.1	114.0
Flour, Winter wheat patents	116.7	103.6	111.3	105.3	111.7
Flour, Manitoba, first patents	118.7	107.9	110.8	130.7	120.0
Biscuits, soda	102.0	102.0	110.5	125.7	120.7
Bread, Toronto	93.3	104.9	134.7	128.6	124.4
" Victoria	100.0	100.0	113.6	136.4	166.7
All	110.9	95.8	122.3	132.9	139.2
OatWeal	110.8	80.7	145.0	129.9	135.6
Glucose	102.0	55.0	151.6	124.5	142.6
Malt	102.8	101.5	150.8	136.1	162.3
Ale and porter	100.0	100.0	108.2	96.7	93.9
Alcohol	83.2	109.5	112.4	104.5	112.6
Whiskey	90.4	101.0	124.3	122.3	122.3
All	94.1	103.0	124.4	114.9	122.8
Tobacco, plug	86.7	113.1	120.7	120.7	120.7
Meats.					
Bacon	100.2	101.7	141.0	149.7	158.4
Beef, dressed hindquarters	144.5	120.4	130.6	198.8	231.8
" " forequarters	116.6	84.0	116.4	159.1	182.2
Beef, plate	.....	.....	133.8	146.1	150.2
Hams	105.6	100.7	132.6	140.9	144.7
Hogs (dressed)	.....	.....	146.4	153.3	175.2
Lard	104.1	78.2	142.2	131.1	156.1
Lamb (dressed)	134.9	85.9	141.4	137.7	163.7
Mutton	.....	.....	133.9	104.6	114.7
Pork, salt, mess	99.6	84.5	143.6	143.5	157.4
Tallow	110.0	70.7	112.7	114.7	117.8
Veal	.....	.....	135.5	150.0	155.4
All	114.4	90.7	134.2	144.1	159.0

FOOD STUFFS—*Continued.*

Raw Materials.	1890	1897	1907	1911	1912
Dairy Products.					
Milk, Montreal	100.0	100.0	123.5	127.9	134.5
Milk, Toronto	94.6	106.4	111.3	138.8	151.8
Milk, Victoria	100.0	100.0	113.6	136.4	159.1
Eggs, storage	118.8	77.6	152.1	157.1	191.0
Eggs, fresh	190.4	96.9	146.9	171.0	203.3
All	104.5	96.2	129.5	146.2	167.9
Fish.					
Lobsters, fresh	92.0	103.4	115.0	92.7	146.6
Halibut	95.2	111.1	111.1	134.2	164.0
Salmon Trout	101.5	89.7	149.1	163.5	164.2
Whitefish	87.6	92.0	158.9	153.4	161.0
All	94.4	99.0	133.5	137.2	158.9
Fruits, Fresh.					
Native—					
Apples	115.8	79.2	117.8	197.0	150.3
Cherries	99.4	98.1	159.4	128.4	110.6
Hrapes	107.4	117.1	117.6	72.5	76.6
Peaches	113.8	63.6	193.8	101.6	88.8
Pears	113.1	56.5	109.9	79.2	93.0
Plums	120.1	62.2	102.4	68.1	75.3
Raspberries	99.5	60.3	158.5	156.5	170.4
Strawberries	126.1	79.8	136.5	125.7	139.8
All	111.9	77.2	137.0	116.1	110.6
Foreign—					
Bananas	112.6	96.1	111.9	92.4	99.4
Lemons	120.6	85.7	101.3	92.5	92.0
Oranges	106.1	95.9	89.9	81.5	79.1
All	113.1	92.6	101.0	88.7	90.2

Manufactured Articles.	1890	1897	1907	1911	1912
Dairy Products.					
Butter, Creamery, Montreal	102.2	86.8	120.6	123.1	144.0
Butter, Creamery, Toronto	102.5	88.2	111.9	114.6	141.3
Cheese, Western coloured	99.7	84.7	131.7	129.6	143.4
All	101.5	86.6	121.4	122.4	142.7
Fish.					
Cod (dry)	103.2	90.3	103.2	145.2	148.4
Haddock (dry)	103.4	86.2	103.4	149.4	143.7
Herring (salted)	100.0	125.0	112.5	125.0	118.2
Lobsters (canned)	90.9	113.6	159.0	143.2	145.5
Mackerel (salted)	128.4	91.7	128.4	159.0	165.1
Salmon (canned)	110.0	87.8	140.5	165.7	199.3
All	105.9	99.1	124.5	147.9	153.5
Fruits, Dried.					
Apples (evaporated)	128.1	64.7	116.8	158.8	118.1
Currants	124.1	97.3	141.9	137.3	136.6
Raisins	125.6	91.1	137.0	110.1	121.3
Prunes	92.3	105.9	114.6	152.6	125.9
All	117.5	90.2	127.6	139.7	125.5

FOOD STUFFS—*Concluded.*

Raw Materials.	1890	1897	1907	1911	1912
Vegetables, Fresh.					
Beans	134.1	62.1	136.0	170.1	231.1
Onions	116.6	88.1	74.2	170.4	219.2
Potatoes, Montreal	123.9	70.6	139.2	200.4	219.4
Potatoes, Toronto	108.2	66.0	173.4	220.4	257.0
Turnips	93.7	69.2	118.6	113.2	142.0
Tomatoes	109.0	86.5	121.1	106.5	103.0
All	114.2	73.8	127.1	163.5	192.3
Miscellaneous.					
Honey	137.8	82.7	135.9	131.9	141.8
All food stuffs	112.9	85.4	129.1	141.8	154.5

Manufactured Articles.	1890	1897	1907	1911	1912
Vegetables Canned.					
Corn (canned)	120.7	71.2	101.8	108.5	113.5
Peas (canned)	128.0	81.6	92.1	138.9	132.0
Tomatoes, (canned)	122.5	79.7	114.4	153.9	161.8
All	123.7	77.5	102.7	133.8	135.8
Chocolate	106.5	97.6	110.5	106.5	106.5
Cream of Tartar	112.5	89.9	106.2	101.1	94.0
Molasses	193.0	72.5	78.8	72.8	69.9
Salt	143.5	83.7	85.9	109.1	108.8
Sugar, granulated	143.1	88.2	90.2	103.1	107.2
Sugar, yellow	139.3	91.0	98.4	112.5	117.4
Soda	87.4	101.2	85.2	84.3	84.3
Vinegar	103.3	100.3	72.9	67.5	72.9
All	128.5	90.5	91.0	93.7	95.1
All food stuffs	104.2	93.7	118.5	129.3	135.9

Raw Materials.	1890	1897	1907	1911	1912
Woolens.					
Wool (washed)	113.2	110.9	124.3	106.9	105.7
Wool (unwashed)	111.5	105.6	122.8	124.5	121.5
All	112.3	108.2	123.5	115.7	113.6
Cottons.					
Cotton, raw (upland middling)	142.9	92.2	153.0	169.7	145.6
Silk.					
Silk, raw, Italian classical	122.7	85.5	131.1	93.3	90.0
Linens.					
Flax fibre	117.2	94.4	123.7	133.6	141.7
Jute.					
Jute, first marks	106.0	90.3	167.8	159.0	166.7
Hides.					
Mides, No. 1 inspected cows	87.7	132.0	153.7	198.3	213.5
Calfskins	89.6	127.9	150.2	167.9	205.6
Horsehides	138.5	76.3	88.1	152.6	172.0
All	105.2	112.0	130.6	172.9	197.0
Furs.					
Mink	61.5	98.9	505.6	342.1	347.6
Muskrat	135.0	74.5	157.3	215.4	273.6
Racoon	81.2	94.3	168.8	222.4	319.8
Skunk	68.4	79.4	126.0	231.6	247.9
All	86.5	88.0	239.4	252.9	297.3
Rubber.					
Para Island, fine	104.6	105.6	132.8	139.4	131.4
*All	113.4	102.1	134.7	144.5	149.3

Manufactured Articles.	1890	1897	1907	1911	1912
Yarn	101.4	109.1	121.3	119.1	119.8
Knitted underwear	99.7	99.7	119.7	119.7	120.3
Beaver cloth	.....	106.8	128.4	137.2	137.6
All	100.5	105.0	123.1	125.3	125.9
Grey Cottons	96.0	94.4	115.5	154.1	140.3
Colored cottons	112.7	92.4	116.6	130.1	126.6
Prints	.....	95.8	129.1	128.6	126.2
All	104.3	94.3	120.4	137.6	131.0
Spool silk	114.8	95.6	90.9	76.5	76.5
Machine twist	105.9	99.3	104.8	88.3	88.3
All	110.3	97.4	97.8	82.4	82.4
Sewing flax, No. 1	99.4	99.4	110.4	110.4	110.4
Hessians	107.8	95.4	152.1	144.6	174.3
Leather, Spanish sole	97.6	98.1	109.3	104.6	117.2
Leather, slaughter sole	94.7	96.9	126.1	117.6	135.7
Leather, heavy uppers	91.3	101.1	129.8	140.6	160.9
Leather, harness U. O	96.0	99.7	124.9	130.1	132.3
All	94.9	98.9	122.5	143.2	135.6
Men's Blucher bals, pegged	98.9	98.9	148.3	145.6	150.2
Men's Oxford bals, G. W	102.0	99.7	117.9	131.5	135.7
Women's Dongola bals, F. S	100.0	100.0	120.0	132.0	136.0
All	100.3	99.5	128.7	139.7	140.6
All	101.2	98.9	121.4	124.1	127.0

Raw Materials.	1890	1897	1907	1911	1912
Iron, Pig No. 1, N. S.	.....	.....	130.6	123.1	120.1
Iron, Pig, No. 2, Summerlee	116.1	95.9	118.4	93.9	98.6
Iron, wrought old material	116.8	.....	98.4	78.9	78.9
Steel billets, N. S.	.....	.....	151.4	114.7	108.8
Antimony	167.0	71.7	165.3	64.9	69.0
Copper	118.7	91.7	172.0	98.7	130.7
Lead, Imported	114.2	96.5	145.6	107.2	139.8
Spelter	118.9	89.3	128.7	117.4	135.3
Silver	140.6	81.1	88.1	71.2	81.2
Nickel	163.8	73.5	90.1	89.7	88.2
Quicksilver	125.5	81.7	101.2	112.3	103.3
Tin	117.2	88.0	154.5	210.3	229.7
All	129.9	85.5	141.4	109.4	115.3

Manufactured Articles.	1890	1897	1907	1911	1912
Iron, Common bar	129.5	81.2	121.4	108.2	108.6
Iron, Black sheets	127.2	87.6	98.1	95.1	92.9
Iron, gal. sheets	120.3	84.5	85.5	76.4	76.9
Iron, Tinplates, char	111.2	88.6	115.3	118.3	124.2
Iron, Tinplates, coke	122.2	83.9	116.7	115.5	116.6
Iron, Boiler plates	129.2	94.4	98.8	87.5	92.4
All	123.2	86.7	105.9	99.6	100 3
Chain, Coil	119.2	85.2	98.2	96.3	92.4
Copperas	94.0	91.2	85.7	85.7	85.7
Hinges	114.2	92.0	118.9	140.8	140.8
Horseshoes	101.2	93.6	103.9	113.8	116.6
Nails, cut	109.0	88.9	100.6	105.5	106.8
Nails, wire	.....	81.2	98.1	94.5	94.6
Soil pipe	133.1	88.7	107.0	89.3	97.3
Sad Irons	.....	.....	.....	93.9	96.4
Sash Weights	143.7	75.1	111.1	117.7	117.7
Wire Cloth	130.8	78.2	94.7	93.9	92.4
Wire fencing, gal	149.9	68.0	80.0	66.3	66.1
Iron beds	126.1	79.8	74.6	67.8	67.8
Iron Pipe	133.9	85.9	109.0	96.1	91.4
Iron Wire	104.3	99.1	86.7	89.2	86.3
Cast Steel	116.0	78.6	78.2	75.7	75.7
Anvils	98.4	100.2	95.8	89.1	89.1
Axes	107.8	83.4	111.2	87.8	88.0
Vises	101.7	99.7	107.7	99.8	99.8
Cutlery, table	100.0	100.0	100.0	77.7	81.2
All	104.8	92.4	98.6	86.0	86.8
Copper wire	127.6	93.9	164.1	94.5	120.3
Brass	.....	.....	171.5	109.9	138.8
Soldering Irons	111.9	86.6	155.3	101.0	101.0
White Lead	113.2	104.1	141.8	117.4	143.1
Red Lead	109.9	94.4	141.4	118.2	121.7
Lead Pipe	86.5	97.4	129.0	96.7	106.8
Solder	134.1	73.1	167.7	162.7	167.5
Zinc Sheets	112.0	89.4	132.2	126.4	134.1
Silver-plated ware	101.8	92.3	63.3	63.3	63.3
All	121.2	91.9	115.6	102.4	103.4

LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS.

Raw Materials.	1890	1897	1907	1911	1912
Soft Woods.					
Pine, all grades, Ottawa	98.3	102.4	176.2	163.9	168.0
Pine, good sidings, Yttawa	107.6	92.5	120.5	160.7	156.4
Pine, shipping culls, Yttawa	107.8	94.3	185.9	215.6	204.2
Pine, box-boards, Yttawa	108.0	98.0	168.6	108.0	109.6
Pine, No. 1 cuts, Toronto	92.9	99.5	150.8	183.5	188.5
Hemlock	.....	.....	164.9	125.8	125.8
Spruce, N. B.	100.2	97.7	146.5	143.7	145.7
B. C. fir	100.0	100.0	162.5	144.2	144.2
All	102.1	97.7	159.4	155.6	1553a
Hardwoods.					
Birch	93.0	98.2	126.6	149.9	153.4
Maple	96.9	100.0	134.3	152.2	151.5
Oak	88.6	103.4	178.5	199.5	198.2
All	92.8	100.5	146.4	167.2	167.7
All	99.2	98.4	165.2	158.8	158.7

Manufactured Articles.	1890	1897	1907	1911	1912
Shingles, B. C.	.....	.....	.....	172.6	175.5
Laths, Ottawa	125.4	71.6	288.1	261.5	265.0
Shingles, N. B.	120.3	75.5	141.4	128.2	145.7
Chairs, kitchen	95.6	105.2	133.9	134.0	138.7
Tables, kitchen	91.3	114.1	159.8	159.8	171.2
Matches	105.5	94.6	129.8	130.5	130.5
Pitch	100.0	100.0	136.0	112.0	114.0
Turpentine	120.7	86.9	168.2	179.0	127.5
All	108.4	92.5	165.3	155.6	156.0
Table, dining	90.0	108.1	144.1	144.1	148.6
Sideboards	90.3	106.4	135.4	135.4	142.0
Bed room suites	91.6	108.3	125.0	125.0	129.2
Pails	106.1	91.0	116.6	116.6	116.6
Tubs	104.7	90.6	122.2	118.9	118.9
Brooms	88.0	104.6	113.1	132.6	142.0
Mallets	100.0	100.0	100.0	78.0	78.0
Screws	100.0	100.0	100.0	137.9	137.9
All	96.3	101.1	119.5	123.6	126.7
All	101.9	97.1	140.9	131.2	142.6

FUEL AND LIGHTING.

Coal, N. S., bit	102.5	98.3	118.6	122.3	122.3
Coal, C. N. P., bit	.....	.....	112.9	131.9	147.0
Coal, Anthracite, Montreal	97.7	99.1	115.5	119.3	129.3
All	100.1	89.7	115.6	124.5	132.9

Coke, Connelsville	122.7	95.2	166.3	89.1	148.4
Coke, C. N. P.	.....	.....	97.4	108.2	111.8
Tar, coal	100.0	100.0	100.0	91.0	89.6
All	111.3	97.6	121.2	96.1	116.6
Coal Oil, Canadian	104.7	94.2	78.5	63.9	71.2
Coal Oil, U. S.	111.6	93.7	75.1	61.2	69.0
Calcium Carbide	.....	100.0	85.8	81.8	85.5
Gasoline	.....	.....	100.8	97.1	118.1
All	108.1	96.0	87.7	76.0	.....
All	110.0	77.7	101.7	83.1	99.1

Raw Materials.	1890	1897	1907	1911	1912
Flax seed				208.1	160.0
Opium	106.9	97.9	136.4	149.6	191.9

Manufactured Articles.	1890	1897	1907	1911	1912
Bricks, common building	126.2	88.8	140.5	153.6	157.2
Bricks, fire	115.8	92 5	91.6	91.6	91.6
CeWent	109.7	90.5	76.2	60.3	58.2
LiWe	106.4	90.4	122.3	127.7	133.0
Plaster of Paris	96.2	102.4	130.4	125.8	130.0
Hrindstones	100.0	100.0	131.2	133.3	133.3
menzine	99.9	97.4	137.2	116.4	151.1
Glue	101.2	99.9	77.2	103.9	103.9
Linseed oil (raw)	118.1	75.5	101.2	182.6	151.8
Linseed oil (boiled)	117.6	78.8	103.7	182.1	152.0
Newsprint	126.6	83.3	65.0	71.0	66.5
Paris green	108.4	96.7	176.2	127.0	123.7
Prepared paints	104.3	94.3	120.9	160.0	160.0
Putty	105.9	97.8	93.9	127.1	127.8
Rosin	99.6	101.0	198.6	407.8	385.3
Shellac	107.4	97.6	106.4	81.8	78.5
Varnish	104.7	97.3	135.9	142.2	142.2
Venetian red	97.0	102.6	103.9	120.0	120.0
Glass	146.6	84.2	123.5	105.4	113.6
Crockery and Glassware (4 articles)	104.4	98.0	100.8	98.8	104.0
Alcohol (wood)	100.0	100.0	95.8	59.6	59.6
Alum	97.5	101.9	91.7	94.7	94.7
Bleaching powder	101.9	115.8	98.5	96.1	96.1
Borax	142.8	76.9	65.9	87.9	83.3
BriWstone	103.1	91.7	103.1	103.1	103.1
Carbolic acid	175.5	85.0	170.0	109.1	110.3
Caustic soda	104.4	88.0	105.1	105.1	105.1
Glycerine	114.4	113.4	81.7	120.2	120.2
Muriatic acid	95.5	95.5	147.0	169.1	176.5
Quinine	130.9	83.0	91.6	80.9	87.1
Soda ash	101.6	98.0	112.0	112.0	112.0
Sulphuric acid	116.2	96.7	139.5	209.3	209.3

MISCELLANEOUS—*Continued*

Raw Materials.	1890	1897	1907	1911	1912	Manufactured Articles.	1890	1897	1907	1911	1912
						Binder twine	134.8	71.3	14.7	71.6	79.8
						Gunpowder	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
						Rope, manilla	133.0	72.1	136.3	94.7	109.5
						Rope, linen, white	99.4	99.4	110.4	110.4	122.9
						Soap	96.1	99.1	136.8	109.9	116.0
						Starch	103.7	99.0	117.7	115.5	127.1
						Oilcloth, table	121.8	88.9	91.5	104.7	104.7
						Oilcloth, floor					
						All	109.3	89.0	115.9	119.4	125.7
Hrand Total—Raw Materials	111.7	89.7	140.7	146.8	154.9	Grand Total—Manufactured Articles	110.1	91.0	118.6	118.4	124.9

PART I.

TABLES OF PRICES, 1912.

I. GRAINS AND FODDER.

II. ANIMALS AND MEATS

III. DAIRY PRODUCTS.

IV. FISH.

V. OTHER FOODS :

- (a) FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.
- (b) MISCELLANEOUS GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

VI. TEXTILES.

- (a) WOOLLENS.
- (b) COTTONS.
- (c) SILKS.
- (d) LINEN PRODUCTS.
- (e) JUTES.
- (f) OIL-CLOTHS.

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VIII. METALS AND IMPLEMENTS.

IX. FUEL AND LIGHTING.

X. BUILDING MATERIALS.

- (a) LUMBER.
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XI. HOUSE FURNISHINGS.

- (a) FURNITURE.
- (b) CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.
- (c) CUTLERY, ETC.
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XII. DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

XIII. MISCELLANEOUS.

- (a) FURS.
- (b) LIQUORS AND TOBACCO.
- (c) SUNDRY.

WHOLESALE PRICES, CANADA, 1912.——I. GRAINS AND FODDER. (a) GRAINS.

WHEAT, No. 1, Manitoba Northern.

Price per bu., at Winnipeg, on the opening market day of each week, 1912; quotations from The Manitoba Free Press Winnipeg.

Average price 1890–1899—.7724.

	$		$		$		$
	.93½		1.00¼		1.08		.88½
	.94½		1.01¼		1.06		.89½
Jan....	.95	April..	103.¼	July....	1.06½	Oct.....	.94
	.96½		1.03½		1.06¼		.89¾
	.97		1.03¼		1.05½		.88¾
	.97½		1.04½		1.07		.85½
	.97¼		1.04½		1.05½		.85¾
Feb....	.96½	May..	1.03¼	Aug.....	1.06½	Nov.....	.83
	.95½		1.04		1.04½		.80
	.98		1.04½		1.05¾		.78¼
	.99		1.06½		.97		.78½
March..	.98½	June..	1.07	Sept....	.97	Dec.....	.97½
	.99¼		1.08¾		.96		.81½
						Average...	.9744

WHEAT, No. 2, White Ontario.

Price per bu. outside at Toronto, on the opening market day of each week, 1912; quotations from The Globe, Toronto.

Average price 1890–1899—75.59.

	c.		$		$		c.
	87–88		.95–.96		1.05–1.06		93–95
	88–90		.95–.96		1.05–1.06		93–95
January..	92–93	April..	.98–1.00	July....	1.05–1.06	October.	93–95
	92–93		1.00–1.02		1.03–1.04		95–
	95–96		1.00–1.02		.98–1.00		96–97
	95–96		1.04–1.05		98–1.00		96–97
	96–97		1.04–1.05		.90–.97		96–97
February.	95–96	May..	1.05–1.06	August..	.96–97	Nov....	96–97
	95–96		1.05–1.06		.96–.97(*)		95–96
	95–96		1.05–1.06		.94–94½		96–97
	96–97		1.05–1.06		.97–98(†)		94–95
March....	95–96	June..	1.05–1.06	Sept....	97 (†)	Dec.....	92–93
	95–96		1.05–1.06		.97 (†)		90–91
						Average...	97.668

(*) New Wheat 90c. (†) New Wheat 93–95c.

BARLEY, No. 3, Canada Western.

Price per bu. at Winnipeg, on the opening market day of each week, 1912; quotations from The Manitoba Free Press, Winnipeg.

Average price 1890–1899—32.17.

	c.		c.		c.		c.
	59		65		58		50
	65		66		..		53
January	67	April..	70	July....	52	October.	56
	68		71		50		55
	68		72		51		57½
	67		69		51		55
	..		69		50		54
Feb....	..	May..	65	Aug.....	50	Nov.....	48½
	63		65		50		44
	..		62		53½		44
	..		60		53		48
March..	62	June..	..	Sept.....	48	Dec.....	46
	63		57		52		45½
						Average...	57.789

WHOLESALE PRICES, CANADA, 1912.—I. GRAINS AND FODDER. (a) GRAINS. (Continued).

BARLEY, No. 2, Ontario.

Price per bu. outside at Totonto, on opening the market day of each week, 1912; quotations from The Globe, Toronto.
Average price 1890–1899—40.76.

	c.		c.		c.		c.
	75–80		90–92		87–88		65
	84–85		90–92		80–85		65
Jan.....	87–88	April..	90–92	July....	80–85	Oct.....	65
	90–92		87–88		75		65
	93–95		87–88		75		65
	93–95		87–88		75		..(*)
	97–98		87–88		75		..(*)
Feb.....	95–96	May..	87–88	Aug.....	65	Nov.....	..(*)
	95–96		87–88		65		..(†)
	95–96		87–88		65		65–67(†)
	93–95		87–88		65		65–67(†)
March..	94–96	June..	87–88	Sept.....	65	Dec.....	60–63
	90–92		87–88		65		60–62
						Average...	79.278

(*) No. 3, extra, 65–70c. (†). No. 3, extra, 68-70c

OATS, No.2, Canada Western.

Price per bu. at Winnipeg, on the opening market day of each week, 1912; quotations from The Manitoba Free Press, Winnipeg.
Average price 1890–1899—30.22.

	c.		c.		c.		c.
	36½		46		43		46
	38		48		40		41
Jan....	37¾	April..	48¾	July....	40¼	Oct.....	40½
	39½		47½		38		38½
	40½		48¾		38¼		36
	40½		49		36½		35
	41		49		37½		35
Feb....	40½	May..	44½	Aug.....	40	Nov.....	34
	41		45		42		32½
	40¾		44¾		43		31¼
	42¼		45		42½		31½
March..	42¾	June..	44½	Sept....	44	Dec.....	29
	43½		44½		45		29
						Average...	40.74

OATS, No. 2, White Ontario.

Price per bu. on track at Toronto, on the opening market day of each week, I912; quotations from The Globe, Toronto
Average price 1890–1899—30.03.

	c.		c.		c.		c.
	46½		49½–50		51–52		..(*)
	46–46½		50–51		47		..(“)
Jan....	46–46½	April..	51–52	July....	48	Oct.....	42 (†)
	46–46½		51–52		47		42
	46½		51–52		46		42
	46½–47		51–52		45		42
	48		51–52		43		42–43
Feb....	48½	May..	51–52	Aug.....	43–43½	Nov.....	40
	48½		51–52		43–43½		40
	48½		51–52		43–43½		37–38
	48½		51–52		46–47		37–38
March..	49½–50	June..	51–52	Sept.....	47–48	Dec.....	37–38
	49½–50		51–52		47–48		37–38
						Average...	46.307

(*). 36–36c, western points. (†). 37–38c, western points.

WHOLESALE PRICES, CANADA, 1912.—I GRAINS AND FODDER. (a) GRAINS. (Continued).

CORN, American No. 3, Yellow.

Price per bu. at Toronto, on the opening market day of each week, 1912; quotations from The Globe, Toronto.
Average price 1890–1899—44.20.

	c.		c.		c.		c.
	68		78½		83		*(75½)†
	68		84		78		*72‡
Jan....	68½	April..	87–87½	July....	81	Oct.....	*74
	71		85		80		71½
	71½		85		81		72
	72½		86		82		66
Feb....	72	May..	86	Aug.....	82	Nov.....	65
	71		86		84		65
	71		86		84		65½
	74		86		84		65
March..	73½	June..	84	Sept.....	85	Dec.....	55½
	74½		83½		85		55½
	76–76½		81½		80½		56
						Average...	76.125

*Bay ports, price at Toronto, 2–5c. higher. †No. 2, 76½, bay ports. ‡No. 2, 73, bay ports.

FLAX SEED, No. 1, North Western Manitoba.

Price per bu. at Winnipeg, on the opening market day of each week, 1912; quotations from The Annual Report of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange and the Manitoba Free Press.†
Base price 1890–1899—*1.06.

	$		$		$		$
	1.89		1.90½		2.02		1.53
	2.00		1.93½		1.86		1.53
Jan.....	1.91	April..	1.94	July....	1.98½	!Oct....	1.44
	1.93		1.96½		1.77		1.37
	1.96¼		1.97		1.75		1.35
	1.92		1.97		1.61		1.25½
Feb....	1.82	May..	2.00	Aug.....	1.66½	!Nov....	1.26
	1.76		1.97		1.70		1.21
	1.83		2.02½		1.70		1.15
	1.83		1.97¼		1.66		1.10
March..	1.83	June..	2.06	!Sept....	....	!Dec....	1.03
	1.86		2.09		1.58		1.05
	1.91		2.06		1.62		1.05
						Average...	1.7079

*Estimated from the price at Chicago from 1890–1910, (U.S. Bureau of Labor Report) and the price at Winnipeg from 1906–1910.
†Quotations from The Manitoba Free Press, Sept.–Dec.

PEAS, No. 2, Ontario.

Price per bu. outside at Toronto, on the opening market day of each week, 1912; quotations from The Globe, Toronto
Average price 1890–1899—.5537.

	$		$		$		$
	1.05–1.10		1.20–1.25		1.20–1.25		.90
	1.10–1.15		1.20–1.25		1.20–1.25		.90
Jan....	1.10–1.15	April..	1.20–1.25	July....	1.20–1.25	Oct.....	.90
	1.10–1.15		1.20–1.25		.90		1.00
	1.15–1.20		1.20–1.25		.90		1.00
	1.15–1.25		1.20–1.25		.90		1.10–1.15
	1.15–1.25		1.20–1.25		.90		1.10–1.15
Feb....	1.15–1.25	May..	1.20–1.25	Aug.....	.90	Nov....	1.25–1.30
	1.20–1.25		1.20–1.25		.90		1.25–1.30
	1.20–1.25		1.20–1.25		.90		1.25–1.30
	1.20–1.25		1.20–1.25		.90		1.25–1.30
March..	1.20–1.25	June..	1.20–1.25	Sept..	.90	Dec.....	1.26–1.30
	1.20–1.25		1.20–1.25		.90		1.10–1.20
						Average...	1.1206

WHOLESALE PRICES, CANADA, 1912.—I GRAINS AND FODDER. (a) GRAINS. (Continued).

RYE, No. 2, Ontario.

Price per bu. outside at Toronto, on the opening market day of each month, 1912; quotations from The Globe, Toronto.

Average price 1890–1899—51.05.

	$		$		c.		c.
	.94– .95		1.00		85		72–73
	.95– .96		1.00		85		72.73
Jan.	.96– .97	April.	.85	July.	85	Oct.	72–73
	1.00		.85		80		.78
	1.04 1.05		.85		80		.78
	1.04–1.05		.85		80		78–80
Feb.	1.08–1.09	May.	.85	Aug.	80	Nov.	78–80
	1.08–1.09		.85		70		83–85
	1.05–1.06		.85		70		83–85
	1.05–1.06		.85		70		83–85
March.	1.00	June.	.85	Sept.	70	Dec.	80–82
	1.00		.85		70		75–76
	1.00		.85		70		75–76
						Average.	85.94

WHOLESALE PRICES, CANADA, 1912—I. GRAINS AND FODDER. (b) FODDER.

HAY, No. 1.

Price per ton at Montreal, on the opening market day of each month, 1912; quotations from The Gazette, Montreal.

Average price 1890–1899—9.64.

	$		$		$		$
Jan.	16.00–16.50	April.	15.50–16.00	July.	20.00–21.00	Oct.	15.00–16.00
Feb.	16.00–16.50	May.	17.50–18.50	Aug.	18.00–18.50	Nov.	14.50–15.00
March.	16.00–16.50	June.	24.00–25.00	Sept.	16.00–16.50	Dec.	14.50–15.00
						Average.	17.25

HAY, Baled, No. 1.

Price per ton at Toronto, on the opening market day of each month, 1912; quotations from The Globe, Toronto.

Average price 1890–1899—9.883.

	$		$		$		$
Jan.	16.00–17.00	April.	16.00–16.50	July.	18.00–19.00	Oct.	12.50–13.00
Feb.	15.50–16.00	May.	20.00	Aug.	15.00–16.00	Nov.	14.00
March.	15.50–16.00	June.	21.00	Sept.	15.00–15.50	Dec.	14.00
						Average.	16.270

STRAW, Baled.

Price per ton f. o. b. at Toronto, on the opening market day of each month, 1912; quotations from The Globe, Toronto.

Average price 1890–1899—5.75.

	$		$		$		$
Jan.	8.00–9.00	April.	8.00– 9.00	July.	10.00–10.50	Oct.	*10.00–10.50
Feb.	8.50–9.00	May.	11.50–12.50	Aug.	10.50–10.50	Nov.	10.00–10.50
March.	8.50–9.00	June.	11.50–12.50	Sept.	*10.00–10.50	Dec.	10.00–10.50
						Average.	10.00

* Canadian Farm, verified by the Commercial Editor of The Globe.

WHOLESALE PRICES, CANADA, 1912.— I. GRAINS AND FODDER. (b) FODDER. (Concluded)

BRAN, Ontario.

Price per ton f. o. b., at Toronto, on the opening market day of each month, 1912; quotations from The Globe, Toronto

Average price 1890–1899—12.08.

	$		$		$		$
Jan.....	24.00	April....	26.00	July.....	22.00	Oct.....	22.00–23.00
Feb.....	24.00	May....	27.00	Aug.....	22.00	Nov.....	22.50
March....	26.00	June....	26.00	Sept.....	22.00–23.00	Dec.....	21.00
						Average...	23.7916

SHORTS, Ontario.

Price per ton f. o. b., at Toronto, on the opening market day of each month, 1912; quotations from The Globe, Totonto.

Average price 1890–1899—14.77.

	$		$		$		$
Jan.....	25.00	April....	28.00	July.....	25.00	Oct.....	25.00–16.00
Feb.....	26.00	May....	29.00	Aug.....	24.00	Nov.....	25.50
March....	28.00	June....	28.00	Sept.....	25.00–26.00	Dec.....	24.50
						Average...	26.166

WHOLESALE PRICES, CANADA, 1912.—II ANIMALS AND MEATS.

CATTLE, Western, Butchers, Prime.

Price per cwt. at Winnipeg, on the opening market day of each week, 1912; quotations from The Manitoba Free Press, Winnipeg.

Average price 1890–1899—3.678.

	$		$		$		$
	4.00–5.00		5.50–6.25		6.50–7.25		5.50–5.75
	4.00–5.00		5.75–6.40		6.50–7.25		5.25–5.75
Jan....	4.00–5.50	*April.	5.75–6.40	July....	5.00–6.00	Oct.....	5.50–6.00
	4.50–6.00		5.75–6.50		5.25–6.25		5.50–6.00
	4.75–6.00		5.90–6.75		5.75–6.75		5.50–6.00
	4.75–6.00		6.15–7.00		5.25–5.50		5.50–6.00
Feb....	4.75–6.00	*May.	6.25–7.00	Aug.....	4.75–5.25	Nov....	5.50–6.00
	5.00–6.25		6.25–7.00		5.00–5.50		5.60–5.85
	5.00–6.25		6.25–7.00		5.00–5.50		5.60–5.85
	5.50–6.50		6.50–7.25		5.00–5.50		6.00–6.25
*March.	5.50–6.50	June..	6.50–7.25	Sept.....	5.25–5.75	Dec.....	6.25–6.50
	5.50–6.25		6.50–7.25		5.25–5.75		6.25–6.50
	5.50–6.10		6.50–7.25		5.25–5.00		5.75–6.25
						Average...	5.848

* Quotations from the Grain Growers' Guide.

CATTLE, Butchers', Choice Steers.

Price per cwt. at Toronto, on the opening market day of each week, 1912; quotations from The Globe, Toronto.

Average price 1890–1899—3.824.

	$		$		$		$
	6.00–6.60		6.25–6.90		7.60–8.00		6.00–6.60
	6.25–6.75		6.40–7.25		7.60–7.85		6.00–6.40
Jan....	6.25–6.90	April .	6.40–7.25	July....	7.25–7.60	Oct.....	6.00–6.25
	6.25–6.90		6.40–7.00		7.25–7.50		6.00–6.25
	6.10–6.75		6.40–7.25		7.25–7.50		6.00–6.15
	6.40–6.75		7.00–7.25		6.75–7.25		6.00–6.35
Feb....	6.40–6.75	May.	7.00–7.40	Aug.....	7.00–7.25	Nov.....	6.00–6.35
	5.75–6.25		7.00–7.40		6.75–7.00		5.75–6.00
	5.75–6.25		7.40–7.90		6.60–6.90		6.00–6.35
	6.00–6.75		7.40–7.90		6.60–6.90		6.25–6.50
March..	6.75–7.00	June..	7.25–7.80	Sept.....	6.50–6.75	Dec.....	6.25–6.60
	7.25–7.35		7.75–8.20		6.50–6.75		6.25–6.50
	6.25–6.85		7.75–8.20		6.25–6.85		6.25–6.50
						Average...	6.758

BEEF, Dressed Hindquarters.

Price per cwt. at Toronto, on the opening market day of each week, 1912; quotations from The Globe, Toronto.

*Base price 1890–1899—5.565.

	$		$		$		$
	11.00–11.50		11.00–13.00		14.00–15.00		12.50–13.50
	12.00–12.50		11.00–13.00		14.00–15.00		11.50–12.50
Jan....	12.00–13.00	April..	11.00–13.00	July..	14.00–15.00	Oct.....	11.50–12.50
	12.50–13.50		11.00–13.00		14.00–15.00		11.50–12.50
	12.50–13.50		12.00–13.50		14.00–15.00		11.50–12.50
	12.50–13.50		12.00–13.50		14.00–15.00		11.00–12.00
Feb....	12.50–13.50	May..	12.00–13.50	Aug.....	14.00–15.00	Nov.....	11.50–12.00
	12.50–13.50		12.00–13.50		14.00–15.00		11.50–12.00
	12.50–13.50		12.00–13.50		13.50–14.50		11.50–12.00
	12.50–13.50		13.50–14.50		13.50–14.50		11.50–12.00
March..	11.00–13.00	June..	14.00–15.00	Sept....	13.50–14.50	Dec.....	11.50–12.00
	11.00–13.00		14.00–15.00		12.00–14.00		11.50–12.00
	11.00–13.00		14.00–15.00		12.50–13.50		11.50–12.00
						Average...	12.903

*Based on the average price of choice steers at Toronto, 1890–1899.

WHOLESALE PRICES, CANADA, 1912.—II. ANIMALS AND MEATS. (Continued.

BEEF, Dressed, Forequarters.

Price per cwt. at Toronto, on the opening market day of each month, 1912; quotations from The Globe, Toronto.

Average price 1890–1899—4.70.

	$		$		$		$
Jan.....	7.00–8.00	April....	7.50– 8.50	July.....	9.50–10.50	October...	8.00–9.00
Feb.....	7.50–8.50	May....	8.50– 9.50	Aug.....	9.00–10.00	Nov.....	8.00–9.00
March....	7.50–8.50	June....	9.00–10.00	Sept.....	8.00–9.00	Dec.....	7.25–8.25
						Average...	8.5625

BEEF, Plate.

Price per 100 lb. bbl. at Montreal, in the first week of each month, 1912; quotations from The Canadian Grocer.

*Base price 1890–1899—5.532.

	$		$		$		$
Jan.....	7.50	April....	8.00	July.....	8.75	Oct.....	8.75
Feb.....	7.50	May....	8.00	Aug.....	8.75	Nov.....	8.75
March....	7.50	June....	8,.75	Sept.....	**8.75	Dec.....	8.75
						Average...	8.312

*Calculated from the percentages of cattle and beef prices from 1906 to 1911.
**Canadian Journal of Commerce.

VEAL, Dressed.

Price per cwt. at Toronto, on the opening market day of each week, 1912; quotations from The Globe, Toronto.

*Base price 1890–1899—6.582.

	$		$		$		$
	6.50–12.00		7.50–13.00		7.50–13.00		7.50–13.00
	7.50–13.00		7.50–13.00		7.50–13.00		7.50–13.00
Jan....	7.50–13.00	April..	7.50–13.00	July....	7.50–13.00	Oct.....	7.50–13.00
	7.50–13.00		7.50–13.00		7.50–13.00		7.50–13.00
	7.50–13.00		7.50–13.00		7.50–13.00		7.50–13.00
	7.50–13.00		7.50–13.00		7.50–13.00		7.50–13.00
Feb....	7.50–13.00	May..	7.50–13.00	Aug.....	7.50–13.00	Nov.....	7.50–13.00
	7.50–13.00		7.50–13.00		7.50–13.00		7.50–13.00
	7.50–13.00		7.50–13.00		7.40–13.00		7.50–13.00
	7.50–13.00		7.50–13.00		7.50–13.00		7.50–13.00
March..	7.50–13.00	June..	7.50–13.00	Sept.....	7.50–13.00	Dec.....	7.50–13.00
	7.50–13.00		7.50–13.00		7.50–13.00		7.50–13.00
	7.50–13.00		7.50–13.00		7.50–13.00		7.50–13.00
						Average...	10.230

*Based on the average prices of other meats products, 1890–1899.

WHOLESALE PRICES, CANADA, 1912.—II. ANIMALS AND MEATS. (Continued.

HOGS.

Price per cwt f. o. b., at Toronto, on the opening market day of each week, 1912; quotations from The Globe, Toronto.

Average price 1890–1899—4.794.

	$		$		$		$
	5.90		7.40–7.75		7.90–8.00		7.40–7.45
	6.15–6.25		7.65–7.75		7.50–7.60		7.90–8.00
Jan.	6.25	April.	8.15	July.	7.65	Oct.	8.10
	6.10–6.15		8.15–8.25		7.65–7.75		8.45
	6.15		8.15–8.25		8.15		8.25
	6.25		8.35–8.45		8.15		7.65
	6.35–6.40		8.40–8.50		8.25–8.35		7.90
Feb.	6.40–6.45	May.	8.50–8.60	Aug.	8.25	Nov.	7.65–7.75
	6.45–6.50		8.50–8.65		8.25–8.35		7.85–7.90
	6.60–6.70		8.15–8.25		8.35		8.10
	6.75–6.80		8.15–8.25		8.35		7.65
March.	7.15–7.25	June.	8.35	Sept.	8.50–8.55	Dec.	7.65
	7.35–7.45		8.35		8.75–8.85		7.90
						Average.	7.686

HOGS, Dressed.

Price per cwt. at Toronto, on the opening market day of each week, 1912; quotations from The Globe, Toronto.

*Base price 1890–1899—6.311.

	$		$		$		$
	8.75–9.25		9.75–10.50		11.00–11.50		12.50–13.00
	8.75–9.25		10.25–10.75		11.00–11.50		12.00–12.50
Jan.	9.00–9.50	April.	11.00–11.25	July.	11.00–11.50	Oct.	12.00–12.50
	8.75–9,25		11.25–11.50		11.00–11.50		12.00–12.25
	8.75 9.25		11.25–11.75		11.25–11.75		12.00–12.25
	8.75–9.25		11.25–11.75		11.25–11.75		11.50–12.00
	9.00–9.50		11.50–12.00		11.75–12.25		11.25–11.75
Feb.	9.00–9.50	May.	12.00–12.25	Aug.	11.75–12.25	Nov.	11.25–11.75
	9.00—9.50		12.00–12.25		11.75–12.25		11.25–11.75
	9.25–9.75		11.75–12.00		11.75–12.25		11.50–12.00
	9.25–9.75		11.50–12.00		11.75–12.25		11.00–11.50
March.	9.25–9.75	June.	11.50–12.00	Sept.	12.00–12.50	Dec.	11.00–11.50
	9.25–9.75		11.00–11.50		12.50–13.00		11.00–11.50
						Average.	11.057

*Based on the average price of hogs and hog products at Toronto, 1890–1899.

BACON, English, Boneless, Breakfast.

Price per lb. at Montreal, in each week, 1912; quotations from The Trade Bulletin, Montreal.

Average price 1890–1899—10.602.

	c.		c.		c.		c.
	14–14½		15½–16½		16½–17½		16½–18
	14–14½		15½–17		16½–17½		16½–18
Jan.	14–14½	April.	15½–17	July.	16½–17½	Oct.	18–19
	14–14½		15½–17		16½–17½		18½–19
	14–14½		15½–17		16½–17½		18–19
	14–14½		16–17		17–18		18–19
	14–14½		16–17		17–18		18–19
Feb.	14–14½	May.	16–17	Aug.	16½–18	Nov.	18–19
	14–14½		17–18		16½–18		18–19
	14–14½		17–18		16½–18		18–19
	14½–15		17–18		16½–18		19–21
March.	15–15½	June.	17–18	Sept.	16½18	Dec.	19–21
	15½–16½		17–18		16½–18		19–21
						Average.	16.79

WHOLESALE PRICES, CANADA, 1912.—II. ANIMALS AND MEATS. (Continued.)

HAMS, Medium Size.

Price per lb., at Montreal, in each week, 1912; quotations from The Trade Bulletin, Montreal.

Average price 1890–1899—11.120.

	c.		c.		c.		c.
Jan....	14½	April..	16	July....	17	Oct.....	16½
	14½		16½		17		16½
	14½		16½		16		17
	14½		16½		16		17
	14½		16½		16		17
	14½		17		16½		17
Feb....	14½	May..	17	Aug.....	16½	Nov.....	16½
	14½		17		16½		16½
	15		17		16½		16½
	15		17		16½		16½
March..	15–15½	June..	17	Sept....	16½	Dec.....	17
	16		17		16½		17
							17
						Average...	16.091

PORK, Heavy Canada Short Cut Mess.

Price per bbl., at Montreal, in each week, 1912; quotations from The Trade Bulletin, Montreal.

Average price 1890–1899—16.281.

	$		$		$		$
Jan....	22.50	April..	24.50	July....	25.00	Oct.....	28.00
	22.50		25.00		25.00		28.00
	22.50		25.00		25.00		27.00
	22.50		25.00		25.00		27.00
	22.50		25.00		26.00		27.00
	22.50		26.00		26.00		27.00
Feb....	22.50	May..	26.00	Aug.....	26.00	Nov..	29.00
	22.50		25.50		27.00		29.00
	22.50		25.50		27.00		29.00
	22.50		25.50		28.00		29.00
March..	23.00	June..	25.50	Sept....	28.00	Dec.....	29.00
	23.50		25.50		28.00		29.00
						Average...	25.634

LARD, Pure.

Prices per lb. in tierces at Toronto, on the opening market day of each week, 1912; quotations from The Globe, Toronto.

Average price 1890–1899—8.599.

	c.		c.		c.		c.
Jan....	11¾	April..	12¼	July....	13¾	Oct.....	14½–14¾
	11¾		13¼		13¾		14½–14¾
	11¾		13¼		13¾		14½–14¾
	11¾		13¼		13¾		14½–14¾
	11¾		13¼		13¾		14½–14¾
	12		13¼		13		14½–14¾
Feb....	12	May..	14	Aug.....	13	Nov....	14½–14¾
	12		14		13		14½–14¾
	12		14		13		14½–14¾
	12		14		13½		14½–14¾
March..	12	June..	14	Sept....	14½	Dec.....	14½–14¾
	12		13¾		14½–14¾		14½–14¾
						Average...	13.394

WHOLESALE PRICES, CANADA, 1912.—II. ANIMALS AND MEATS. (Continued.)

SHEEP, Ewes, Light.

Price per cwt. at Toronto, on the opening market day of each week, 1912; quotations from The Globe, Toronto.

Average price 1890–1899—4.012.

	$		$		$		$
	3.50–3.85		5.00–6.50		4.50–4.75		4.00–4.50
	4.25–4.50		5.00–6.25		4.00–4.50		4.00–4.50
Jan....	4.75–5.00	April..	5.00–6.00	July....	4.00–4.50	Oct.....	4.00–4.50
	4.00–4.50		5.50–6.50		4.25–4.50		4.00–4.50
	4.00–4.75		5.50–7.35		4.25–4.50		4.00–4.50
	4.00–4.75		5.50–7.50		4.25–4.75		4.00–4.50
	4.50–5.00		5.50–8.00		4.25–5.00		4.00–4.50
Feb....	4.50–5.00	May..	5.50–7.00	Aug.....	4.25–5.00	Nov....	4.00–4.50
	4.50–5.00		5.50–7.00		4.25–5.00		4.00–4.50
	4.50–5.25		5.00–6.00		4.25–5.00		4.00–4.50
	5.00–5.25		4.50–5.50		4.25–4.75		4.00–4.50
March..	5.00–5.25	June..	4.00–5.50	Sept....	4.25–5.00	Dec.....	4.00–4.50
	5.25–5.50		4.25–5.50		4.00–4.50		4.00–4.75
						Average...	4.893

MUTTON, Dressed.

Price per cwt., at Toronto, on the opening market day of each week, 1912; quotations from The Globe, Toronto.

*Base price 1890–1899—8.070.

	$		$		$		$
	6.00–8.00		8.00–10.00		10.00–14.00		8.00–10.00
	7.00–9.00		8.00–10.00		10.00–15.00		7.00–9.00
Jan....	7.00–9.00	April..	8.00–10.00	July....	8.00–12.00	Oct.....	7.00–9.00
	8.00–10.00		8.00–10.00		8.00–12.00		7.00–9.00
	8.00–10.00		8.00–10.00		8.00–12.00		7.00–9.00
	8.00–10.00		8.00–10.00		8.00–12.00		7.00–9.00
	8.00–10.00		8.00–10.00		8.00–12.00		7.00–9.00
Feb....	8.00–10.00	May..	10.00–14.00	Aug.....	8.00–10.00	Nov....	7.00–9.00
	8.00–10.00		10.00–14.00		8.00–10.00		7.00–9.00
	8.00–10.00		10.00–14.00		8.00–10.00		7.00–9.00
	8.00–10.00		10.00–14.00		8.00–10.00		7.00–8.00
March..	8.00–10.00	June..	10.00–14.00	Sept....	8.00–10.00	Dec.....	7.00–9.00
	8.00–10.00		10.00–14.00		8.00–10.00		7.00–9.00
						Average...	9.259

*Based on the price of sheep and tallow at Toronto, 1890–1899.

LAMB, Dressed.

Price per cwt. at Toronto, on the opening market day of each month, 1912; quotations from The Globe, Toronto.

Average price 1890–1899—8.464.

	$		$		$		$
Jan.....	10.50–11.50	April....	16.00–18.00	July.....	(1) 15.00–17.00	October...	11.50–12.50
Feb.....	13.00–14.00	May.....	16.00–18.00	Aug.....	(2) 11.25–11.75	Nov.....	11.00–12.00
March....	14.00–15.00	June....	16.00–18.00	Sept.....	13.00–14.00	Dec.....	11.50–12.00
						Average...	13.854

(1). Spring lamb, $18.00–$20.00.
(2). Spring lamb, $15.00–$17.00.

WHOLESALE PRICES, CANADA, 1912.—II. ANIMALS AND MEATS. (Concluded.)

FOWLS.

Price per lb., at Montreal, in the first week of each month, 1912; quotations from Canadian Farm, Toronto.

Average price 1890–1899—6.983.

	c.		c.		c.		c.
Jan.....	9–10	April....	8–9	July	8–9	Oct.....	10–11
Feb.....	10–11	May....	8–9	Aug.....	8–9	Nov.....	10–11
March....	8–10	June....	8–9	Sept.....	8–9	Dec.....	10–11
						Average...	9.291

TURKEYS.

Price per lb., at Montreal, in the first week of each month, 1912; quotations from The Trade Bulletin, Montreal, and Canadian Farm,.

Average price 1890–1899—9.443.

	c.		c.		c.		c.
Jan.....	18–19	April....	*17–18	July.....	*17–18	Oct.....	18–20
Feb.....	18–19	May....	*17–18	Aug.....	*17–18	Nov.....	19–20
March....	18–19	June....	*17–18	Sept.....	*17–18	Dec.....	18–19
						Average...	18.125

*Quotations from Canadian Farm.

WHOLESALE PRICES, CANADA, 1912.—III DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER, Creamery, Finest.

Price per lb., at Montreal, on the opening market day of each week, 1912; quotations from The Gazette, Montreal.

Average price 1890–1899—20.401.

	c.		c.		c.		c.
Jan.	31½–32½	April	35–35½	July	25–25¼	Oct.	27¾–28
	31–31½		34–35		25½–25¾		28½–28¾
	32–32½		30		25¾–26		29–29¼
	32½–33		28–28½		26–26¼		29½–29¾
Feb.	33–34	May	26	Aug.	26½–26¾	Nov.	29¾–30¼
	34–35		28		26½–26¾		29¾–30¼
	33–34		26½–27		26¼–26½		30–30¼
	33–34		26¾–27		26¼–26½		30¼–30½
	33–34		27–27¼		26¼–26½		30¼–30½
	33–34		26½–26¾		26⅝–26¾		30¼–30½
March	33–34	June	24½–25		27–27¼		30¼–30½
	33–34		24½–24¾	Sept.	27¼–27⅜	Dec.	30–30¼
	35½–36		24½–25		27⅜–27⅝		29¾–30
						Average	29.367

BUTTER, Creamery Solids.

Price per lb., at Toronto, on the opening market day of each week, 1912; quotations from The Globe, Toronto.

Average price 1890–1899—20.593.

	c.		c.		c.		c.
Jan.	28–29	April	34–35		25–26		27–28
	30–31		35–36		25–26		27–28
	30–31		32–35	*July	26–27	Oct.	27–28
	30.31		31–32		26–27		28–29
	32–33		29–30		26–27		28–29
Feb.	33–34	May	28–29		26–27		28–29
	33–34		28–29		26–27		28–29
	33–34		28–29	Aug*	26–27	Nov.	28–29
	34–35		25–26		26–27		28–29
	34–35		25–26		26–27		29–30
March	34–35	June	25–26		27–28		29–30
	34–35		25–26	*Sept	27–28	Dec.	29–30
					27–28		29–30
						Average	29.182

*Furnished by the Commercial Editor of The Globe.

BUTTER, Dairy Prints.

Price per lb., at Toronto, on the opening market day of each week, 1912; quotations from The Globe, Toronto.

Average price 1890–1899—16.213.

	c.		c.		c.		c.
Jan.	26–27	April	30–32		22–23		25–26
	26–29		30–32		22–23		25–26
	26–29		29–30	July	23–24	Oct.	25–26
	26–29		27–28		23–24		26–27
	28–30		26–27		23–24		26–27
Feb.	28–30	May	25–26		23–24		26–27
	28–30		25–26		23–24		26–27
	28–30		23–24	Aug.	24–25	Nov.	26–27
	30–32		22–23		25–26		26–27
	30–32		22–23		25–26		26–27
March	30–32	June	22–23		25–26		26–27
	30–32		22.23	Sept	25–26	Dec.	26–27
	30–32		22–23		25–26		26–27
						Average	26.317

WHOLESALE PRICES, CANADA, 1912.—III DAIRY PRODUCE. (Continued.)

CHEESE, Western, Coloured.

Price per lb., at Montreal, on the opening market day of each week, 1912; quotations from The Gazette, Montreal.

Average price 1890–1899—9.705.

	c.		c.		c.		c.
Jan.	14⅞–15	April.	15¼–15½	July	13–13⅛	Oct.	13⅝–13¾
	14⅞–15		14¾–14½		13–13⅛		13½–13⅝
	15⅛–15¼		14¾–14½		13–13¼		13½–13⅝
	15¼–15⅜		14–14¼		13–13⅛		13⅝–13½
	15¼–15½		13–13¼		13⅜		13¼–13⅜
	15¼–15½		13–13¼		13¼–13⅜		13–13⅛
	15¼–15½		13½–13¾		13¼–13⅜		12⅞–13
Feb.	15¼–15½	May.	13¾	Aug.	13¼–13½	Nov.	12½–12¾
	15¼–15½		13¾–13⅞		13½–13⅝		12¼–12¾
	15¼–15½		14¼–14⅜		13⅝–13⅞		12¼–12½
	15¼–15½		13⅝–13⅞		14⅛–14¼		12¾–13
March.	15¼–15½	June.	13⅝–13½	Sept.	13⅝–13¾	Dec.	13–13¼
	15¼–15½		13–13⅛		13⅝–13¾		13–13¼
						Average.	13.920

MILK.

Price per gal. f. o. b., at Montreal, on the opening market day of each month, 1912; quotations from The Milk Shippers' Association.

Average price 1890–1899—14.

	c.		c.		c.		c.
Jan.	20	April.	20	July	16	Oct.	22
Feb.	20	May.	16	Aug.	16	Nov.	22
March.	20	June.	16	Sept.	16	Dec.	22*
						Average.	18.833

*One dealer was reported to be paying 23c.

MILK.

Price per 8 gallon can, at Toronto, on the opening market day of each month, 1912; quotations from The Retail Milk Dealers' Association.

Average price 1890–1899—98,812.

	$		$		$		$
Jan.	1.70	April.	1.70	July	1.27	Oct.	1.62
Feb.	1.70	May.	1.27	Aug.	1.27	Nov.	1.62
March.	1.70	June.	1.27	Sept.	1.27	Dec.	1.62*
						Average.	1.5008

*Some dealers reported to be paying $1.70.

MILK.

Price per 10 gallon can, at Winnipeg, on the opening market day of each month, 1912; quotations supplied by a large dairy company.

	$		$		$		$
Jan.	2.00	April.	1.80	July	1.50	Oct.	2.10
Feb.	2.00	May.	1.75	Aug.	1.60	Nov.	2.10
March.	1.80	June.	1.50	Sept.	2.00	Dec.	2.10
						Average.	1.854

WHOLESALE PRICES, CANADA, 1912.—III DAIRY PRODUCE. (Continued.)

MILK.

Price per gal., at Victoria, B. C., on the opening market day of each month ,1912; quotations from The Royal Dairy.

Average price 1890–1899—22.000.

	c.		c.		c.		c.
Jan.....	35	April....	35	July.....	35	Oct.....	35
Feb.....	35	May....	35	Aug.....	35	Nov.....	35
March....	35	June....	35	Sept.....	35	Dec.....	35
						Average...	35

EGGS, Fresh.

Price per doz., at Montreal, at the first of each week, 1912; quotations from The Trade Bulletin, Montreal.

Average price 1890–1899—15.93.

	c.		c.		c.		c.
	40		25–26		25		29–30
	40		24–25		25		29–30
Jan....	40	April..	23–23½	**July..	.....	**Oct...	29–30
	45		23–23½		26–27		30–30½
	45		23–23½		26–27		30–30½
	45		23–23½		28		45
	*40		23–23½		28		45–50
Feb....	38–40	May..	23	**Aug...	28–29	Nov....	45–50
	40		23		28–29		45–50
	28–30		23		29–30		45–50
	25–26		**25		29–30		45–50
March..	25–26	June..	**25	**Sept..	29–30	Dec.....	45–50
	25–26		**25		29–30		45–50
						Average...	32.397

*U. S. only on market.
**Selected.

EGGS.*

Price per doz. in case lots, at Toronto, on the opening marketday of each week, 1912; quotations from The Globe, Toronto.

Average price 1890–1899—13.445.

	c.		c.		c.		c.
	28		24–25		21–22		24–26
	29		22–23		21–22		25–27
Jan....	29	April..	22–23	July....	21–22	Oct.....	25–27
	29		22–23		21–22		26–28
	30		22–23		22–23		26–28
	36–38		22–23		22–23		26–28
	36–38		22–23		22–23		26–28(1)
Feb....	36–38	May..	22–23	Aug...	23–24	Nov.. ..	26–28(1)
	36–38		22–23		23–24		26–28(1)
	30–32		22–23		23–24		26–28(1)
	25–		21–22		23–24		26–28(1)
March..	24–25	June..	21–22	Sept...	23–24	Dec.. ..	26–28(1)
	24–25		21–22		24–26		26–28(1)
						Average...	25.680

*Jan.-July, "fresh"; Aug.-Oct., "New-laid"; Nov.-Dec., "cold stored".
(1) "Fresh" 31–33c.

WHOLESALE PRICES, CANADA, 1912.—III DAIRY PRODUCE. (Concluded..)

EGGS, Strictly Fresh.

Price per doz., at Toronto, on the opening market day of each week, 1912; quotations from The Globe, Toronto.

	c.				c.		c.
	35–40		.....		22–23		28
	35–40		.....		22–23		29
Jan....	35–40	April....	.....	July....	.....	Oct.....	29
	35–40		.....		.....		30
	35–40		.....		24–25		30
	44–45		.....		25–26		32–33
Feb....	37–40		.....		25–26		40–45
	37–40	May....	.....	Aug.....	27	Nov....	40–45
	37–40		.....		27		40–45
	30–32		.....		27		40–45
March..	25		.....		27		45–50
	24–25		.....	Sept....	27	Dec.....	45–50
	24–25		.....		28		45–50

WHOLESALE PRICES, CANADA, 1912.—IV FISH.*

FRESH FISH, Atlantic Products.

Market prices paid to fishermen at Canso, N.S., 1912; quotations supplied by large buying company.

	Cod per cwt	Haddock per cwt	Hake per cwt	Pollock per cwt	Halibut per lb	Salmon per lb	Mackerel each about five lbs	Herring per lb	Lobster per cwt	Swordfish per lb
	$	$	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	$	c.
Jan.	1.50	2.00	50	50	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Feb.	2.00	2.00	50	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
March	2.00	1.50	50	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
April	1.50	1.50	40	40	7	.....	.....	½	3.50	.....
May	1.25	1.00	40	40	6	12	7	½	4.00	.....
June	1.25	1.00	40	40	5	10	6	½	4.00	5
July	1.25	1.00	40	40	8	12	8	1	4.00	4
Aug.	1.25	1.00	40	40	8	12	12	¾	.....	3
Sept.	1.25	1.50	40	40	8	.....	*14	¾	.....	4
Oct.	1.25	1.50	40	40	8	.....	14	¾	.....	.....
Nov.	1.25	1.50	40	40	10	.....	14	¾	.....	.....
Dec.	1.50	1.50	40	40	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Average	143.7	141.6	42.5	42.5	7.7	11.5	10.7	.72	3.875	4

FRESH FISH, Atlantic Products.

Yearly average prices paid to fishermen by two large buying companies at Halifax, 1912.

Cod. Per lb.*	Haddock Per lb.*	Hake Per cwt.	Pollock Per cwt.	Halibut Per lb.	Mackerel† Each.	Herring Per doz.	Salmon Per lb.	Lobsters. Large. Per lb.	Lobsters. Medium Per lb.
c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
1–2½	1–2½	50–100	40–75	6–10	7–22	6–10	12	16	7

*Where two quotations are given, the low represents the summer and the high the winter price.

†Prices paid at Halifax during the four previous years have ranged from 2c to 18c. The figures shown in the table are averages found by dividing the total number of fish purchased by a large wholesaler throughout the several seasons into the total amount paid out.

GREEN FISH, Atlantic Products.

Prices paid to fishermen by large buying company at Canso, N. S., 1912.

	Cod. salted, per cwt.	Haddock. salted, per cwt.	Hake. salted, per cwt.	Pollock. salted, per cwt.
	$	$	$	$
January	2.50	1.50	1.00	1.00
February	2.50	1.50	1.00	1.00
March	2.50	1.50	1.00	1.00
April	2.00	1.25	.75	.75
May	2.00	1.25	.75	.75
June	2.00	1.25	.75	.75
July	2.00	1.25	.75	.75
August	2.00	1.25	.75	.75
September	2.00	1.25	.75	.75
October	2.00	1.25	.75	.75
November	2.50	1.25	.75	.75
December	2.50	1.25	.75	.75
Average	2.208	1.3125	.8125	.8125

*The first five tables under this heading show prices paid by dealers to fishermen for fresh, green, and dry products of various kinds in large lots at Canso and Halifax, N.S. See footnote on page 38. See also report on Comparative Prices, Canada and the United States, 1906–1911, issued by the Department in 1911, pp. 232, 233, 240, 241, and 242.

WHOLESALE PRICES, CANADA, 1912.—IV. FISH. (Continued.

DRY FISH, Atlantic Products.

Prices paid to fishermen by large buying company at Canso, N. S., 1912.

	Cod. — dry, per cwt.	Haddock. — dry per cwt.	Hake. — dry, per cwt.	Pollock. — dry, per cwt."
	$	$	$	$
January	5.50	4.00	3.00	3.00
February	5.50	4.00	3.00	3.00
March	5.50	4.00	3.00	3.00
April	5.00	4.00	3.00	3.00
May	4.50	3.50	2.75	2.75
June	4.50	3.50	2.75	2.75
July	4.50	3.50	2.75	2.75
August	4.00	3.50	2.75	2.75
September	4.00	3.50	2.75	2.75
October	4.50	3.50	2.75	2.75
November	5.00	3.75	3.00	3.00
December	5.50	4.50	3.00	3.00
Average	4.833	3.770	2.875	2.875

DRY AND OTHERWISE PREPARED FISH, Atlantic Products.

Prices paid to fishermen by wholesale dealers at Halifax, N. S., 1912.

Cod.	Haddock.	Hake.	Pollock.	Mackerel.	N.S. Herring.	Alewives.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$
5.00	3.50	3.00	3.25	11.00	3.75	3.75
6.00	4.25		3.50			

FRESH FISH, Atlantic Products.

Prices at Canso, N. S., in the opening week of each month, 1912; quotations from lists issued to retail trade by large dealer.

Date.	Halibut, white.	Cod, market.	Cod, steak.	Haddock.	Pollock.	Soles.
	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
January	.....	3	3¾	3	2½	.....
February	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
March	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
April	11	3½	4½	3½	.....	.....
May	8½	3	3½	3	.....	.....
June	8½	3	3½	3	2½	.....
July	8½	3	3½	3	2	.....
August	8½	3	3½	3	2½	2½
September	8½	3	3½	3	2	2½
October	.....	3	3½	3	2	2½
November	.....	3	3½	3	2½	2½
December	.....	3	3½	3	2	2½
Average	8.916	3.0[illegible]	[illegible].625	[illegible].05	2.[illegible]	2.5

WHOLESALE PRICES, CANADA, 1912.—IV. FISH. (Continued.

FRESH FISH, Atlantic Products.

Prices at Halifax, in the opening week of each month, 1912; quotations from published lists issued to retail trade by large dealer.

Date.	Halibut, white	Cod.		Haddock	Herring	Mackerel	Lobsters				Oysters.	
		Steak	Mkt.	—	—	—	Large.		Medium		—	P.E.I. —
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb	Lb.	Each.	Each.	Live. Lb.	Boiled Lb.	Live. Lb.	Boiled Lb.	Per gal	Per brl
	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	$	$
January	.....	4	3	3	.....	.....	18	22	11	13	2.00	8.00
February	.....	5	4	4	.....	.....	24	30	16	18	2.00	8.00
March	12	5	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.00	8.00
April	12	5	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.00	9.50†
May	*9	4	3	3	.....	.....	16	18	12	14	2.00	9.50†
June	8	4	3	3	1½	18	16	18	12	14	2.00	9.50†
July	*9	4	3	3	1½	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
August	10	4	3	3	2	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
September	11	4	3	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
October	11	4	3	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
November	11	4	3	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.00	8.00
December	11	4	3	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.00	8.00
Average	10.4	4.25	3.25	3.25	1.85	18	18.5	22	12.75	14.75	2.00	.....

*Case lots of 300 lbs., 8c. †American.

FROZEN FISH.

Prices, at Halifax, in the first week of each month, 1912; quotations from the published lists of large wholesaler.

Date.	Halibut, white.	Eels, large.	Herring, lar. (Nfld.) per 100.	Mackerel, large, each.
	c.	c.	c.	c.
January	8–9*	7	.....	.....
February	8–9*	7	1.75	20
March	9–10*	7	1.75	15
April	9–10*	.....	1.75	15
May	9–10*	.....	1.75	12
June	9–10	.....	1.75	12
July	9–10	.....	1.75	.....
August	9–10	.....	.....	.....
September	9–10	.....	.....	.....
October	9–10	.....	.....	.....
November	9–10	.....	.....	18
December	.....	.....	.....	.....
Average	9.31	7	1.75	17

*B. C.

WHOLESALE PRICES, CANADA, 1912.—IV. FISH. (Continued.)

SMOKED FISH.

Prices at Halifax, in the first week of each month; quotations from printed lists of large wholesaler.

Months.	Finnan Haddies.	Filletts.	Salmon.		Kippers per box.
			Mild.	Hard.	
	c.	c.	c.	c.	$
January	5½	8	20	15	1.00
February	6	10	20	15	1.00
March	6	10	20	15	1.00
April	6	10	20	15	1.00
May	6	8	20	15	1.00
June	6	8	20	15	1.00
July	6	8	20	15	1.00
August	6	8	20	15	1.00
September	6	8	20	15	1.00
October	6	8	20	15	1.00
November	6	8	20	15	1.00
December	6	8	20	15	1.00
Average	5.95	8.5	20	15	1.00

PREPARED FISH.

Prices at Halifax, in the first week of each month; quotations from printed lists of large wholesaler.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ave.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$		$
Boneless Codfish, Canada strip in 30 lb. boxes per lb	3.60	3.60	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	.....	3.21
Mackerel Salt, per lb.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	.....	15.00
Tongues & Sounds salt, per bbl.	4.50 ½ bbl	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25	.....	5.25

COD, Market Size, Dry.

Price per lb., f. o. b., at Canso, N. S., on the opening market day of each month, 1912; quotations supplied by A. N. Whitman & Son, Limited.
Average price 1890–1899—3.875.

	c.		c.		c.		c.
Jan.	6½	April	6½	July	5	Oct.	5
Feb.	6½	May	6	Aug.	4½	Nov.	6
March	6½	June	5½	Sept.	5	Dec.	6
						Average	5.75

HADDOCK, Dry.

Price per lb., f. o. b., at Canso, N. S., on the opening market day of each month, 1912; quotations supplied by A. N. Whitman & Sons, Limited.
Average price 1890–1899—2.90.

	c.		c.		c.		c.
Jan.	5	April	5	July	3½	Oct.	3
Feb.	5	May	4½	Aug.	3	Nov.	4
March	5	June	4	Sept.	3½	Dec.	4
						Average	4.167

WHOLESALE PRICES, CANADA, 1912.—IV. FISH. (Continued.)

MACKEREL, Salted.

Price per lb., f. o. b., at Canso, N. S., on the opening market day of each month, 1912; quotations supplied by A. N. Whitman & Son, Limited.

Average price 1890–1899—5.45.

	c.		c.		c.		c.
Jan.	10	April	10	July	6	Oct.	9
Feb.	10	May	10	Aug.	6	Nov.	10
March	10	June	9	Sept.	8	Dec.	10
						Average	9.00

FINNAN HADDIES.

Price per lb. in 15 lb. and 30 lb. boxes, each month, 1912; quotations from lists of large wholesaler.

	c.		c.		c.		c.
Jan.	5¾	April	5½	July	5½	Oct.	5½
Feb.	6	May	5½	Aug.	5½	Nov.	5½
March	.....	June	5½	Sept.	5½	Dec.	5½
						Average	5.52

HERRING, Salted.

Price per lb., f.o.b., at Canso, N. S., on the opening market day of each month, 1912; quotations supplied by A. N. Whitman & Son, Limited.

Average price 1890–1899—2.0.

	c.		c.		c.		c.
Jan.	2½	April	2½	July	2	Oct.	2½
Feb.	2½	May	2	Aug.	2½	Nov.	2½
March	2½	June	2	Sept.	2½	Dec.	2½
						Average	2.375

LOBSTERS, Canned.

Price per lb., f. o. b., at Canso, N. S., on the opening market day of each month, 1912; quotations supplied by A. N. Whitman, & Son, Limited.

Average price 1890–1899—22.

	c.		c.		c.		c.
Jan.	32	April	32	July	32	Oct.	32
Feb.	32	May	32	Aug.	32	Nov.	32
March	32	June	32	Sept.	32	Dec.	32
						Average	32.

LOBSTERS, Fresh.

Price per lb., at Canso, N. S., on the opening market day of each month, 1912; quotations supplied by A. N. Whitman & Son, Limited.

Average price 1890–1899—8.7.

	c.		c.		c.		c.
Jan.	.....	April	15	July	12	Oct.	.....
Feb.	.....	May	12	Aug.	.....	Nov.	.....
March	.....	June	12	Sept.	.....	Dec.	.....
						Average	12.75

WHOLESALE PRICES, CANADA, 1912.—IV. FISH. (Concluded.)

HALIBUT, White, Fresh.

Price per lb., f. o. b., at Canso, N. S., on the opening market day of each month, 1912; quotations supplied by A. N. Whitman & Son, Limited.

Average price 1890–1899—6.3.

	c.		c.		c.		c.
Jan.	10	April	12	July	10	Oct.	10
Feb.	10	May	10	Aug.	10	Nov.	10
March	12	June	10	Sept.	10	Dec.	10
						Average	10.333

WHITEFISH, Fresh.

Price per lb., at Toronto, at the first of each month, 1912; quotations from The Canadian Grocer.

Average price 1890–1899—7.064.

	c.		c.		c.		c.
Jan.	*10–11	April	*9–11	July	12	Oct.	12
Feb.	*9–11	May	*9–11	Aug.	12	Nov.	13
March	*9–11	June	12	Sept.	12	Dec.	13
						Average	11.375

*Frozen.

SALMON TROUT, Fresh.

Price per lb., at Toronto, at the first of each month, 1912; quotations from The Canadian Grocer.

Average price 1890–1899—6.828.

	c.		c.		c.		c.
Jan.	*10(1)	April	*9–11(2)	July	12	Oct.	12
Feb.	8½	May	12(3)	Aug.	12	Nov.	12
March	*10–11	June	12	Sept.	12	Dec.	*11–12
						Average	11.208

*Frozen. (1) Dec. 22nd. (2) May 10th. (3) March 15th.

B. C. SOCKEYE SALMON, Canned, "Horseshoe" Brand.

Price per case of 4 dos., 1 lb. talls, f. o. b., cannery, on the opening market day of each month; 1912; quotations supplied by J. H. Todd & Sons, Victoria, B. C.

Average price 1890–1899—4.275.

	$		$		$		$
Jan.	8.00	April	8.00	July	8.00	Oct.	9.25
Feb.	8.00	May	8.00	Aug.	9.25	Nov.	9.25
March	8.00	June	8.00	Sept.	9.25	Dec.	9.25
						Average	8.520

WHOLESALE PRICES, CANADA, 1912.—V OTHER FOODS (1) FRUITS AND VEGETABLES, FRESH AND PREPARED.

(a) FRESH FRUITS, NATIVE AND IMPORTED.

APPLES, Good Seasonable.*

Price per bbl., at Toronto, in the first week of each month, 1912; quotations from The Weekly Sun, Toronto.

Average price 1890–1899—2.387.

	$		$		$		$
Jan.	3.00–4.50	April	3.50–6.00	July		October	3.00
Feb.	3.50–4.50	May	3.50–6.00	Aug.		Nov.	2.25–3.00
March	3.50–4.50	June		Sept.	†2.00–2.75	Dec.	2.00–3.50
						Average	3.583

*Jan.-Apr. quotations represent No 1 Baldwins, Spies and other Winter varieties; August and September quotations represent early Fall varieties; Gravenstein's Colverts, etc.; October quotations represent Fall varieties; St. Lawrence, etc.; and November and December quotations, early Winter varieties, Snows, Greenings, etc.
(†) Duchess and Yellow Transparent.

PEACHES, Leno Covers, No. 1 Fruit.

Price per 11 qt. basket, at Toronto, in each week during season, 1912; quotations from The Canadian Grocer.

Average price 1890–1899—92.25.

					$		c.
							60–75
							60–90
Jan.		April		July		Oct.	60–90
							60–90
					1.00		
Feb.		May		Aug.	.60–.75	November	
					.60–1.25*		
					.60–1.25*		
					.60–1.25*		
					.80–1.25*		
					.80–1.00		
March		June		Sept.	.85–.90	Dec.	
					.65–.85		
						Average	81.935

*Common varieties, .60–.75.
Choice " St. John, 1.00–1.25.

PEARS.*

Price per 11 qt. basket, at Toronto, in each week during season, 1912; quotations from The Canadian Grocer.

Average price 1890–1899: August, 59.25; September, 56.8; October, 55.75.

					c.		c.
							50–65
							50–65
Jan.		April		July		Oct.	50–65
							50–60
Feb.		May		Aug.		Nov.	
					40–65		
					40–65		
					40–65		
					50–65		
March		June		Sept.	50–65	Dec.	
					50–65		
						Average	55.75

*August quotations: early varieties; September quotations: Bartletts; October quotations: Winter varieties.

WHOLESALE PRICES, CANADA, 1912.—V. OTHER FOODS (1) FRUITS AND VEGETABLES, FRESH AND PREPARED. (a) FRESH FRUITS, NATIVE AND IMPORTED. (Continued.

PLUMS.

Price per 6 qt. basket, at Toronto, in each week during season, 1912; quotations from The Canadian Grocer.

Average price 1890–1899: August (Japan) 76c. September (Lombards) .6475; October (Green Gages) .595.

	c.		c.
Jan.		July.	
Feb.		Aug.	
	40–50		
	40–50		
	40–50		
	*40		
March.	*40	Sept.	
	*40		
April.			
May.			
June.			
Oct.			50–75
Nov.			
Dec.			
Average.			46.818

*Lombards.

GRAPES, Blue.

Price per 6 qt. basket, at Toronto, in each week during season, 1912; quotations from The Canadian Grocer.

Average price 1890–1899—25.6.

	c.		c.
Jan.		July.	
Feb.		Aug.	
			17½–20
March.		Sept.	23–25
			*18–25
April.			
May.			
June.			
Oct.			18–20
			18–20
			18–20
			17–19
			17–19
Nov.			15–25
			15–20
Dec.			
Average.			19.475

*Weekly Sun.

CHERRIES, Sour, Red.

Price per basket, at Toronto, in each week during season, 1912; quotations from The Canadian Grocer.

Average price 1890–1899—.91725.

	$		$
Jan.		July.	1.00–1.25
			1.00–1.25
			.75–1.00
			.90–1.15
			.90–1.15
Feb.		Aug.	.85–1.10
			.85–1.10
March.		Sept.	
April.			
May.			
June.			
Oct.			
Nov.			
Dec.			
Average.			1.0347

WHOLESALE PRICES, CANADA, 1912.—V. OTHER FOODS (1) FRUITS AND VEGETABLES, FRESH AND PREPARED. (a) FRESH FRUITS, NATIVE AND IMPORTED. (Continued.

RASPBERRIES, Red.

Price per box, at Toronto, in each week during season, 1912; quotations from The Canadian Grocer.
Average price 1890–1899—0.213.

	c.		c.		c.		c.
	.....		.....		.....		.....
	.....		.....		20		.....
Jan.....	.....	April....	.....	July.....	15–16	Oct.....	.....
	.....		.....		15–16		.....
	.....		.....		13–15		.....
Feb.....	.....	May....	.....	Aug.....	.....	Nov.....	.....
March...	.....	June....	.....	Sept.....	.....	Dec.....	.....
						Average...	15.7

STRAWBERRIES, Canadian.

Price per box, at Toronto, in each week during season, 1912; quotations from The Canadian Grocer.
Average price 1890–1899—0.644.

	c.		c.		c.		c.
	.....		.....		8½–13		.....
	.....		.....		8½–13		.....
Jan.....	.....	April....	.....	July.....	8–15	Oct.	.....
	.....		.....		8–15		.....
	.....		.....		.....		.....
	.....		.....		.....		.....
	.....		.....		.....		.....
Feb.....	.....	May....	*15–17	Aug.....	.....	Nov.....	.....
	.....		*15–17		.....		.....
	.....		*13–14		.....		.....
	.....		14–15		.....		.....
March....	.....	June....	13–15	Sept.....	.....	Dec.....	.....
	.....		13–15		.....		.....
						Average...	13.4

*Imported, not included in index number.

BANANAS, Yellow, (Crated).

Price per bunch, at Toronto, in the first week of each month, 1912; quotations from The Canadian Grocer.
Average price 1890–1899—1.656.

	$		$		$		$
Jan.....	1.25–1.75	April....	1.25–1.75	July.....	1.50–2.00	Oct.....	1.50–1.00
Feb.....	1.25–1.75	May....	1.25–1.75	Aug.....	1.50–2.00	Nov.....	1.50–2.00
March....	1.25–1.75	June....	1.50–2.00	Sept.....	1.50–2.00	Dec.....	1.50–2.00
						Average...	1.646

LEMONS, Messinas, (Jan. to June); Verdellis, (July to December).

Price per box at Toronto, in the first week of each month, 1912; quotations from The Canadian Grocer.
Average price 1890–1899: Messinas, 3.518; Verdellis, 5.657.

	$		$		$		$
Jan.....	3.00–3.50	April....	2.75–3.25	July.....	4.75	Oct.....	6.00–7.00
Feb.....	2.50–3.00	May....	2.75–3.25	Aug.....	5.00–5.25	Nov.....	6.00–6.50
March....	2.75–3.25	June....	2.75–3.25	Sept.....	5.00–5.50	Dec.....	3.50
							$
						Average...	Messinas. 3.00
							Verdellis...5.45

WHOLESALE PRICES, CANADA, 1912.—V. OTHER FOODS (1) FRUITS AND VEGETABLES, FRESH AND PREPARED. (a) FRESH FRUITS, NATIVE AND IMPORTED. (Continued.)

ORANGES, California Navels (December to June); Valencias (July to November).

Price per box, at Toronto, in the first week of each month, 1912; quotations from The Canadian Grocer.

Average price 1890-1899: Navels, 4.194; Valencias, 5.142.

	$		$		$		$
Jan.....	3.00–3.50	April....	3.00–3.50	July.....	(*) 3.00–3.50	Oct.....	4.50–5.00
Feb.....	2.75–3.00	May....	2.75–3.25	Aug.....	4.00–4.50	Nov.....	4.50–5.00
March....	3.00–4.00	June....	2.75–3.50	Sept.....	4.00–4.25	Dec.....	3.50–3.75
						Average...	Navels 2.781 Valencias..4.47

(*) Valencias $4.25.

(b) DRIED FRUITS.

APPLES, Evaporated.

Price per lb., at Toronto, in the first week of each month, 1912; quotations from The Canadian Grocer.

Average price 1890–1899—8.45.

	c.		c.		c.		c.
Jan.....	9–10	April....	10½–11½	July.....	10½–11½	Oct.....	8–9
Feb.....	9½–10	May....	10–11½½	Aug.....	10½–11½	Nov.....	7½–8
March....	10½–11½	June....	10½–11½	Sept.....	10½–11½	Dec.....	7–7½
						Average...	9.979

CURRANTS, Patras.

Price per lb., at Toronto, in the first week of each month, 1912; quotations from The Canadian Grocer.

Average price 1890–1899—6.01.

	c.		c.		c.		c.
Jan.....	8–8½	April....	8–8½	July.....	8–8½	Oct.....	8–8½
Feb.....	8–8½	May....	8–8½	Aug.....	8–8½	Nov.....	8–8½
March....	8–8½	June....	8–8½	Sept.....	8–8½	Dec.....	7¾
						Average...	8.208

PRUNES, 70–80.

Price per lb., in 25 lb. boxes, at Toronto, in the first week of each month, 1912;* quotations from The Canadian Grocer.

	c.		c.		c.		c.
Jan.....	10	April.....	10½–11	July.....	10–10½	Oct.....	8½
Feb.....	10	May.....	10–10½	Aug.....	9–9½	Nov.....	8½
March....	10¾–11	June.....	10–10½	Sept.....	9–9½	Dec.....	8½
						Average...	9.698

*In 50 lb. boxes, ¼c lb. less.

WHOLESALE PRICES, CANADA, 1912.—(b) DRIED FRUITS.

PRUNES, Bosnia.

Price per lb., at Toronto, in the first week of each month, 1912; quotations from The Canadian Grocer.

Average price 1890—6.137.

	c.		c.		c.		c.
Jan.....	8–8½	April....	8½–9	July.....	7¾–9	Oct.....	7¾–9
Feb.....	8–8½	May.....	7¾–9	Aug.....	7¾–9	Nov.....	7¾–9
March....	9–10	June....	7¾–9	Sept.....	7¾–9	Dec.....	7¾–9
						Average...	7.729

RAISINS, Sultanas.

Price per lb., at Toronto, in the first week of each month, 1912; quotations from The Canadian Grocer.

Average price 1890–1899—10.03.

	c.		c.		c.		c.
Jan.....	11–12	April....	11–12	July.....	12–14	Oct.....	12–14
Feb.....	11–12	May.....	12–14	Aug.....	12–14	Nov.....	10–12
March....	11–12	June.....	12–14	Sept.....	12–14	Dec.....	10–12
						Average...	12.167

(c) FRESH VEGETABLES.

POTATOES, Green Mountains.

Price per bag, 90 lbs., at Montreal, in each week, 1912; quotations from The Trade Bulletin, Montreal.

Average price 1890–1899—60.321.

	$		$		$		$
	(a)1.25–1.27½		1.60–1.70		1.50–1.55		.....
	(b)1.30–1.32½		1.75		.....		(e) .50–.70
Jan....	1.40	April..	1.75	July.....	(c)	Oct.....	(e) .50–.70
	1.60		1.80–1.90		(c)		.....
	1.65–1.70		1.75–1.80		.....		.....
	1.65–1.70		1.75–1.80		(d)1.65–1.75		.70–.75
	1.65–1.70		1.70–1.75		.....		.80–.85
Feb....	1.65–1.70	May..	1.70	Aug.....	.....	Nov.....	.70–.75
	1.65–1.70		.....		.....		.80
	1.65–1.70		.....		.....		(f) .80–.85
	1.60–1.70		1.60		.....		(f) .85–.90
Mar...	1.60–1.70		1.50–1.55		.....	Dec.....	(g) .85–.90
	1.60–1.70		1.50–1.55				.80–.85
						Average...	1.324

(a) Quebec varieties $1.10–1.15.
(b) Quebec varieties $1.15–1.25.
(c) $3.50–3.75 per bbl. American.
(d) Le Moniteur du Commerce.
(e) Early.
(f) Quebec varieties, 70–75c.
(g) Quebec varieties, 75–80c.

WHOLESALE PRICES, CANADA, 1912.—(c) FRESH VEGETABLES. (Continued.)

POTATOES, Ontario*.

Price per bag, 90 lbs., at Toronto, in the first week of each month, 1912, quotations from The Canadian Grocer.

Average price 1890–1899—56.44.

	$		$		$		$
	1.40		1.70		1.65		.90
	1.40		1.85–1.90		1.65		.90–1.00
Jan....	1.40–1.50	*April.	1.90–1.95	July....	1.25–1.40	Oct.....	.90–1.00
	1.60		1.90–1.95		1.25–1.40		1.00–1.00
	1.65		1.90–1.95		(1) 1.20		1.00–1.10
	1.75		1.90–1.95		(1)		1.00–1.10
	1.75–1.85		1.90–1.95		(1)		1.00
Feb....	1.75–1.85	*May.	1.90–1.95	Aug.....	(2)	Nov....	1.00–1.10
	1.75–1.85		1.90–1.95		(2)		1.00–1.10
	1.75–1.85		1.90–1.95		1.10–1.30		1.00–1.10
	1.75		1.70–1.80		1.15–1.25		1.10
*March.	1.75	*June.	1.65–1.70	Sept....	1.00–1.10	Dec.....	1.00–1.15
	1.70		1.65–1.70		.90		1.00–1.15
						Average...	1.4504

*Irish Potatoes were on the market at prices about 5c lower than for Ontario stock from the middle of March to the end of June. New Brunswick stock was on the market almost throughout the year as in the table next following.

(1) 80c per bushel or $3.25–3.50 per bbl.

(2) New potatoes, $1.50–1.65 per bag; imported $3.00 per bbl.

POTATOES, N. B.

Price per bag of 90 lbs., at Toronto, in the first week of each month, 1912; quotations from The Canadian Grocer.

	$		$		$		$
	.....		1.80		1.75		.....
	.....		1.95–2.00		1.75		.....
Jan....	1.60	April..	2.00–2.10	July.....	1.60–1.75	Oct.....	.....
	1.75		2.00–2.10		1.60–1.75		.....
	1.75		2.00–2.10		.....		.....
	1.85		2.00–2.10		.....		.....
	1.90–1.95		2.00–2.10		.....		1.10
Feb....	1.90–1.95	May..	2.00–2.10	Aug.....	.....	Nov....	1.10–1.20
	1.90–1.95		2.00–2.10		.....		1.10–1.15
	1.85–1.90		2.00–2.10		.....		1.10–1.15
	1.85		1.80–1.90		.....		1.10–1.15
March..	1.85	June..	1.75–1.90	Sept	.....	Dec.....	1.15–1.20
	1.80		1.75–1.80		.....		1.15–1.20

BEANS, Handpicked.

Price per bushel., at Toronto, on the opening market day of each month, 1912; quotations from The Globe, Toronto.

Average price 1890–1899—1.216.

	$		$		$		$
Jan.....	2.35–2.40	April....	2.35–2.40	July.....	3.00	Oct.....	3.10
Feb.....	2.35–2.40	May.....	2.70–2.75	Aug.....	3.10	Nov.....	3.10
March....	2.35–2.40	June.....	3.00	Sept.....	3.10	Dec.....	3.10
						Average...	2.810

WHOLESALE PRICES, CANADA, 1912.—(c) FRESH VEGETABLES. (Continued.)

ONIONS, Canadian Red.

Price per cwt., at Montreal, in the first week of each month, 1912; quotations from The Canadian Grocer.

Average price 1890–1899—1.573 (*).

	$		$		$		$
Jan.	3.50	April	4.00	July		Oct.	†2.25
Feb.	4.00	May	5.00	Aug.		Nov.	2.00
March	4.00	June	4.50	Sept.		Dec.	1.75
						Average	3.444

(*) $1.18 per 75 lbs.
†Canadian Journal of Commerce.

ONIONS.

Price per bag, at Toronto, in the firxst week of each month, 1912; quotations from The Canadian Engineer.*

	$		$		$		$
Jan.	2.00–2.15	April	2.50–3.00	July	2.75	Oct.	1.50
Feb.	2.25	May	2.50–3.00	Aug.	1.50	Nov.	1.30–1.40
March	2.50–3.00	June	3.00	Sept.	1.50–2.50	Dec.	1.30–1.40
						Average	2.168

*Camp supplies list.

TURNIPS.

Price per bag, at Toronto, on the opening market day of each month, 1912; quotations from The Canadian Engineer.*

Average price 1890–1899—40.31.

	c.		c.		c.		c.
Jan.	50	April	60	July		Oct.	50
Feb.	60	May	65	Aug.		Nov.	50
March	60	June	(†)65–70	Sept.	60	Dec.	50
						Average	57.25

*Camp supplies list.
(†) Canadian Grocer.

TOMATOES.

Price per basket, at Toronto, in each week during season, 1912; quotations from The Canadian Grocer.

Average price 1890–1899—34.967.

					c.		c.
							25–30
							35–40
Jan.		April		July*		Oct.	35–40
							35–40
					1.50–1.75		35–40
					75–80		35–40
					35–40		35–40
Feb.		May		Aug.	35–50	Nov.	
					35–50		
					25–30		
					17½–20		
March		June		Sept.	17½–20	Dec.	
					20–25		
						Average	36.00

*Not included in average or index number.

WHOLESALE PRICES, CANADA, 1912.—(d) CANNED VEGETABLES.

CANNED CORN, Standards 2's.

Price per doz., at Toronto, in the first week of each month, 1912; quotations from The Canadian Grocer.

Average price 1890–1899—.924.

	$		$		$		$
Jan.....	1.10–1.15	April....	1.10–1.15	July.....	.95–1.00	Oct.....	1.05
Feb.....	1.10–1.15	May....	1.00–1.05	Aug.....	1.05	Nov.....	.97½
March....	1.10–1.15	June....	.97½–1.00	Sept.....	1.05	Dec.....	.97½
						Average...	1.049

CANNED PEAS, Standards 2's.

Price per doz., at Toronto, in the first week of each month, 1912; quotations from The Canadian Grocer.

Average price 1890–1899—.9580.

	$		$		$		$
an.....	1.30	April....	1.30	July.....	1.15–1.20	Oct.....	1.25
Feb.....	1.30	May....	1.25–1.30	Aug.....	1.25	Nov.....	1.25
March....	1.30	June....	1.25–1.30	Sept.....	1.25	Dec.....	1.25
						Average...	1.265

CANNED TOMATOES, 3's.

Price per doz., at Toronto, in the first week of each month, 1912; quotations from The Canadian Grocer.

Average price 1890–1899—.984.

	$		$		$		$
Jan.....	1.65–1.80	April....	1.65–1.80	July.....	1.55–1.70	Oct.....	1.45
Feb.....	1.65–1.80	May....	1.55–1.70	Aug.....	1.65	Nov.....	1.37½
March....	1.65–1.80	June....	1.55–1.70	Sept.....	1.45–1.50	Dec.....	1.37½
						Average...	1.59167

WHOLESALE PRICES, CANADA, 1912.—ADDENDUM ON PRICES TO PRODUCERS OF CANADIAN FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Prices paid to growers, 1911 and 1912, by large canning company in Ontario.

	1911	1912
Peaches, No. 1, per lb	2½-3c.	3-3½c.
Pears, Bartlett, No. 1, per lb	2-2½c.	2-3c.
Plums, blue, green and yellow, per lb	1-1¼c.	1¼-2¼c.
Strawberries, 24 box crate	$1.00-1.20	$1.20-1.68
Raspberries, red, 24 box crate	1.88-2.00	1.92-2.64
Gooseberries, 24 box crate	1.68	1.20-1.80
Lawton Berries, per box	7½c.	8-10c.
Cherries, sour, per lb	5-6c.	5-6c.
Tomatoes, per bu	27½c.	30c.
Peas, shelled, per lb	1¾c.	1½-2c.

FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Prices received from canners by members of a large Association of growers in Ontario.

	1911	1912
Peaches, No. 1, per lb	2½-3c.	3c.
Pears, Bartlett, No., per lb	2-2½c.	2½c.
Plums, green and yellow, per lb	1-1¼c.	2c.
Plums, blue, per lb	1c.	1½-1¾c.
Strawberries, 24 box crate	$1.00-1.20	$1.50
Raspberries, 24 box crate	$1.86-2.00	$2.40-2.50
Gooseberries, per qt	7c.	7c.
Lawton berries, per qt	7½c.	8-10c.
Grapes, Concord, per ton	$20.00	$25.00
Cherries, sour, per lb	5-6c.	5-6c.
Tomatoes, per bu	27½c.	30c.
Beans, per ton	$40.00	$40.00
Peas, shelled, per lb	1¾c.	.....

WHOLESALE PRICES, CANADA, 1912.—(2) MISCELLANEOUS GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.
(a) BREADSTUFFS

FLOUR, Straight Rollers.

Price per bbl., at Toronto, in the first week of each month, 1912; quotations from The Canadian Grocer.

Average price 1890–1899—3.818.

	$		$		$		$
Jan.	*4.80	April	*4.60	July	4.60–4.80	Oct.	4.35–4.55
Feb.	*4.60–4.80	May	*4.75	Aug.	4.60–4.80	Nov.	4.35–4.55
March	*4.60	June	4.80	Sept.	4.35–4.55	Dec.	4.35–4.55
						Average	4.667

*Quotations as revised by the Editor; the revised average for 1911 was $4.45.

FLOUR, Strong Bakers'.

Price per bbl., at Toronto, in the first week of each month, 1912; quotations from The Canadian Grocer.

Average price 1890–1899—4.324.

	$		$		$		$
Jan.	4.90	April	5.00	July	5.00	Oct.	5.00
Feb.	4.90	May	5.00	Aug.	5.00	Nov.	4.80
March	4.90–5.00	June	5.00	Sept.	5.00	Dec.	4.60
						Average	4.929

FLOUR, Winter Wheat Patents.

Price per bbl., at Toronto, in the first week of each month, 1912; quotations from The Canadian Grocer.

Average price 1890–1899—4.440.

	$		$		$		$
Jan.	(*)4.50–5.00	April	(*)4.50-5.00	July	5.10–5.40	Oct.	4.85–5.15
Feb.	(*)4.50–5.00	May	(*)4.75-5.25	Aug.	5.10–5.40	Nov.	4.85–5.15
March	(*)4.50–5.00	June	4.90–5.10	Sept.	4.85–5.15	Dec.	4.85–5.15
						Average	4.958

(*) Blended.

FLOUR, Manitoba First Patents.

Price per bbl., at Toronto, in the first week of each month, 1912; quotations from The Canadian Grocer.

Average price 1890–1899—4.664.

	$		$		$		$
Jan.	5.50	April	5.60	July	5.70	Oct.	5.70
Feb.	5.50	May	5.70	Aug.	5.70	Nov.	5.50
March	5.50–5.60	June	5.70	Sept.	5.70	Dec.	5.30
						Average	5.596

WHOLESALE PRICES, CANADA, 1912.—(2) MISCELLANEOUS GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.
(a) BREADSTUFFS. (Continued.)

BREAD, Plain, White.

Price per lb., at Toronto, on the opening market day of each month, 1912; quotations furnished by The Canada Bread Co., Limited.

Average price 1890–1899—2.144.

	c.		c.		c.		c.
Jan.	2⅔	April	2⅔	July	2⅔	Oct.	2⅔
Feb.	2⅔	May	2⅔	Aug.	2⅔	Nov.	2⅔
March	2⅔	June	2⅔	Sept.	2⅔	Dec.	2⅔
						Average	2.667*

*24 oz. loaf, 4c; 48 oz. loaf, 8c

BREAD, "Small" or "Fancy".*

Price per 12 oz. loaf, at Toronto, on the opening market day of each month, 1912; quotations furnished by The Canada Bread Co., Limited.

	c.		c.		c.		c.
Jan.	4	April	4	July	4	Oct.	4
Feb.	4	May	4	Aug.	4	Nov.	4
March	4	June	4	Sept.	4	Dec.	4
						Average	4.000

*The "small" or "fancy" loaf, 12 oz., was sold in Toronto in 1912 at the same price per loaf as the 24 oz loaf of plain white bread.

BREAD, Plain White.

Price per lb.,* at Winnipeg, on the opening market day of each month, 1912; quotations furnished by The Canada Bread Co., Limited.

	c.		c.		c.		c.
Jan.	3.077	April	3.077	July	3.077	Oct.	3.077
Feb.	3.077	May	3.077	Aug.	3.077	Nov.	3.077
March	3.077	June	3.077	Sept.	3.077	Dec.	3.077
						Average	3.077

*Weight of loaf 1¼ lb.; price, 26 loaves for $1.00.

BREAD, Plain, White.

Price per loaf, 1 lb., at Victoria, on the opening market day of each month, 1912; quotations furnished by A. W. Simmons.

Average price, 1890–1899—3.000.

	c.		c.		c.		c.
Jan.	5	April	5	July	5	Oct.	5
Feb.	5	May	5	Aug.	5	Nov.	5
March	5	June	5	Sept.	5	Dec.	5
						Average	5.000

WHOLESALE PRICES, CANADA, 1912.—(2) MISCELLANEOUS GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.
(a) BREADSTUFFS. (Continued.)

BISCUITS, Soda.

Price per lb., at Toronto, on the opening market day of each month, 1912; quotations furnished by Christie, Brown & Co., Ltd.

Average price 1890–1899—5.8.

	c.		c.		c.		c.
Jan.	7	April	7	July	7	Oct.	7
Feb.	7	May	7	Aug.	7	Nov.	7
March	7	June	7	Sept.	7	Dec.	7
						Average	7.000

OATMEAL, Standard.

Price per bag of 98 lb., at Toronto, in the first week of each month, 1912; quotations from The Canadian Grocer.

Average price 1890–1899—1.967

	$		$		$		$
Jan.	2.56	April	2.75	July	2.56	Oct.	2.75
Feb.	2.64	May	2.80	Aug.	2.64	Nov.	2.75
March	2.75	June	2.64	Sept.	2.64	Dec.	2.53
						Average	2.6675

RICE, Patna.

Price per lb., at Toronto, in the first week of each month, 1912; quotations from The Canadian Grocer.

Average price 1890–1899—4.96.

	c.		c.		c.		c.
Jan.	5½–6	April	5½–6	July	5½–6	Oct.	5½–6
Feb.	5½–6	May	5½–6	Aug.	5½–6	Nov.	5½–6
March	5½–6	June	5½–6	Sept.	5½–6	Dec.	5½–6
						Average	5.750

RICE, Rangoon, Grade B.

Price per cwt., in 250 lbs. bags, at Montreal, in the first week of each month, 1912; quotations from The Canadian Grocer.

	$		$		$		$
Jan.	3.65–3.75	April	3.45–3.55	July	3.75–3.85	Oct.	3.90–4.00
Feb.	3.65–3.75	May	3.45–3.55	Aug.	3.90–4.00	Nov.	3.75
March	3.65–3.75	June	3.60–3.70	Sept.	3.90–4.00	Dec.	3.75
						Average	3.742

TAPIOCA, Medium Pearl.

Price per lb., at Toronto, in the first week of each month, 1912; quotations from The Canadian Grocer.

Average price 1890–1899—4.872.

	c.		c.		c.		c.
Jan.	6½–7	April	6½–7	July	6½–7	Oct.	6½–7
Feb.	6½–7	May	6½–7	Aug.	6½–7	Nov.	6½–7
March	6½–7	June	6½–7	Sept.	6½–7	Dec.	6½–7
						Average	6.750

WHOLESALE PRICES, CANADA, 1912.—(2) MISCELLANEOUS GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.
(b) TEA, COFFEE AND CHOCOLATE.

TEA, Good Common Japan.

Price per lb., at Montreal, in the first week of each month, 1912; quotations from The Canadian Grocer.

Average price 1890–1899—17.27.

	c.		c.		c.		c.
Jan.....	21–24	April....	21–24	July.....	21–24	Oct.....	21–24
Feb.....	21–24	May....	21–24	Aug.....	21–24	Nov.....	21–24
March....	21–24	June....	21–24	Sept.....	21–24	Dec.....	21–24
						Average...	22.500

TEA, Ceylon, Pekoe, Souchongs.

Price per lb., at Montreal, in the first week of each month, 1912; quotations from The Canadian Grocer.

	c.		c.		c.		c.
Jan.....	20–22	April....	20–22	July.....	20–22	Oct.....	20–22
Feb.....	20–22	May....	20–22	Aug.....	20–22	Nov.....	20–22
March....	20–22	June....	20–22	Sept.....	20–22	Dec.....	20–22
						Average...	21.000

COFFEE, Rio.

Price per lb., at Toronto, in the first week of each month, 1912; quotations from The Canadian Grocer.

Average price 1890–1899—17.83.

	c.		c.		c.		c.
Jan.....	22–23	April....	23–24	July.....	23–24	Oct.....	23–24
Feb.....	23–24	May....	23–24	Aug.....	23–24	Nov.....	23–24
March....	23–24	June....	23–24	Sept.....	23–24	Dec.....	21–23
						Average...	23.293

COFFEE, Santos.

Price per lb., at Toronto, in the first week of each month, 1912; quotations from The Canadian Grocer.

Average price 1890–1899—21.74.

	c.		c.		c.		c.
Jan.....	24–25	April....	24–25	July.....	24–25	Oct.....	24–25
Feb.....	24–25	May....	24–25	Aug.....	24–25	Nov.....	24–25
March....	24–25	June....	24–25	Sept.....	24–25	Dec.....	24–25
						Average...	24.500

CHOCOLATE, Diamond.

Price per lb., at Toronto, in the first week of each month, 1912; quotations from The Canadian Grocer.
Average price 1890-1899—22.53.

	c.		c.		c.		c.
Jan.....	24	April....	24	July.....	24	Oct.....	24
Feb.....	24	May....	24	Aug.....	24	Nov.....	24
March....	24	June....	24	Sept.....	24	Dec.....	24
						Average...	24

WHOLESALE PRICES, CANADA, 1912.—(2) MISCELLANEOUS GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.
(c) SUGAR, ETC.

SUGAR, Montreal Granulated (in bbls.)

Price per cwt., at Toronto, in the first week of each month, 1912; quotations from The Canadian Grocer.

Average price 1890–1899—4.961.

	$		$		$		$
Jan.....	5.80	April....	5.50	July.....	5.20	Oct.....	5.10
Feb.....	5.50	May....	5.50	Aug.....	5.20	Nov.....	4.90
March...	5.70	June....	5.40	Sept.....	5.10	Dec.....	4.90
						Average...	5.317

SUGAR, Yellow, (in bbls.)

Price per cwt., at Toronto, in the first week of each month, 1912; quotations from The Canadian Grocer.

Average price 1890–1899—4.189.

	$		$		$		$
Jan.....	5.40	April....	5.10	July.....	4.80	Oct.....	4.70
Feb.....	5.10	May....	5.10	Aug.....	4.80	Nov.....	4.50
March....	5.30	June....	5.00	Sept.....	4.70	Dec.....	4.50
						Average...	4.917

MOLASSES, New Orleans.

Price per gal. in barrels, at Toronto, in the first week of each month, 1912; quotations from The Can dian Grocer.
Average price 1890–1899—41.23.

	c.		c.		c.		c.
Jan.....	28–32	April....	28–32	July.....	26–30	Oct.....	27–29
Feb.....	28–32	May....	28–32	Aug.....	26–30	Nov.....	27–29
March....	28–32	June....	26–30	Sept.....	26–30	Dec.....	27–29
						Average...	28.833

GLUCOSE.

Price per cwt., at Montreal, in the first week of each month, 1912; quotations from Le Moniteur du Commerce.

	$		$		$		$
Jan.....	3.15	April...	3.45–3.95	July.....	3.90–4.40	Oct.....	3.90–4.40
Feb.....	3.65	May....	3.90–4.40	Aug.....	3.90–4.40	Nov.....	3.50–3.80
March....	3.65	June....	3.90–4.40	Sept.....	3.90–4.40	Dec.....	3.50–3.80
						Average...	4.113

HONEY, White Clover, Strained.

Price per lb., in 60 lb. tins, at Toronto, in the first week of each month, 1912; quotations from The Canadian Grocer.
Average price 1890–1899—8.46.

	c.		c.		c.		c.
Jan.....	12	April....	12	July.....	12*	Oct.....	12
Feb.....	12	May....	12	Aug.....	12*	Nov.....	12
March....	12	June....	12*	Sept.....	12	Dec.....	† 12
						Average...	12.000

*Quotations furnished by the Editor of the Canadian Grocer.
†Price was raised ¼c. later in the month.

WHOLESALE PRICES, CANADA, 1912.—V. OTHER FOODS. (c) SUGAR, ETC. (Continued.)

MAPLE SUGAR.

Price per lb., at Montreal, in the first week of each month, 1912; quotations from The Gazette, Montreal

Average price 1890–1899—7.212.

	c.		c.		c.		c.
Jan.	8½–9½	April	8–9	July	9½–10	Oct.	8½–9
Feb.	8–9	May	8–9	Aug.	9–9½	Nov.	8½–9½
March	8–9	June	9½–10	Sept.	9–9½	Dec.	*8½–9½
						Average	8.979

*Canadian Journal of Commerce.

(d) CONDIMENTS, etc.

SALT: Fine, Dairy, Cheese and Table.

Price per bbl., at Windsor, on the opening market day of each month, 1912; quotations supplied by The Canadian Salt Co., Limited.

Average prices, 1890–1899: Fine Salt, .688; Dairy Salt, 1.345; Cheese Salt, 1.40; Table Salt, 1.945.

	$		$		$		$
Jan.	Fine .82 Dairy 1.28 Cheese 1.46 Table 2.29	April	Fine .81 Dairy 1.26 Cheese 1.44 Table 2.34	July	Fine .81 Dairy 1.26 Cheese 1.44 Table 2.34	Oct.	Fine .81 Dairy 1.26 Cheese 1.44 Table 2.34
Feb.	Fine .82 Dairy 1.28 Cheese 1.46 Table 2.29	May	Fine .81 Dairy 1.26 Cheese 1.44 Table 2.34	Aug.	Fine .81 Dairy 1.26 Cheese 1.44 Table 2.34	Nov.	Fine .81 Dairy 1.26 Cheese 1.44 Table 2.34
March	Fine .82 Dairy 1.28 Cheese 1.46 Table 2.29	June	Fine .81 Dairy 1.26 Cheese 1.44 Table 2.34	Sept.	Fine 81 Dairy 1.26 Cheese 1.44 Table 2.34	Dec.	Fine .81 Dairy 1.26 Cheese 1.44 Table 2.34
						Average	Fine .8125 Dairy 1.265 Cheese 1.445 Table 2.3275

PEPPER, Black, Pure, Best.

Price per lb. in tins and barrels, at Toronto, in the first week of each month, 1912; quotations from The Canadian Grocer.

Average price 1890–1899—14.34

	$		$		$		$
Jan.	19–22	April	19–22	July	19–22	Oct.	20–23
Feb.	19–22	May	19–22	Aug.	19–22	Nov.	20–23
March	19–22	June	19–22	Sept.	19–22	Dec.	20–23
						Average	20.750

WHOLESALE PRICES, CANADA, 1912.—V. OTHER FOODS. (d) CONDIMENTS, ETC.

VINEGAR, White Wine, Proof Strength.

Price per gall. in bbl. lots., at Ottawa, Ont., on the opening market day of each month, 1912; quotations furnished by S. J. Major & Co.

Average price 1890–1899—0.3290.

	c.		c.		c.		c.
Jan.	24	April	24	July	24	Oct.	24
Feb.	24	May	24	Aug.	24	Nov.	24
March	24	June	24	Sept.	24	Dec.	24
						Average	24.000

CREAM OF TARTAR.

Price per lb., in bbl., at Toronto, in the first week of each month, 1912; quotations from The Canadian Grocer.

Average price 1890–1899—24.722.

	c.		c.		c.		c.
Jan.	25	April	24	July	22–23	Oct.	22–23
Feb.	24	May	24	Aug.	22–23	Nov.	22–23
March	24	June	23	Sept.	22–23	Dec.	22–23
						Average	23.250

SODA, Bicarbonate of.

Price per cwt., at Montreal, in the first week of each month, 1912; quotations from The Canadian Journal of Commerce.

Average price 1890–1899—2.345.

	$		$		$		$
Jan.	1.75–2.20	April	1.75–2.20	July	1.75–2.20	Oct.	1.75–2.20
Feb.	1.75–2.20	May	1.75–2.20	Aug.	1.75–2.20	Nov.	1.75–2.20
March	1.75–2.20	June	1.75–2.20	Sept.	1.75–2,20	Dec.	1.75–2.20
						Average	1.975

WHOLESALE PRICES, CANADA, 1912.—VI. TEXTILES. (a) WOOL AND WOOLENS.

WOOL, Ontario, Washed.

Price per lb., at Toronto, on the opening market day of each month, 1912; quotations from The Globe, Toronto.

Average price 1890–1899—18.83.

	c.		c.		c.		c.
Jan.	18–20	April	18–20	July	18–20	Oct.	20–24
Feb.	18–20	May	18–20	Aug.	18–21	Nov.	20–24
March	18–21	June	18–20	Sept.	19½–21	Dec.	20–24
						Average	19.937

WOOL, Ontario, Unwashed.

Price per lb., at Toronto, on the opening market day of each month, 1912; quotations from The Globe, Toronto.

Average price 1890–1899—11.09.

	c.		c.		c.		c.
Jan.	12–13	April	12½–13½	July	12½–13½	Oct.	13½–15½
Feb.	13–14	May	12½–13½	Aug.	12½–14	Nov.	13½–15½
March	13–14	June	12½–13½	Sept.	12½–14½	Dec.	13½–15½
						Average	13.472

YARN, Canadian Worsted, 4-ply.

Price per lb., on the opening market day of each month, 1912; quotations supplied by large manufacturer.

Average price 1890–1899—45.35.

	c.		c.		c.		c.
Jan.	54	April	54	July	54	Oct.	54
Feb.	54	May	54	Aug.	54	Nov.	56
March	54	June	54	Sept.	54	Dec.	56
						Average	54.33

WOOLEN UNDERWEAR, Knitted, Penmans' Line, 95, Size 36 in.

Price per doz. garments, on the opening market day of each month, 1912; quotations supplied by Penman's, Limited.

Average price 1890–1899—7.516.

	$		$		$		$
Jan.	9.00	April	9.00	July	9.00	Oct.	9.00
Feb.	9.00	May	9.00	Aug.	9.00	Nov.	9.25
March	9.00	June	9.00	Sept.	9.00	Dec.	9.25
						Average	9.041

BEAVER CLOTH, 28 oz., 55'-56' in. wide, No. 4.

Price per yard at Montreal, on the opening market day of each month, 1912; quotations supplied by The Paton Mfg, Co.

Base Price 1890–1899—1.129.

	$		$		$		$
Jan.	1.55	April	1.55	July	1.55	Oct.	1.55
Feb.	1.55	May	1.55	Aug.	1.55	Nov.	1.55–1.60
March	1.55	June	1.55	Sept.	1.55	Dec.	1.55–1.60
						Average	1.554

WHOLESALE PRICES, CANADA, 1912.—VI TEXTILES. (b) COTTONS AND COTTONS.

COTTON, Raw, Upland Middling.

Price per lb., at New York, on the opening market day of each month, 1912; quotations from The New York Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin.

Average price 1890–1899—.07762.

	c.		c.		c.		c.
Jan.	9.35	April	10.95	July	11.65	Oct.	11.45
Feb.	9.90	May	11.40	Aug.	13.00	Nov.	11.75
March	10.40	June	11.40	Sept.	11.50	Dec.	12.85
						Average	11.300

GREY COTTONS.

Average price per lb. of 150 lines manufactured by The Dominion Textile Co., Ltd.

Average price 1890–1899—20.045.

	c.		c.		c.		c.
Jan.	28.36	April	27.28	July	28.09	Oct.	28.83
Feb.	27.82	May	27.55	Aug.	27.79	Nov.	29.25
March	27.38	June	27.64	Sept.	28.32	Dec.	29.56
						Average	28.156

COTTONS, Woven Coloured Fabrics.

Average price per lb., f. o. b., at mills, of 300 lines, manufactured by Canadian Cottons, Limited.

Average price 1890–1899—28.393.

	c.		c.		c.		c.
Jan.	35.64	April	34.27	July	35.09	Oct.	36.89
Feb.	35.64	May	35.09	Aug.	37.12	Nov.	37.64
March	34.27	June	35.09	Sept.	37.12	Dec.	37.59
						Average	35.954

COTTONS: Woven Coloured Fabrics.*

Prices per lb., f. o. b., mills; quotations supplied by Canadian Cottons, Limited.

	Yds. per lb.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ave.
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Cottonade	2	37.70	37.70	33.00	33.00	33.00	33.00	33.00	33.00	33.00	33.00	33.00	34.00	33.87
Denim, black	2	35.50	35.50	34.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	33.00	33.00	33.00	33.00	34.00	34.25
Denim, blue	2	35.50	35.50	34.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	33.00	33.00	33.00	33.00	34.00	34.25
Ticking	4.15	33.20	33.20	29.05	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	29.05	29.05	29.05	29.05	30.09	29.48
"	1.90	34.20	34.20	32.30	32.30	32.30	32.30	32.30	32.30	32.30	32.30	32.30	33.25	32.70
Shirting	4.35	36.97	36.97	34.80	32.62	32.62	32.62	32.62	32.62	32.62	32.62	32.62	33.71	33.62
"	2.95	35.40	35.40	32.45	30.97	30.97	30.97	30.97	30.97	30.97	30.97	30.97	32.44	31.95
Saxony	6.90	40.20	40.20	38.53	39.36	39.36	39.36	39.36	40.20	40.20	40.20	40.20	41.87	39.92
"	4.15	41.50	41.50	39.43	41.50	41.50	41.50	41.50	41.50	41.50	41.50	41.50	43.57	41.50
Flannelette	3.90	38.00	38.00	34.20	34.20	34.20	34.20	34.20	33.25	33.25	33.25	33.25	34.20	34.52
Gingham, apron	4.50	39.38	39.38	37.12	36.00	36.00	36.00	36.00	37.12	37.12	37.12	37.12	37.12	37.12
" dress	7.00	39.67	39.67	36.22	34.50	34.50	34.50	34.50	36.22	36.22	36.22	36.22	36.22	36.22
C. warp 4-10	....	27.00	.27	.23	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	.28	25.42
Demicord, 2-8	....	27.00	.27	.23	.25	.25	.25	.25	.27	.27	.27	.27	.28	26.08

*See footnote on page 53.

WHOLESALE PRICES, CANADA, 1912.—VI. TEXTILES. (b) COTTON AND COTTONS. (Continued).

PRINTS.

Average price per yard f. o. b. mills of all lines manufactured by The Dominion Textile Co., Ltd.
Average price 1893–1899—7.00.

	c.		c.		c.		c.
Jan.....	8.65	April....	9.19	July.....	9.04	Oct.....	8.17
Feb.....	8.27	May....	9.85	Aug.....	9.15	Nov.....	9.14
March....	8.72	June....	8.95	Sept.....	8.79	Dec.....	8.94
						Average...	8.830

(c) SILKS.

SILK, Raw, Japan, Kansai, No. 1.

Price per lb., at New York, at the first of each month, 1912; quotations from The American Silk Journal.
Average price 1890–1899—4.0187.

	$		$		$		$
Jan.....	3.42½	April....	3.55	July.....	3.50	Oct.....	3.70
Feb.....	3.42½	May....	3.55	Aug.....	3.42½	Nov.....	3.80
March....	3.45	June....	3.55	Sept.....	3.55	Dec.....	3.65
						Average...	3.547

SILK, Raw, Italian Classical.

Price per lb., (net cash) at New York, at the first of each month, 1912; quotations from The American Silk Journal
Average price 1890–1899—4.2558.

	$		$		$		$
Jan.....	3.65	April....	3.80	July.....	3.90	Oct.....	3.92½
Feb.....	3.75	May....	3.80	Aug.....	3.70	Nov.....	4.00
March....	3.72	June....	3.90	Sept.....	3.85	Dec.....	3.97½
						Average...	3.830

SPOOL SILK, 50 yds, "Letter A".

Price per doz., at Montreal, on the opening market day of each month, 1912; quotations furnished by Belding, Paul Corticelli, Limited.
Average price 1890–1899—52.25.

	c.		c.		c.		c.
Jan.....	40	April....	40	July.....	40	Oct.....	40
Feb.....	40	May....	40	Aug.....	40	Nov.....	40
March....	40	June....	40	Sept.....	40	Dec.....	40
						Average...	40.00

MACHINE SILK, 16 oz., "Prize Medal".

Price per lb., at Montreal, on the opening market day of each month, 1912; quotations supplied by Belding Paul, Corticelli, Limited.
Average price 1890–1899—9.060.

	$		$		$		$
Jan.....	8.00	April....	8.00	July.....	8.00	Oct.....	8.00
Feb.....	8.00	May....	8.00	Aug.....	8.00	Nov.....	8.00
March....	8.00	June....	8.00	Sept.....	8.00	Dec.....	8.00
						Average...	8.00

WHOLESALE PRICES, CANADA, 1912.—VI. TEXTILES. (d) JUTE AND HESSIAN.

JUTE, First Marks.

Price per lb. landed in Montreal, on the opening market day of each month, 1912; quotations supplied by Harry Yuille, Toronto.

Average price 1890–1899—2.9669.

	c.		c.		c.		c.
Jan.....	4.45	April....	5.24	July.....	4.70	Oct.....	5.00
Feb.....	4.78	May....	4.65	Aug.....	4.85	Nov.....	5.50
March....	5.32	June....	4.53	Sept.....	4.85	Dec.....	5.50
						Average...	4.947

HESSIAN: 10½oz., 40 in.

Price per yd, landed at Montreal, on the opening market day of each month, 1912; quotations supplied by Harry Yuille, Toronto.

Average price 1890–1899—3.4214.

	c.		c.		c.		c.
Jan.....	4.87	April....	5.96	July.....	5.88	Oct.....	6.50
Feb.....	5.32	May....	5.74	Aug.....	6.00	Nov.....	6.67
March....	5.83	June....	5.91	Sept.....	6.00	Dec.....	6.90
						Average...	5.965

(e) FLAX PRODUCTS.

FLAX FIBRE.

Price per lb. at Hensall, Ont., on the opening market day of each month, 1912; quotations supplied by Geo. McEwen.

Average price 1890–1899—7.675.

	c.		c.		c.		c.
Jan.....	10¼	April....	10¾	July.....	10½	Oct.....	10½–12
Feb.....	10¾	May....	10¾	Aug.....	10½–12	Nov.....	10½–12
March....	10¾	June....	10¾	Sept.....	10½–12	Dec.....	10½–12
						Average...	10.879

TOW, Fine.

Price per lb. at Hensall, Ont., on the opening market day of each month, 1912; quotations supplied by Geo. McEwen.

*Base price 1890–1899—6.316.

	c.		c.		c.		c.
Jan.....	5½	April....	5¾	July.....	5½	Oct.....	5½–6
Feb.....	5¾	May....	5¾	Aug.....	5½	Nov.....	5½–6
March....	5¾	June....	5¾	Sept.....	5½	Dec.....	5½–6
						Average...	5.666

*Calculated from the average price of mixed tow, 1890–1899 and the prices of fine and mixed tow in 1910, 1911 nd 1912. The price in 1911 was 3¾c. and in 1910, 3⅞c.

WHOLESALE PRICES, CANADA, 1912.—VI. TEXTILES. (e) FLAX PRODUCTS. (Continued).

FLAX SEWING TWINE, No. 1, 4-8 ply and larger.

Price per lb., at Doon, Ont , on the opening market day of each month, 1912; quotations supplied by The Doon Twine & Cordage Co., Limited.

Average price 1890–1899—18.1.

	c.		c.		c.		c.
Jan.....	20	April....	20	July.....	20	Oct.....	20
Feb.....	20	May....	20	Aug.....	20	Nov.....	20
March....	20	June....	20	Sept.....	20	Dec.....	20
						Average...	20.00

WHITE LINEN ROPE, ¼ inch and larger.

Price per lb., at Doon, Ont., on the opening market day of each month, 1912; quotations supplied by The Doon Twine and Cordage Co., Limited.

Average price 1890–1899—18.1

	c.		c.		c.		c.
Jan.....	20	April....	23	July.....	23	Oct.....	23
Feb.....	20	May....	23	Aug.....	23	Nov.....	23
March....	20	June....	23	Sept.....	23	Dec.....	23
						Average...	22.250

(f) OILCLOTHS.

OILCLOTH, Table, Assorted Patterns, 5-4 wide.

Price per piece of 12 yds., at Montreal, on the opening market day of each month, 1912; quotations supplied by large manufacturer.

Average price 1890–1899—2.265.

	$		$		$		$
Jan.....	2.20	April....	2.20	July.....	2.20	Oct.....	2.20
Feb.....	2.20	May....	2.20	Aug.....	2.20	Nov.....	2.20
March....	2.20	June....	2.20	Sept.....	2.20	Dec.....	2.20
						Average...	2.20

OILCLOTH, Floor, No. 3 quality.

Price per sq. yd., at Montreal, on the opening market day of each month, 1912; quotations supplied by large manufacturer.

Average price 1890–1899—21.39.

	c.		c.		c.		c.
Jan.....	24	April....	24	July.....	24	Oct.....	24
Feb.....	24	May....	24	Aug.....	24	Nov.....	24
March....	24	June....	24	Sept.....	24	Dec.....	24
						Average...	24.0

WHOLESALE PRICES, CANADA, 1912.—VII. HIDES, TALLOW, LEATHERS, BOOTS AND SHOES.

HIDES, No. 1, Inspected Steers and Cows.

Price per lb. at Toronto, on the opening market day of each month, 1912; quotations from The Globe, Toronto.

Average price 1890–1899—6.03.

	c.		c.		c.		c.
Jan.	12½	April	12½	July	12½	Oct.	13
Feb.	11½	May	12½	Aug.	13	Nov.	15
March	11½	June	12½	Sept.	13	Dec.	15
						Average	12.875

CALFSKINS, Green, No. 1.

Price per lb. at Toronto, on the opening market day of each month, 1912; quotations from The Globe, Toronto.

Average price 1890–1899—7.62.

	c.		c.		c.		c.
Jan.	14–15	April	14–16	July	15–17	Oct.	17–18
Feb.	14–15	May	13–16	Aug.	13–17	Nov.	17
March	12–15	June	15–18	Sept.	17	Dec.	17
						Average	15.667

HORSE HIDES, No. 1.

Price per hide at Toronto, on the opening market day of each month, 1912; quotations from The Globe, Toronto.

Average price 1890–1899—1.986.

	$		$		$		$
Jan.	3.25	April	3.25	July	3.50–3.75	Oct.	3.50
Feb.	3.25	May	3.25	Aug.	3.50–3.75	Nov.	3.50
March	3.25	June	3.25–3.75	Sept.	3.50	Dec.	3.50
						Average	3.417

TALLOW, Rendered, No. 1 Stock, in bbls.

Price per lb., at Toronto, on the opening market day of each month, 1912; quotations from Canadian Farm.

Average price 1890–1899—4.987.

	c.		c.		c.		c.
Jan.	5⅛–5¾	April	5¼–5½	July	5¼–6½	Oct.	5½–6½
Feb.	5⅛–5¾	May	6¼–6⅜	Aug.	5½–6½	Nov.	5½–6½
March	5¼–5½	June	6¼–6⅜	Sept.	5½–6½	Dec.	5½–6½
						Average	5.875

LEATHER, No. 1 Spanish Sole for Jobbing.

Price per lb., at Toronto, on the opening market day of each month, 1912; quotations from The Globe, Toronto.

	c.		c.		c.		c.
Jan.	*27–30	April	29	July	32–33	Oct.	32–33
Feb.	*28–30	May	29–30	Aug.	32–33	Nov.	34–35
March	29	June	31–32	Sept.	32–33	Dec.	36–37
						Average	31.458

*Quotation furnished by the Editor of The Shoe and Leather Journal.

WHOLESALE PRICES, CANADA, 1912.—VII. HIDES, TALLOW, LEATHERS, BOOTS AND SHOES. (Continued.)

LEATHER, No. 1 Slaughter Sole, Heavy.

Price per lb., at Toronto, on the opening market day of each month, 1912; quotations from The Globe, Toronto.

Average price 1890–1899—26.29.

	c.		c.		c.		c.
Jan.....	*31–32	April....	32–34	July.....	36–38	Oct.....	36–38
Feb.....	*31–32	May....	32–34	Aug.....	36–38	Nov.....	39–40
March....	32–34	June....	36–38	Sept.....	36–38	Dec.....	41–42
						Average...	35.667

*Quotation furnished by the Editor of The Shoe and Leather Journal.

LEATHER, Harness, No. 1 U. O. (No. 1, R.)

Price per lb., at Toronto, on the opening market day of each month, 1912; quotations from The Globe, Toronto.

Average price 1890–1899—29.45.

	c.		c.		c.		c.
Jan.....	*38–39	April....	38–39	July.....	38–39	Oct.....	39–40
Feb.....	*38–40	May....	37–38	Aug.....	38–39	Nov.....	40–41
March....	38–39	June....	38–39	Sept.....	39–40	Dec.....	†40–41
						Average...	38.951

*Quotation furnished by the Editor of The Shoe and Leather Journal. † Best, 41–42c.

LEATHER, Heavy Uppers.

Price per lb., at Toronto, on the opening market day of each month, 1912; quotations from The Globe, Toronto.

Average price 1890–1899—34.85.

	c.		c.		c.		c.
Jan.....	*49–50	April....	50–55	July.....	57–60	Oct.....	57–60
Feb.....	*49–50	May....	50–55	Aug.....	57–60	Nov.....	60–65
March....	50–55	June....	55–60	Sept.....	57–60	Dec.....	60–65
						Average...	56.083

*Quotation furnished by the Editor of The Shoe and Leather Journal.

BOOTS, Men's Split Blucher Bals, Pegged, Medium Weight.

Price per pair at Ottawa, on the opening market day of each month, 1912; quotations supplied by The A. W Ault, Co Limited.

Average price 1890–1899—0.91.

	$		$		$		$
Jan.....	1.32½	April....	1.32½	July.....	1.37½	Oct.....	1.42½
Feb.....	1.32½	May....	1.32½	Aug.....	1.37½	Nov.....	1.42½
March....	1.32½	June....	1.32½	Sept.....	1.42½	Dec.....	1.42½
						Average...	1.367

WHOLESALE PRICES, CANADA, 1912.—VII. HIDES, TALLOW, LEATHERS, BOOTS AND SHOES. (Concluded.)

BOOTS, Men's Box Calf Blucher Bals, Goodyear Welt.

Price per pair at Ottawa, on the opening market day of each month, 1912; quotations supplied by A. W. Ault Co., Limited.

Average price 1890–1899—2.205.

	$		$		$		$
Jan.....	2.90	April....	2.90	July.....	3.00	Oct.....	3.00–3.10
Feb.....	2.90	May....	3.00	Aug.....	3.00	Nov.....	3.00–3.10
March....	2.90	June....	3.00	Sept.....	3.00–3.10	Dec.....	3.15
						Average...	2.992

BOOTS, Women's Dongola Blucher Bals, Fair Stitch.

Price per pair at Ottawa, on the opening market day of each month, 1912; quotations supplied by The A. W. Ault Co. Limited.

Average price 1890–1899—1.25.

	$		$		$		$
Jan.....	1.65	April....	1.65	July.....	1.75	Oct.....	1.75
Feb.....	1.65	May....	1.65	Aug.....	1.75	Nov.....	1.75
March....	1.65	June....	1.65	Sept.....	1.75	Dec.....	1.75
						Average...	1.700

WHOLESALE PRICES, CANADA, 1912.—VIII. METALS AND IMPLEMENTS. (a) METALS (1) IRON AND STEEL.

PIG IRON, Foundry No. 1 N. S.

Price per ton of 2,240 lbs., f. o. b. at Montreal on the opening market day of each month, 1912; quotations supplied by The Dominion Iron and Steel Co., Ltd.

Average price 1890–1899—16.1833.

	$		$		$		$
Jan.	19.75	April	18.50	July	18.50	Oct.	20.50
Feb.	19.00	May	18.50	Aug.	19.00	Nov.	20.50
March	19.00	June	18.50	Sept.	20.00	Dec.	21.50
						Average	19.437

PIG IRON, Summerlee, No. 2 .

Price per ton at Montreal, in the first week of each month, 1912; quotations from Hardware and Metal.

Average price 1890–1899—21.2916.

	$		$		$		$
Jan.	20.00	April	20.00	July	20.00	Oct.	24.00
Feb.	20.00	May	20.00	Aug.	20.00	Nov.	24.00
March	20.00	June	20.00	Sept.	20.00	Dec.	24.00
						Average	21.000

PIG IRON, Midland.

Price per ton, at Toronto, at the first of each month, 1912; quotations from The Canadian Mining Journal.

	$		$		$		$
Jan.	18–00–18.50	April	18.50–19.00	July	19.75–20.00	Oct.	21.50–22.00
Feb.	18.50–19.00	May	19.75–20.00	Aug.	19.75–20.00	Nov.	21.50–22.50
March	18.50–19.00	June	19.75–20.00	Sept.	20.50–21.50	Dec.	22.00–23.00
						Average	20.104

IRON, Common Bar.

Price per cwt., at Toronto, in the first week of each month, 1912; quotations from Hardware and Metal.

Average price 1890–1899—18.94.

	$		$		$		$
Jan.	2.05	April	2.05	July	2.05	Oct.	2.05
Feb.	2.05	May	2.05	Aug.	2.05	Nov.	2.05
March	2.05	June	2.05	Sept.	2.05	Dec.	2.05
						Average	2.050

IRON, Black Sheets, 18 gauge.

Price per lb., at Toronto, in the first week of each month, 1912; quotations from Hardware and Metal.

Average price 1890–1899—2.68.

	$		$		$		$
Jan.	2.45	April	2.45	July	2.45	Oct.	2.55
Feb.	2.45	May	2.45	Aug.	2.45	Nov.	2.55
March	2.45	June	2.45	Sept.	2.55	Dec.	2.65
						Average	2.491

WHOLESALE PRICES, CANADA, 1912.—VIII. METAL AND IMPLEMENTS. (a) METAL. (1) IRON AND STEEL. (Continued).

IRON, Galvanized Sheets, 16-24 gauge, "Queen's Head".

Price per cwt, at Toronto, in the first week of each month, 1912; quotations from Hardware and Metal.

Average price 1890–1899—4.71.

	$		$		$		$
Jan.	3.60	April	3.60	July	3.60	Oct.	3.70
Feb.	3.60	May	3.60	Aug.	3.60	Nov.	3.70
March	3.60	June	3.60	Sept.	3.60	Dec.	3.70
						Average	3.625

IRON, Tinplates, Charcoal, I. C., 14x20 base, Bradley Grade.

Price per box of 112 sheets at Toronto, in the first week of each month, 1912; quotations from Hardware and Metal.

Average price 1890–1899—5.637.

	$		$		$		$
Jan.	7.00	April	7.00	July	7.00	Oct.	7.00
Feb.	7.00	May	7.00	Aug.	7.00	Nov.	7.00
March	7.00	June	7.00	Sept.	7.00	Dec.	7.00
						Average	7.000

IRON, Tinplates, Coke, Bessemer, I. C., 14x20.

Price per box of 112 plates at Toronto, in the first week of each month, 1912; quotations from Hardware and Metal.

Average price 1890–1899—3.661.

	$		$		$		$
Jan.	4.25	April	4.25	July	4.25	Oct.	4.25
Feb.	4.25	May	4.25	Aug.	4.25	Nov.	4.25
March	4.25	June	4.25	Sept.	4.25	Dec.	4.50
						Average	4.270

IRON, Boiler Plates, ¼–½ in.

Price per cwt at Toronto, in the first week of each month, 1912; quotations from Hardware and Metal.

Average price 1890–1899—2.515.

	$		$		$		$
Jan.	2.20	April	2.20	July	2.20	Oct.	2.50
Feb.	2.20	May	2.20	Aug.	2.20	Nov.	2.70
March	2.20	June	2.20	Sept.	2.40	Dec.	2.70
						Average	2.325

IRON, Wrought, Old Material.

Price per ton at Montreal, in the first week of each month, 1912; quotations from Hardware and Metal

Average price 1890–1899—158.42.

	$		$		$		$
Jan.	12.50	April	12.50	July	12.50	Oct.	12.50
Feb.	12.50	May	12.50	Aug.	12.50	Nov.	12.50
March	12.50	June	12.50	Sept.	12.50	Dec.	12.50
						Average	12.500

WHOLESALE PRICES, CANADA, 1912.—VIII. METAL AND IMPLEMENTS. (a) METAL. (1) IRON AND STEEL. (Continued).

STEEL BILLETS, Mild.

Average price per ton of 2,240 lbs., f. o. b., Montreal, in the first week of each month, 1912; quotations supplied by The Dominion Iron and Steel Co., Limited.

Base price 1890–1899—22.415.

	$		$		$		$
Jan.....	24.75	April....	23.75	July.....	23.75	Oct.....	25.25
Feb.....	23.75	May.....	23.75	Aug.....	24.25	Nov.....	25.25
March....	23.75	June....	23.75	Sept.....	24.75	Dec.....	26.00
						Average...	24.395

STEEL BAR, Mild.

Price per cwt., at Montreal, in the first week of each month, 1912; quotations from Hardware and Metal.

	$		$		$		$
Jan.....	1.95	April....	1.95	July.....	1.95	Oct.....	1.95
Feb.....	1.95	May.....	1.95	Aug.....	1.95	Nov.....	2.20
March....	1.95	June....	1.95	Sept.....	1.95	Dec.....	2.20
						Average...	1.992

STEEL, Cast, Black Diamond.

Price per lb., at Montreal, in the opening week of each month, 1912; quotations from The Canadian Journal of Commerce.

Average price 1890–1899—9.910.

	c.		c.		c.		c.
Jan.....	7½	April....	7½	July.....	7½	Oct.....	7½
Feb.....	7½	May.....	7½	Aug.....	7½	Nov.....	7½
March....	7½	June....	7½	Sept.....	7½	Dec.....	7½
						Average...	7.500

(2) OTHER METALS.

ALUMINIUM.

Price per cwt., at New York, in the opening week of each month, 1912; quotations from The Canadian Mining Journal.

	$		$		$		$
Jan.....	18.50–19.00	April....	19.00–19.50	July.....	22½–23	Oct.....	24.50–25.00
Feb.....	18.50–19.00	May.....	19.50–2000	Aug.....	23–23¼	Nov.....	27.50–28.00
March....	18.50–19.00	June....	21.00–22.00	Sept.....	*21½–22½	Dec.....	26–25–26–75
						Average...	21.968

*New York Journal of Commerce.

WHOLESALE PRICES, CANADA, 1912. VIII. METAL AND IMPLEMENTS. (2) OTHER METALS. (Continued).

ANTIMONY, Cookson's.

Price per cwt., at Toronto, in the opening week of each month, 1912; quotations from Hardware and Metal.

Average price 1890–1899—12.62.

	$		$		$		$
Jan.	8.25	April	8.25	July	8.25	Oct.	8.25
Feb.	8.25	May	8.25	Aug.	8.25	Nov.	11.00
March	8.25	June	8.25	Sept.	8.25	Dec.	11.00
						Average	8.708

BRASS, Roll and Sheet, 14-20 gauge.

Price per cwt., at Montreal, in the opening week of each month, 1912; quotations supplied by Thos. Robertson & Co. Limited.

Average price 1890–1899—12.43.

	$		$		$		$
Jan.	15.95	April	16.60	July	18.60	Oct.	18.10
Feb.	15.20	May	17.10	Aug.	18.10	Nov.	18.10
March	15.70	June	17.60	Sept.	18.10	Dec.	17.85
						Average	17.250

COPPER, Lake Superior Casting Ingot.

Price per cwt., at Toronto, in the opening week of each month, 1912; quotations from Hardware and Metal.

Average price 1890–1899—13.56.

	$		$		$		$
Jan.	15.00	April	16.50	July	19.00	Oct.	19.00
Feb.	15.00	May	17.50	Aug.	19.00	Nov.	19.50
March	15.50	June	18.50	Sept.	19.00	Dec.	19.25
						Average	17.729

LEAD, Domestic Pig, (Trail).

Price per cwt., at Toronto, in the opening week of each month, 1912; quotations from Hardware and Metal.

Average price 1890–1899—3.37.

	$		$		$		$
Jan.	4.50	April	4.60	July	5.30	Oct.	6.20
Feb.	4.50	May	5.05	Aug.	5.55	Nov.	6.00
March	4.50	June	5.05	Sept.	5.55	Dec.	*5.25
						Average	51.70

*Canadian Mining Journal.

WHOLESALE PRICES, CANADA, 1912.—VIII. METAL AND IMPLEMENTS. (2) OTHER METALS. (Continued)

LEAD, Imported Pig.

Price per cwt., at Toronto, in the opening week of each month, 1912; quotations from Hardware and Metal.

Average price 1890–1899—3.72.

	$		$		$		$
Jan.....	4.60	April....	4.60	July.....	5.30	Oct.....	6.25
Feb.....	4.60	May.....	5.05	Aug.....	5.55	Nov.....	6.00
March....	4.60	June....	5.05	Sept.....	5.55	Dec.....	*5.25
						Average...	52.00

*Canadian Mining Journal.

MICA, Canadian Amber, Best Quality.

Price per lb. at Ottawa, on the opening market day of each month, 1912; quotations supplied by S. O. Fillion, Ottawa.

	c.		c.		c.		c.
	1″x2″—10		1″x2″—10		1″x2″—10		1″x2″—10
	1″x3″—18–20		1″x3″—18–20		1″x3″—18–20		1″x3″—18–20
	2″x3″—40–45		2″x3″—40–45		2″x3″—40–45		2″x3″—40–45
Jan.....	2″x4″—60–65	April....	2″x4″—60–65	July....	2″x4″—60–65	Nov.....	2″x4″—60–65
	3″x5″—80		3″x5″—80		3″x5″—80		3″x5″—85
	4″x6″—100		4″x6″—100		4″x6″—100		4″x6″—110
	5″x8″—125		5″x8″—125		5″x8″—125		5″x8″—125
Feb.....	"	May.....	"	Aug.....	"	Dec.....	"
March....	"	June....	"	Sept....	"		
				Oct.....	"		

NICKEL.

Price per lb. at New York, in the opening week of each month, 1912; quotations from The Canadian Mining Journal

Average price 1890–1899—47.176.

	c.		c.		c.		c.
Jan.....	40–45	April....	39–40	July.....	39–40	Oct.....	45
Feb.....	40–45	May.....	39–40	Aug.....	40–41	Nov.....	45
March....	39–40	June....	39–40	Sept.....	.....	Dec.....	45
						Average..	41.636

QUICKSILVER.

Price per 75 lb. flask at New York, in the opening week of each month, 1912; quotations from The Canadian Mining Journal.

Average price 1890–1899—40.975.

	$		$		$		$
Jan.....	43.00	April....	43.50–44.00	July.....	40.50	Oct.....	42.00
Feb.....	44.50	May.....	41.00	Aug.....	42.50	Nov.....	41.00
March....	46.00	June....	41.00	Sept.....	*40.00–43.00	Dec.....	41.00
						Average...	42.312

*New York Journal of Commerce.

WHOLESALE PRICES, CANADA, 1912. VIII. METAL AND IMPLEMENTS. (2) OTHER METALS. (Continued).

SILVER, Bar Fine.*

Average price per oz. at New York, for each month, 1912; quotations from The Engineering and Mining Journal.

Average price 1890–1899—74.898.

	c.		c.		c.		c.
Jan.	56.260	April.	59.207	July.	60.654	Oct.	63.471
Feb.	59.043	May.	60.880	Aug.	61.606	Nov.	62.792
March.	58.375	June.	61.290	Sept.	63.078	Dec.	63.365
						Average.	60.835

*See also Mr. Sauerbeck's table of prices, Appendix C.

SPELTER.

Price per cwt. at Toronto, in the opening week of each month, 1912; quotations from The Candian Mining, Journal
Average price 1890–1899—4.56.

	$		$		$		$
Jan.	6.75	April.	6.85	July.	7.20	Oct.	6.50
Feb.	6.62½	May.	6.50	Aug.	6.30	Nov.	6.35
March.	6.50	June.	6.50	Sept.		Dec.	6.35
						Average.	6.584

SOLDER, Bar, Half-and-Half.

Price per lb at Toronto, in the opening week of each month, 1912; quotations from Hardware and Metal.
Average price 1890–1899—15.65

	c.		c.		c.		c.
Jan.	26½	April.	26½	July.	27½	Oct.	29
Feb.	26½	May.	26½	Aug.	27½	Nov.	30
March.	26½	June.	27½	Sept.	27½	Dec.	30
						Average.	27.625

TIN, Ingots, Straits.

Price per cwt. at Toronto, in the opening week of each month, 1912; quotations from Hardware and Metal.
Average price 1890–1899—21.47.

	$		$		$		$
Jan.	46.00	April.	46.00	July.	50.00	Oct.	52.00
Feb.	46.00	May.	50.00	Aug.	50.00	Nov.	53.00
March.	46.00	June.	50.00	Sept.	50.00	Dec.	53.00
						Average.	49.333

ZINC SHEETS, in 5 cwt. casks.

Price per cwt. at Toronto, in the opening week of each month, 1912; quotations from Hardware and Metal.
Average price 1890–1899—5.966.

	$		$		$		$
Jan.	8.00	April.	8.00	July.	8.00	Oct.	8.00
Feb.	8.00	May.	8.00	Aug.	8.00	Nov.	8.00
March.	8.00	June.	8.00	Sept.	8.00	Dec.	8.00
						Average.	8.000

WHOLESALE PRICES, CANADA, 1912.—VIII. METAL AND IMPLEMENTS.(b) IMPLEMENTS.

ANVILS, Peter Wright's, 80 lb. and over.

Price per lb. at Toronto, on the opening market day of each month, 1912; quotations from Canadian dealers.

Average price 1890–1899—11.22.

	c.		c.		c.		c.
Jan.....	10	April...	10	July.....	10	Oct.....	10
Feb.....	10	May....	10	Aug.....	10	Nov.....	10
March....	10	June....	10	Sept.....	10	Dec.....	10
						Average...	10.000

AXES, Standard Single Bit.

Price per doz. at Toronto in the opening week of each month, 1912; quotations from Hardware and Metal.

Average price 1890–1899—8.54.

	$		$		$		$
Jan.....	6.00–9.00	April...	6.00–9.00	July.....	6.00–9.00	Oct.....	6.00–9.00
Feb.....	6.00–9.00	May....	6.00–9.00	Aug.....	6.00–9.00	Nov.....	6.00–9.00
March....	6.00–9.00	June....	6.00–9.00	Sept.....	6.00–9.00	Dec.....	6.50–9.00
						Average...	6.042–9.000

CHAIN, Coil, ½ in.

Price per cwt. at Montreal, in the opening week of each month, 1912; quotations from The Canadian Journal of Commerce.

Average price 1890–1899—3.523.

	$		$		$		$
Jan.....	3.25	April...	3.20	July.....	3.20	Oct.....	3.30
Feb.....	3.25	May....	3.20	Aug.....	3.30	Nov.....	3.30
March....	3.25	June....	3.20	Sept.....	3.30	Dec.....	3.30
						Average...	3.254

CROWBARS.

Price per lb. at Toronto, in the opening week of each month, 1912; quotations from Hardware and Metal.

Average price 1890–1899—3.375.

	c.		c.		c.		c.
Jan.....	3¾	April...	3¾	July.....	3¾	Oct.....	3¾
Feb.....	3¾	May....	3¾	Aug.....	3¾	Nov.....	3¾
March....	3¾	June....	3¾	Sept.....	3¾	Dec.....	3¾
						Average...	3.750

WHOLESALE PRICES, CANADA 1912.—VIII. METAL AND IMPLEMENTS (b) IMPLEMENTS. (Continued.)

GRINDSTONES, 40 to 200 lb.

Price per ton at Toronto, in the opening week of each month, 1912; quotations from Hardware and Metal.*

Average price 1890–1899—16.50.

	$		$		$		$
Jan.	22.00	April	22.00	July	22.00	Oct.	22.00
Feb.	22.00	May	22.00	Aug.	22.00	Nov.	22.00
March	22.00	June	22.00	Sept.	22.00	Dec.	22.00
						Average	22.000

*Quotations no longer given per ton but at $1.10 per cwt.

HORSESHOES, No. 1, Medium Grade.

Price per keg at Toronto, in the opening week of each month, 1912; quotations from Hardware and Metal.

Average price 1890–1899—3.56.

	$		$		$		$
Jan.	4.15	April	4.15	July	4.15	Oct.	4.15
Feb.	4.15	May	4.15	Aug.	4.15	Nov.	4.15
March	4.15	June	4.15	Sept.	4.15	Dec.	4.15
						Average	4.150

MALLETS, Carpenters' Hickory, Round, 6 in.

Price per doz. at Toronto, in the opening week of each month, 1912; quotations from Hardware and Metal.

Average price 1890–1899—2.50.

	$		$		$		$
Jan.	1.95	April	1.95	July	1.95	Oct.	1.95
Feb.	1.95	May	1.95	Aug.	1.95	Nov.	1.95
March	1.95	June	1.95	Sept.	1.95	Dec.	1.95
						Average	1.950

SCREWS, BENCH WOOD.

Price per doz. at Toronto, in the opening week of each month, 1912; quotations from Hardware and Metal.

Average price 1890–1899—3.625.

	$		$		$		$
Jan.	5.00	April	5.00	July	5.00	Oct.	5.00
Feb.	5.00	May	5.00	Aug.	5.00	Nov.	5.00
March	5.00	June	5.00	Sept.	5.00	Dec.	5.00
						Average	5.000

WHOLESALE PRICES, CANADA 1912.—VIII. METAL AND IMPLEMENTS (b) IMPLEMENTS. (Concluded.)

SOLDERING IRONS, Base.

Price per lb. at Toronto, in the opening week of each month, 1912; quotations from Hardware and Metal.

Average price 1890–1899—.277.

	c.		c.		c.		c.
Jan.....	28	April....	28	July.....	28	Oct.....	28
Feb.....	28	May....	28	Aug.....	28	Nov.....	28
March....	28	June....	28	Sept.....	28	Dec.....	28
						Average...	28.000

VISES, Peter Wright's.

Price per lb. at Toronto, on the opening market day of each month, 1912; quotations from Canadian dealers.

Average price 1890–1899—.1252.

	c.		c.		c.		c.
Jan.....	12½	April....	12½	July.....	12½	Oct.....	12½
Feb.....	12½	May....	12½	Aug.....	12½	Nov.....	12½
March....	12½	June....	12½	Sept.....	12½	Dec.....	12½
						Average...	12.500

WHOLESALE PRICES, CANADA, 1912.—IX. FUEL AND LIGHTING.

COAL, Bituminous, Nova Scotia Run of Mines.

Price per ton net of 2,000 lbs to retail trade on wharf, Montreal, on the opening market day of each month, 1912 quotations supplied by Farquhar Robertson.

Average price 1890–1899—2.889.

	$		$		$		$
Jan.	3.66	April.	3.66	July.	3.44	Oct.	3.44
Feb.	3.66	May.	3.44	Aug.	3.44	Nov.	3.44
March.	3.66	June.	3.44	Sept.	3.44	Dec.	3.66
						Average.	3.532

COAL, Bituminous, Youghiogheny lump.

Price per ton at Toronto, on the opening market day of each month, 1912; quotations from The Canadian Engineer.

	$		$		$		$
Jan.	3.68	April.	3.68	July.	3.78	Oct.	3.78
Feb.	3.68	May.	3.78	Aug.	3.78	Nov.	3.95
March.	3.68	June.	3.78	Sept.	3.78	Dec.	3.95
						Average.	3.775

COAL, Bituminous, Vancouver Island.

Average price per ton of 2, 240 lbs. at Nanaimo, B. C., on the opening market day of each month, 1912; quotations supplied by the Western Fuel Co.

	$		$		$		$
Jan.	3.69	April.	3.83	July.	3.86	Oct.	3.99
Feb.	4.04	May.	3.87	Aug.	3.78	Nov.	4.06
March.	3.86	June.	3.90	Sept.	3.90	Dec.	3.98
						Average.	3.896

COAL, Bituminous, Vancouver Island, Run of Mines

Average price per ton of 2,240 lbs. f. o. b. mines, on the opening market day of each month, 1912; quotations from Canadian Collieries, Ltd.

	$		$		$		$
Jan.	3.91	April.	3.90	July.	3.90	Oct.	3.78
Feb.	3.93	May.	3.99	Aug.	3.92	Nov.	3.30
March.	3.90	June.	3.98	Sept.	4.00	Dec.	3.97
						Average.	3.873

COAL, Anthracite, Egg Size.

Price per ton net of 2,000 lbs., ex-yard screened to dealers, Montreal, on the opening market day of each month, 1912; quotations supplied by Farquhar Robertson.

Average price 1890–1899—4.919.

	$		$		$		$
Jan.	6.10	April.	6.10	July.	6.20	Oct.	6.40
Feb.	6.10	May.	6.35	Aug.	6.30	Nov.	7.10
March.	6.10	June.	6.10	Sept.	6.40	Dec.	7.10
						Average.	6.3625

WHOLESALE PRICES, CANADA, 1912.—IX. FUEL AND LIGHTING. (Continued).

COKE, Furnace, (Connellsville.)

Price per ton f. o. b. ovens, on the opening market day of each month, 1912; quotations from The Canadian Mining Journal.

Average price 1890–1899—1.698.

	$		$		$		$
Jan.....	1.70–1.75	April....	2.35–2.40	July.....	2.50–2.60	Oct.....	2.50
Feb.....	1.80–1.90	May....	2.40–2.50	Aug.....	2.25–2.50	Nov.....	4.00–4.25
March....	1.80–1.90	June....	2.20–2.30	Sept.....	*2.15–2.25	Dec.....	4.00
						Average...	2.520

*Iron Age, prompt shipment.

COKE, Foundry, (Connellsville.)

Price per ton, f. o. b. ovens, on the opening market day of each month, 1912; quotations from The Canadian Mining Journal.

	$		$		$		$
Jan.....	1.90–2.00	April....	2.75–3.00	July.....	2.50	Oct.....	2.75–2.90
Feb.....	2.20–2.35	May....	2.75	Aug.....	2.50	Nov.....	4.25–4.50
March....	2.30–2.35	June....	2.35–2.50	Sept.....	*2.40–2.75	Dec.....	4.00–4.50
						Average...	2.791

*Iron Age: $2.40–$2.50 prompt shipment.
$2.50–$2.75 contract quotation.

COKE, Connellsville.

Price per ton at Toronto, on the opening market day of each month, 1912; quotations from The Canadian Engineer.

	$		$		$		$
Jan.....	4.85–5.00	April....	4.85–5.00	July.....	5.50–6.00	Oct.....	5.50–6.00
Feb.....	4.85–5.00	May....	5.50–6.00	Aug.....	5.50–6.00	Nov.....	6.00
March....	4.85–5.00	June....	5.50–6.00	Sept.....	5.50–6.00	Dec.....	6.00
						Average...	5.516

GASOLINE.

Price per gal. at Toronto, on the opening market day of each month, 1912; quotations supplied by a large dealer.

Base price—*17.

	c.		c.		c.		c.
Jan.....	16½	April....	18	July.....	20½	Oct.....	22½
Feb.....	17½	May....	18½	Aug.....	23	Nov.....	22½
March....	18	June....	19	Sept.....	23	Dec.....	22½
						Average...	20.083

*First quotation obtainable, 1901.

WHOLESALE PRICES, CANADA, 1912.—IX. FUEL AND LIGHTING. (Concluded.)

COAL OIL, Prime White, "Canadian".

Price per gal. at Toronto, on the opening market day of each month, 1912; quotations from dealers.

Average price 1890–1899—19.09.

	c.		c.		c.		c.
Jan.....	13	April....	13½	July.....	13½	Oct.....	14
Feb.....	13½	May.....	13½	Aug.....	13½	Nov.....	14
March....	13½	June.....	13½	Sept.....	13½	Dec.....	*14
						Average...	13.583

*Advanced ½c. later in month.

COAL OIL, Water White, "American".

Price per gal. at Toronto, on the opening market day of each month, 1912; quotations from dealers.

Average price 1890–1899—22.39.

	c.		c.		c.		c.
Jan.....	15	April....	15½	July.....	15½	Oct.....	15½
Feb.....	15½	May.....	15½	Aug.....	15½	Nov.....	15½
March....	15½	June.....	15½	Sept.....	15½	Dec.....	15½
						Average...	15.458

CALCIUM CARBIDE.

Price per ton at Montreal and Ottawa, on the opening market day of each month, 1912; quotations supplied by The Canada Carbide Co.

Average price 1890–1899—76.000.

	$		$		$		$
Jan.....	65.00	April....	65.00	July.....	65.00	Oct.....	65.00
Feb.....	65.00	May.....	65.00	Aug.....	65.00	Nov.....	65.00
March....	65.00	June.....	65.00	Sept.....	65.00	Dec.....	65.00
						Average...	65.000

MATCHES, Eddy's Telegraph.

Price per gross at Montreal, on the opening market day of each month, 1912; quotations from Le Moniteur du Commerce.

Average price 1890–1899—3.679.

	$		$		$		$
Jan.....	4.80	April....	4.80	July.....	4.80	Oct.....	4.80
Feb.....	4.80	May.....	4.80	Aug.....	4.80	Nov.....	4.80
March....	4.80	June.....	4.80	Sept.....	4.80	Dec.....	4.80
						Average...	4.800

WHOLESALE PRICES, CANADA, 1912.—X. BUILDING MATERIALS. (a) LUMBER.

SPRUCE DEALS, N. B. Merchantable, 3x7, 3x9, 3x11, and up.

Price per M ft at St. John, N. B., on the opening market day of each month, 1912; quotations supplied by local dealers.

Average price 1890–1899—9.934.

	$		$		$		$
Jan.	13.25	April	14.00	July	14.50	Oct.	15.00
Feb.	13.25	May	14.50	Aug.	14.50	Nov.	15.75
March	13.25	June	15.00	Sept.	14.75	Dec.	15.75
						Average	14.458

N. B. SHINGLES, "Clear" and "Extra".

Price per M on wharf at St. John, N. B., on the opening market day of each month, 1912; quotations supplied by local dealers.

Average price 1890–1899—1.815.

	$		$		$		$
Jan.	2.25–2.60	April	2.25–2.75	July	2.50–3.00	Oct.	2.50–3.00
Feb.	2.25–2.60	May	2.25–2.75	Aug.	2.50–3.00	Nov.	2.50–3.00
March	2.55–2.75	June	2.50–3.00	Sept.	2.50–3.00	Dec.	2.50–3.00
						Average	2.645

PINE, Good Sidings, 1x7 inches and up.

Price per 1,000 ft at Ottawa, on the opening market day of each month, 1912; quotations from The Canada Lumberman.

Average price 1890–1899—34.84.

	$		$		$		$
Jan.	54.00–58.00	April	53.00–55.00	July	53.00–55.00	Oct.	53.00–55.00
Feb.	54.00–58.00	May	53.00–55.00	Aug.	53.00–55.00	Nov.	53.00–55.00
March	54.00–58.00	June	53.00–55.00	Sept.	53.00–55.00	Dec.	53.00–55.00
						Average	54.50

PINE, Shipping Culls, Sidings, 1½ in and 2 in.

Price per M ft. at Ottawa, on the opening market day of each month, 1912; quotations from The Canada Lumberman.

Average price 1890–1899—13.914.

	$		$		$		$
Jan.	26.00–30.00	April	26.00–30.00	July	26.00–30.00	Oct.	26.00–30.00
Feb.	26.00–30.00	May	26.00–30.00	Aug.	26.00–30.00	Nov.	29.00–32.00
March	26.00–30.00	June	26.00–30.00	Sept.	27.00–30.00	Dec.	29.00–32.00
						Average	28.416

PINE: Box Boards.

Price per M ft. at Ottawa, on the opening market day of each month, 1912; quotations from The Canada Lumberman.

Average price 1890–1899—12.50.

	$		$		$		$
Jan.	13.00–14.00	April	13.00–14.00	July	13.00–14.00	Oct.	13.00–14.00
Feb.	13.00–14.00	May	13.00–14.00	Aug.	13.00–14.00	Nov.	13.00–14.00
March	13.00–14.00	June	13.00–14.00	Sept.	13.00–14.00	Dec.	15.00–17.00
						Average	13.708

WHOLESALE PRICES, CANADA, 1912.—X. BUILDING MATERIALS. (a) LUMBER. (Continued).

LATHS: No. 1, White Pine, 1⅝ inch.

Price per M at Ottawa, on the opening market day of each month, 1912; quotations from The Canada Lumberman.

Average price 1890–1899—1.474.

	$		$		$		$
Jan.	4.00	April.	3.75–4.00	July.	3.75–4.00	Oct.	3.75–4.00
Feb.	4.00	May.	3.75–4.00	Aug.	3.75–4.00	Nov.	3.75–4.00
March.	4.00	June.	3.75–4.00	Sept.	3.75–4.00	Dec.	3.75–4.00
						Average.	3.906

HEMLOCK: 1 in.

Price per M ft. at Ottawa, on the opening market day of each month, 1912; quotations from The Canada Lumberman.

Base price 1890–1899—8.74.

	$		$		$		$
Jan.	10–00–12.00	April.	10.00–12.00	July.	10–00.12.00	Oct.	10.00–12.00
Feb.	10.00–12.00	May.	10.00–12.00	Aug.	10.00–12.00	Nov.	10.00–12.00
March.	10.00–12.00	June.	10.00–12.00	Sept.	10.00–12.00	Dec.	10.00–12.00
						Average.	11.00

SPRUCE, 1 inch x 4 inch and up.

Price per M. ft. at Ottawa, on the opening market day of each month, 1912; quotations from The Canada Lumberman.

Jan.	14.00–16.50	April.	14.00–15.00	July.	14.00–15.00	Oct.	14.00–15.00
Feb.	14.00–16.50	May.	14.00–15.00	Aug.	14.00–15.00	Nov.	15.00–16.00
March.	14.00–16.50	June.	14.00–15.00	Sept.	14.00–15.00	Dec.	16.00–17.00
						Average.	14.937

PINE: No. 1 cuts and better—1 inch.

Price per M ft. at Toronto, on the opening market day of each month, 1912; quotations from The Canada Lumberman.

Average price 1890–1899—33.158.

	$		$		$		$
Jan.	60.00–65.00	April.	60.00–65.00	July.	60.00–65.00	Oct.	60.00–65.00
Feb.	60.00–65.00	May.	60.00–65.00	Aug.	60.00–65.00	Nov.	60.00–65.00
March.	60.00–65.00	June.	60.00–65.00	Sept.	60.00–65.00	Dec.	60.00–65.00
						Average.	62.50

OAK: Red, plain, firsts and seconds, 1 inch.

Price per M ft. at Toronto, on the opening market day of each month, 1912; quotations from The Canada Lumberman.

Average price 1890–1899—27.0725.

	$		$		$		$
Jan.	54.00	April.	52.00	July.	55.00	Oct.	55.00
Feb.	52.00	May.	52.00	Aug.	55.00	Nov.	55.00
March.	52.00	June.	52.00	Sept.	55.00	Dec.	55.00
						Average.	53.666

WHOLESALE PRICES, CANADA, 1912.—X. BUILDING MATERIALS. (a) LUMBER. (Continued).

BIRCH: Common and Better, 1 inch.

Price per M ft. at Toronto, on the opening market day of each month, 1912; quotations from The Canada Lumberman.

Average price 1890–1899—19.345.

	$		$		$		$
Jan.	29.00	April	29.00	July	30.00	Oct.	30.00
Feb.	29.00	May	30.00	Aug.	30.00	Nov.	30.00
March	29.00	June	30.00	Sept.	30.00	Dec.	30.00
						Average	29.666

MAPLE: Soft, Common and Better, 1 inch.

Price per M ft. at Toronto, on the opening market day of each month, 1912; quotations from The Canada Lumberman.

Average price 1890–1899—16.496.

	$		$		$		$
Jan.	25.00	April	25.00	July	25.00	Oct.	25.00
Feb.	25.00	May	25.00	Aug.	25.00	Nov.	25.00
March	25.00	June	25.00	Sept.	25.00	Dec.	25.00
						Average	25.00

B. C. FIR: 2x4 and up, 8 to 16 ft.

Price per M ft. at Winnipeg, on the opening market day of each month, 1912; quotations from The Canada Lumberman.

Base price 1890–1899*—14.908.

	$		$		$		$
Jan.	21.50	April	21.50	July	21.50	Oct.	21.50
Feb.	21.50	May	21.50	Aug.	21.50	Nov.	21.50
March	21.50	June	21.50	Sept.	21.50	Dec.	21.50
						Average	21.50

*Calculated from the average price of all timber cut in the railway belt of B. C. 1890–1910 and the price of B. C. Fir at Winnipeg 1910.

B. C. CEDAR SHINGLES: XXX.

Price per M at Winnipeg, on the opening market day of each month, 1912; quotations from The Canada Lumberman.

Base price 1890–1899—16.612.

	$		$		$		$
Jan.	2.90	April	2.90	July	2.90	Oct.	2.90
Feb.	2.90	May	2.90	Aug.	2.90	Nov.	3.00
March	2.90	June	2.90	Sept.	2.90	Dec.	3.00
						Average	2.916

WHOLESALE PRICES, CANADA, 1912.—X. BUILDING MATERIALS. (b) MISCELLANEOUS BUILDING MATERIALS.

BRICKS. Common Structural, hard.

Price* per M at Toronto, in the opening week of each month, 1912; quotations from The Canadian Engineer.

Average price 1890–1899—7.00.

	$		$		$		$
Jan.....	10.50–11.00	April....	10.50–11.00	July.....	10.50–11.00	Oct.....	11.50–12.00
Feb.....	10.50–11.00	May....	10.50–11.00	Aug.....	10.50–11.00	Nov.....	11.50–12.00
March....	10.50–11.00	June....	10.50–11.00	Sept.....	10.50–11.00	Dec.....	11.50–12.00
						Average...	11.000

*The lower quotation is for grey, and the higher for red.

BRICKS, Fire.

Price per M at Montreal, in the opening week of each month, 1912; quotations from The Canadian Journal of Commerce

Average price 1890–1899—20.720

	$		$		$		$
Jan.....	17.00–21.00	April....	17.00–21.00	July.....	17.00–21.00	Oct.....	17.00–21.00
Feb.....	17.00–21.00	May....	17.00–21.00	Aug.....	17.00–21.00	Nov.....	17.00–21.00
March....	17.00–21.00	June....	17.00–21.00	Sept.....	17.00–21.00	Dec.....	17.00–21.00
						Average...	19.000

CEMENT, Canadian Portland.

Price per bbl. in cotton bags* in car lots, f. o. b. at Montreal in the first week of each month, 1912; quotations from The Canadian Engineer.

	$		$		$		$
Jan.....	1.35–1.40	April....	1.35–1.40	July.....	1.35–1.40	Oct.....	1.35–1.40
Feb.....	1.35–1.40	May....	1.35–1.40	Aug.....	1.35–1.40	Nov.....	1.35–1.40
March....	1.35–1.40	June....	1.35–1.40	Sept.....	1.35–1.40	Dec.....	1.35–1.40
						Average...	1.35–1.40

*Cotton bags charged for extra at 10c each, 4 bags to the barrel, refunded if returned in good condition. Paper bags, 2½c each or 10c per barrel extra.

CEMENT, Canadian Portland.

Price* per bbl. at Toronto, in the opening week of each month, 1912; quotations from The Canadian Engineer.

Average price 1890–1899—2.696.

	$		$		$		$
Jan.....	1.50–1.65	April....	1.50–1.65	July.....	1.50–1.65	Oct.....	1.50–1.65
Feb.....	1.50–1.65	May....	1.50–1.65	Aug.....	1.50–1.65	Nov.....	1.50–1.65
March....	1.50–1.65	June....	1.50–1.65	Sept.....	1.50–1.65	Dec.....	1.40–1.55
						Average...	1.497 1.642

*The lower quotation is for thousand bbl lots and the higher for car lots.

WHOLESALE PRICES, CANADA, 1912.—X. BUILDING MATERIALS. (b) MISCELLANEOUS BUILDING MATERIALS. (Continued).

CEMENT, Canadian Portland.

Price per bbl. in cotton bags at Winnipeg, in the opening week of each month, 1912; quotations from The Canadian Engineer.

	$		$		$		$
Jan.	2.50–2.60	April.	2.50–2.60	July.	2.50–2.60	Oct.	2.50–2.60
Feb.	2.50–2.60	May.	2.50–2.60	Aug.	2.50–2.60	Nov.	2.50–2.60
March.	2.50–2.60	June.	2.50–2.60	Sept.	2.50–2.60	Dec.	2.40–2.50
						Average.	2.49–2.59

LIME, High Calcite, 95-97%.

Price per bushel at Hull, Que., on the opening market day of each month, 1912; quotations supplied by The Hull Wall Plaster Company, Ltd.

Average price 1890–1899—18.8.

	c.		c.		c.		c.
Jan.	24	April.	24	July.	24	Oct.	27
Feb.	24	May.	24	Aug.	24	Nov.	27
March.	24	June.	24	Sept.	27	Dec.	27
						Average.	25.000

PLASTER OF PARIS.

Price per bbl. of 320 lbs., gross weight, at Montreal, on the opening market day of each month, 1912; quotations supplied by W. McNally and Co.

Average price 1890–1899—1.61.

	$		$		$		$
Jan.	2.10	April.	2.10	July.	2.10	Oct.	2.10
Feb.	2.10	May.	2.10	Aug.	2.10	Nov.	2.10
March.	2.10	June.	2.10	Sept.	2.10	Dec.	2.10
						Average.	2.100

BUILDING PAPER, Plain Fibre, No. 1.

Price per roll 400 sq. ft., at Montreal, in the opening week of each month, 1912; quotations from Hardware and Metal.

	c.		c.		c.		c.
Jan.	45	April.	45	July.	45	Oct.	45
Feb.	45	May.	45	Aug.	45	Nov.	45
March.	45	June.	45	Sept.	45	Dec.	50
						Average.	*45.417

*In 1911 the price was 45c throughout.

BUILDING PAPER, Tarred Fibre, No. 1.

Price per roll 400 sq. ft. at Montreal, on the opening market day of each month, 1912; quotations from Hardware and Metal.

	c.		c.		c.		c.
Jan.	55	April.	55	July.	55	Oct.	55
Feb.	55	May.	55	Aug.	55	Nov.	55
March.	55	June.	55	Sept.	55	Dec.	62
						Average.	*55 583

*In 1911 the price was 55c throughout.

WHOLESALE PRICES, CANADA, 1912.—X. BUILDING MATERIALS. (b) MISCELLANEOUS BUILDING MATERIALS. (Continued).

PITCH, Roofing. (Sydney).

Price per cwt. at Toronto, in the opening week of each month, 1912; quotations from Hardware and Metal.

Average price 1890–1899—.625.

	c.		c.		c.		c.
Jan.....	70	April....	70	July.....	70	Oct.....	70
Feb.....	70	May....	70	Aug.....	70	Nov.....	70
March....	70	June....	70	Sept.....	70	Dec.....	85
						Average...	71.250

TAR, Crude Coal, (pure).

Price per bbl. at Toronto, in the opening week of each month, 1912; quotations from Hardware and Metal.

Average price 1890–1899—4.00.

	$		$		$		$
Jan.....	3.50	April....	3.50	July.....	3.50	Oct.....	3.50
Feb.....	3.50	May....	3.50	Aug.....	3.50	Nov.....	3.50
March....	3.50	June....	3.50	Sept.....	3.50	Dec.....	4.50
						Average...	3.583

SOIL PIPE, 4 in. medium.

Price per ft. at Toronto, on the opening market day of each month, 1912; quotations supplied by a manufacturer.

Average price 1890–1899—.1915.

	c.		c.		c.		c.
Jan.....	17	April....	17	July.....	17½	Oct.....	22¼
Feb.....	17	May....	17½	Aug.....	17½	Nov.....	21½
March....	17	June....	17½	Sept.....	17½	Dec.....	23¾
						Average...	18.625*

*The average price was 17.111c in 1911 and 18.513c in 1910.

IRON PIPE, Black, 1 in.

Price per 100 ft. at Montreal, in the first week of each month, 1912; quotations from Hardware and Metal.

Average price 1890–1899—4.577.

	$		$		$		$
Jan.....	3.93	April....	4.12½	July.....	4.12½	Oct.....	4.29
Feb.....	4.12½	May....	4.12½	Aug.....	4.12½	Nov.....	4.29
March....	4.12½	June....	4.12½	Sept.....	4.29	Dec.....	4.54
						Average...	4.185

WHOLESALE PRICES, CANADA, 1912.—X. BUILDING MATERIALS. (b) MISCELLANEOUS BUILDING MATERIALS. (Continued).

LEAD PIPE.

Price per cwt. at Montreal, in the opening week of each month, 1912; quotations from The Canadian Journal of Commerce.

Average price 1890–1899—5.155.

	$		$		$		$
Jan.....	4.90	April....	5.25	July.....	5.25	Oct.....	6.16¼
Feb.....	4.90	May.....	5.25	Aug.....	5.95	Nov.....	6.16¼
March....	4.90	June....	5.25	Sept.....	5.95	Dec.....	6.16¼
						Average...	5.507

RED LEAD, dry.

Price per cwt. in 560 lbs. casks, at Montreal, in the opening week of each month, 1912; quotations from Hardware and Metal.

*Base price 1890–1899—4.027.

	$		$		$		$
Jan.....	4.75	April....	4.75	July.....	4.75	Oct.....	6.25
Feb.....	4.75	May.....	4.75	Aug.....	4.75	Nov.....	6.25
March....	4.75	June....	4.75	Sept.....	4.75	Dec.....	6.25
						Average...	4.900

*Based on record published in the report for 1911.

RED LEAD, Dry,

Price per cwt. in 560lb. casks at Toronto, in the opening weeks of each month, 1912; quotations from Hardware and Metal.

	$		$		$		$
Jan.....	4.75	April....	4.75	July.....	5.75	Oct.....	5.75
Feb.....	4.75	May.....	4.75	Aug.....	5.75	Nov.....	5.75
March....	4.75	June....	4.75	Sept.....	5.75	Dec.....	6.25
						Average...	5.291

NAILS, Cut, 8-9 d.

Price per keg at Montreal, in the opening week of each month, 1912; computed from the base price published in Hardware and Metal.

Average price 1890–1899—2.418.

	$		$		$		$
Jan.....	2.55	April....	2.55	July.....	2.55	Oct.....	2.65
Feb.....	2.55	May.....	2.55	Aug.....	2.55	Nov.....	2.70
March....	2.55	June....	2.55	Sept.....	2.55	Dec.....	2.70
						Average...	2.583

WHOLESALE PRICES, CANADA, 1912.—X. BUILDING MATERIALS. (b) MISCELLANEOUS BUILDING MATERIALS. (Continued.)

NAILS, Wire, Base.

Price per keg at Montreal, in the opening week of each month, 1912; quotations from Hardware and Metal.

Average price 1890–1899—2.4745.

	$		$		$		$
Jan.	2.35	April.	2.35	July.	2.35	Oct.	2.30
Feb.	2.35	May.	2.35	Aug.	(*)2.30	Nov.	2.35
March.	2.35	June.	2.35	Sept.	2.30	Dec.	2.40
						Average.	2.342

(*) Base was 4½-5-5½-6 in; now 5-5½-6 in.

SASH WEIGHTS.

Price per cwt. at Toronto, in the opening week of each month, 1912; quotations from Hardware and Metal.

Average price 1890–1899—1.912.

	$		$		$		$
Jan.	2.25	April.	2.25	July.	2.25	Oct.	2.25
Feb.	2.25	May.	2.25	Aug.	2.25	Nov.	2.25
March.	2.25	June.	2.25	Sept.	2.25	Dec.	2.25
						Average.	2.250

SASH CORD, No. 8, No. 1. N.

Price per lb. at Toronto, in the opening week of each month, 1912; quotations from Hardware and Metal.

Average price 1890–1899—35.816.

	c.		c.		c.		c.
Jan.	33	April.	33	July.	33	Oct.	33
Feb.	33	May.	33	Aug.	33	Nov.	33
March.	33	June.	33	Sept.	33	Dec.	33
						Average.	33.000

HINGES, Heavy, 8 in.

Price per lb. at Toronto, in the opening week of each month, 1912; quotations from Hardware and Metal.

Average price 1890–1899—4.615.

	c.		c.		c.		c.
Jan.	6½	April.	6½	July.	6½	Oct.	6½
Feb.	6½	May.	6½	Aug.	6½	Nov.	6½
March.	6½	June.	6½	Sept.	6½	Dec.	6½
						Average.	6.500

WHOLESALE PRICES, CANADA, 1912.—X. BUILDING MATERIALS. (b) MISCELLANEOUS BUILDING MATERIALS. (Concluded.)

WIRE, Copper.

Price per cwt. at New York, in the opening week of each month, 1912; quotations from The Canadian Mining Journal.

Average price 1890–1899—14.64.

	$		$		$		$
Jan.....	15.25	April....	17.00	July.....	18.75	Oct.....	19.00
Feb.....	15.25	May....	17.00	Aug.....	*18.75	Nov.....	19.00
March....	15.25	June....	18.25	Sept.....	*18.75–19.00	Dec.....	19.00
						Average...	17.615

*New York Journal of Commerce.

WIRE, Iron, No. 7, (Base 6-9).

Price per cwt. at Montreal, on the opening market day of each month, 1912; quotations from The Canadian Journal of Commerce.

Average price 1890–1899—2.634.

	$		$		$		$
Jan.....	2.35	April....	2.25	July.....	2.25	Oct.....	2.25
Feb.....	2.35	May....	2.25	Aug.....	2.25	Nov.....	2.25
March....	2.35	June....	2.25	Sept.....	2.25	Dec.....	2.25
						Average...	22.75

WIRE CLOTH, Painted Screen.

Price per 100 sq. ft. at Toronto, in the opening week of each month, 1912; quotations from Hardware and Metal.

Average price 1890–1899—1.758.

	$		$		$		$
Jan.....	1.65	April....	1.65	July.....	1.65	Oct.....	1.65
Feb.....	1.65	May....	1.65	Aug.....	1.65	Nov.....	1.50
March....	1.65	June....	1.65	Sept.....	1.65	Dec.....	1.50
						Average...	1.625

WIRE FENCING, Galvanized Barb.

Price per cwt. at Toronto, in the opening week of each month, 1912; quotations from Hardware and Metal.

Average price 1890–1899—3.696.

	$		$		$		$
Jan.....	2.45	April....	2.45	July.....	2.45	Oct.....	2.45
Feb.....	2.45	May....	2.45	Aug.....	2.45	Nov.....	2.45
March....	2.45	June....	2.45	Sept.....	2.45	Dec.....	2.37½
						Average...	2.443

WHOLESALE PRICES, CANADA, 1912.—X. BUILDING MATERIALS. (c) PAINTS, OILS AND GLASS.

WHITE LEAD, Pure, Ground in Oil.

Price per cwt. at Toronto, in the opening market day of each month, 1912; quotations from Hardware and Metal.

Average price 1890–1899—5242.

	$		$		$		$
Jan.	6.75	April.	6.85	July.	7.55	Oct.	8.40
Feb.	6.75	May.	6.85–7.00	Aug.	7.80	Nov.	8.40
March.	6.75	June.	7.30	Sept.	8.15	Dec.	8.40
						Average.	7.502

LINSEED OIL, Raw.

Price per gal. at Montreal, in the opening week of each month, 1912; quotations from The Canadian Journal of Commerce.

Average price 1890–1899—57.103.

	c.		c.		c.		c.
Jan.	92–96	April.	90–92	July.	.99–1.01	Oct.	76–78
Feb.	91–94	May.	90½–92½	Aug.	.94–.96	Nov.	64–66
March.	86½–88	June.	97–1.02	Sept.	.87–.89	Dec.	59–60
						Average.	86.687

LINSEED OIL, Boiled.

Price per gal. at Montreal, in the opening week of each month, 1912; quotations from The Canadian Journal of Commmerce.

Average price 1890–1899—58.699.

	c.		c.		c.		c.
Jan.	95–98	April.	92–94	July.	102–103	Oct.	79–80
Feb.	93–96	May.	92½–94½	Aug.	.96–1.00	Nov.	67–69
March.	88¼–90	June.	100–105	Sept.	.90–.92	Dec.	62–63
						Average.	89.208

TURPENTINE.

Price per gal. in bbls at Toronto, in the opening week of each month, 1912; quotations from Hardware and Metal.

Average price 1890–1899—51.633.

	c.		c.		c.		c.
Jan.	65	April.	69	July.	69	Oct.	61
Feb.	68	May.	70	Aug.	67	Nov.	62
March.	67	June.	69	Sept.	63	Dec.	60
						Average.	65.833

BENZINE, Canadian.

Price per gal. at Montreal, on the opening market day of each month, 1912; quotations from a dealer.

Average price 1890–1899—14.502.

	c.		c.		c.		c.
Jan.	18½	April.	19½	July.	21½	Oct.	25
Feb.	18½	May.	19½	Aug.	25	Nov.	25
March.	19½	June.	21	Sept.	25	Dec.	25
						Average.	21.918

WHOLESALE PRICES, CANADA, 1912.—X. BUILDING MATERIALS. (c) PAINTS, OILS AND GLASS. (Continued).

VENETIAN RED, Dry (in bbls).

Price per cwt. at Toronto, in the opening week of each month, 1912; quotations supplied by The Canada Paint Co., Ltd.

Average price 1890–1899—1.50.

	$		$		$		$
Jan.	1.80	April.	1.80	July.	1.80	Oct.	1.80
Feb.	1.80	May.	1.80	Aug.	1.80	Nov.	1.80
March.	1.80	June.	1.80	Sept.	1.80	Dec.	1.80
						Average.	1.800

PARIS GREEN, English and Canadian.

Price per lb. in bbl. lots at Toronto, in the opening week of each month, 1912 quotations from Hardware and Metal.

Average price 1890–1899—14.5.

	c.		c.		c.		c.
Jan.	18¼	April.	16½	July.	18½	Oct.	18½
Feb.	18¼	May.	16½	Aug.	18½	Nov.	18½
March.	18¼	June.	16½	Sept.	18½	Dec.	18½
						Average.	17.937

PREPARED PAINTS, First Quality, "Pure". (in ¼, ½ and gal. tins).

Price per gal. at Toronto, in the opening week of each month, 1912; quotations supplied by The Canada Paint Co., Ltd.

Average price 1890–1899—1.0605.

	c.		c.		c.		c.
Jan.	1.70	April.	1.70	July.	1.70	Oct.	1.70
Feb.	1.70	May.	1.70	Aug.	1.70	Nov.	1.70
March.	1.70	June.	1.70	Sept.	1.70	Dec.	1.70
						Average.	1.700

ROSIN, White.

Price per lb. at Montreal, in the first week of each month, 1912; quotations from Le Moniteur du Commerce.

Average price 1890–1899—$3.205 per 280 lbs.

	c.		c.		c.		c.
Jan.	3¾–5½	April.	3¾–5	July.	3¾–5	Oct.	3⅞–5
Feb.	3¾–5	May.	3¾–5	Aug.	3¾–5	Nov.	3⅞–5
March.	3¾–5	June.	3¾–5	Sept.	3¾–5	Dec.	3⅞–5
						Average.	4.411*

*The average price in 1911 was 4.633c. G. Grade was 3⅝–4½ throughout the year.

ROSIN, "G".

Price per cwt. at Toronto, in the opening week of each month, 1912; quotations from Hardware and Metal.

	$		$		$		$
Jan.	3.25	April.	3.25	July.	3.25	Oct.	3.25
Feb.	3.25	May.	3.25	Aug.	3.25	Nov.	3.25
March.	3.25	June.	3.25	Sept.	3.25	Dec.	3.25
						Average.	3.250

WHOLESALE PRICES, CANADA, 1912.—X. BUILDING MATERIALS. (c) PAINTS, OILS AND GLASS. (Continued).

SHELLAC, Pure Orange (in bbls).

Price per gal. at Toronto, in the opening week of each month, 1912; quotations from Hardware and Metal.

Average price 1890–1899—2.048.

	$		$		$		$
Jan.	1.60	April	1.60	July	1.60	Oct.	1.60
Feb.	1.60	May	1.60	Aug.	1.60	Nov.	1.65
March	1.60	June	1.60	Sept.	1.60	Dec.	1.65
						Average	1.608

VARNISH, No. 1 Furniture (in bbls).

Price per gal. at Toronto, in the opening week of each month, 1912; quotations from Hardware and Metal.

Average price 1890–1899—.668.

	c.		c.		c.		c.
Jan.	95	April	95	July	95	Oct.	95
Feb.	95	May	95	Aug.	95	Nov.	95
March	95	June	95	Sept.	95	Dec.	95
						Average	95.00

GLUE, Domestic, Broken Sheet.

Price per lb. at Montreal, in the opening week of each month, 1912; quotations from The Canadian Journal of Commerce.

Average price 1890–1899—12.513.

	c.		c.		c.		c.
Jan.	11–15	April	11–15	July	11–15	Oct.	11–15
Feb.	11–15	May	11–15	Aug.	11–15	Nov.	11–15
March	11–15	June	11–15	Sept.	11–15	Dec.	11–15
						Average	13.000

WINDOW GLASS, under 26 in., first break, "Star".

Price per box at Toronto, in the opening week of each month, 1912; quotations from Hardware and Metal.

Average price 1890–1899—2.753.

	$		$		$		$
Jan.	2.90 1/8	April	2.90 1/8	July	3.18 3/4	Oct.	3.29 3/8
Feb.	2.90 1/8	May	3.08 1/8	Aug.	3.18 3/4	Nov.	3.18 3/4
March	2.90 1/8	June	3.18 3/4	Sept.	3.18 3/4	Dec.	3.61 1/4
						Average	3.127*

*The average price after being discounted during 1910 and 1911 was $2.90 1/8.

PUTTY, Ordinary (in drums).

Price per cwt. at Toronto, in the opening week of each month, 1912; quotations from Hardware and Metal.

Average price 1890–1899—2.0005.

	$		$		$		$
Jan.	2.55	April	2.55	July	2.55	Oct.	2.50
Feb.	2.55	May	2.55	Aug.	2.55	Nov.	2.65
March	2.55	June	2.55	Sept.	2.50	Dec.	2.65
						Average	2.558

WHOLESALE PRICES, CANADA, 1912.—XI. HOUSE FURNISHINGS. (a) FURNITURE.

CHAIRS, KITCHEN, Common Spindle.

Price per doz. at Ottawa, on the opening market day of each month, 1912; quotations supplied by J. Oliver & Sons, Ltd.

Average price 1890–1899—2.508.

	$		$		$		$
Jan.	3.36	April	3.36	July	3.36	Oct.	3.72
Feb.	3.36	May	3.36	Aug.	3.36	Nov.	3.72
March	3.36	June	3.36	Sept.	3.72	Dec.	3.72
						Average	3.480

TABLES, Kitchen, 4 ft. with drawer.

Price per doz. at Ottawa, on the opening market day of each month, 1912; quotations supplied by J. Oliver & Sons, Ltd.

Average price 1890–1899—13.14.

	$		$		$		$
Jan.	21.00	April	21.00	July	24.00	Oct.	24.00
Feb.	21.00	May	21.00	Aug.	24.00	Nov.	24.00
March	21.00	June	21.00	Sept.	24.00	Dec.	24.00
						Average	22.500

TABLES, Hardwood, Extension (extending 8 ft.)

Price each at Ottawa, on the opening market day of each month, 1912; quotations supplied by J. Oliver & Sons, Ltd.
Average price 1890–1899—5.55.

	$		$		$		$
Jan.	8.00	April	8.00	July	8.50	Oct.	8.50
Feb.	8.00	May	8.00	Aug.	8.50	Nov.	8.50
March	8.00	June	8.00	Sept.	8.50	Dec.	8.50
						Average	8.250

SIDEBOARDS, Hardwood, with bevelled Mirror, 16 in. x 28 in.

Price each at Ottawa, on the opening market day of each month, 1912; quotations supplied by J. Oliver & Sons, Ltd.
Average price 1890–1899—7.75.

	$		$		$		$
Jan.	10.50	April	10.50	July	11.50	Oct.	11.50
Feb.	10.50	May	10.50	Aug.	11.50	Nov.	11.50
March	10.50	June	10.50	Sept.	11.50	Dec.	11.50
						Average	11.000

BEDROOM SUITE, Hardwood, Two Pieces. (Dresser with mirror, 18 in. x 36 in. and washstand).

Price per set at Ottawa, on the opening market day of each month, 1912; quotations supplied by J. Oliver & Sons, Ltd.
Average price 1890–1899—12.00.

	$		$		$		$
Jan.	15.00	April	15.00	July	16.00	Oct.	16.00
Feb.	15.00	May	15.00	Aug.	16.00	Nov.	16.00
March	15.00	June	15.00	Sept.	16.00	Dec.	16.00
						Average	15.500

WHOLESALE PRICES, CANADA, 1912.—XI. HOUSE FURNISHINGS. (a) FURNITURE. (Continued).

IRON BEDS, Continuous Pillar, 4 ft. wide, No. 504.

Price each at Waterville, Que., on the opening market day of each month, 1912; quotations supplied by Geo. Gale and Sons.

Average price 1890–1899—5.164.

	$		$		$		$
Jan.	3.50	April	3.50	July	3.50	Oct.	3.50
Feb.	3.50	May	3.50	Aug.	3.50	Nov.	3.50
March	3.50	June	3.50	Sept.	3.50	Dec.	3.50
						Average	3.50

(b) CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.

GLASSWARE, Tank Glass Tumbler (½ pint)

Price per doz. at Ottawa, on the opening market day of each month, 1912; quotations supplied by Parson & Co.
Average price 1890–1899—23.9.

	c.		c.		c.		c.
Jan.	21	April	21	July	21	Oct.	21
Feb.	21	May	21	Aug.	21	Nov.	21
March	21	June	21	Sept.	21	Dec.	21
						Average	21

EARTHENWARE: White Cups and Saucers.

Price per doz. pairs at Ottawa, on the opening market day of each month, 1912; quotations supplied by Parson & Co.
Average price 1890–1899—42.6.

	c.		c.		c.		c.
Jan.	51	April	53½	July	53½	Oct.	57½
Feb.	53½	May	53½	Aug.	53½	Nov.	57½
March	53½	June	53½	Sept.	53½	Dec.	57½
						Average	54.292

EARTHENWARE: Printed Toilet Sets, 10 piece.

Price each at Ottawa, on the opening market day of each month, 1912; quotations supplied by Parson & Co.
Average price 1890–1899—1.395.

	$		$		$		$
Jan.	1.35	April	1.42	July	1.42	Oct.	1.52½
Feb.	1.42	May	1.42	Aug.	1.42	Nov.	1.52½
March	1.42	June	1.42	Sept.	1.42	Dec.	1.52½
						Average	1.440

EARTHENWARE: Printed Dinner Sets, 97 pieces.

Price each at Ottawa, on the opening market day of each month, 1912; quotations supplied by Parson, & Co.
Average price 1890–1899—4.06.

	$		$		$		$
Jan.	3.75	April	3.90	July	3.90	Oct.	4.20
Feb.	3.90	May	3.90	Aug.	3.90	Nov.	4.20
March	3.90	June	3.90	Sept.	3.90	Dec.	4.20
						Average	3.963

WHOLESALE PRICES, CANADA, 1912.—XI. HOUSE FURNISHINGS. (c) TABLE CUTLERY.

TABLE KNIVES, Celluloid Handles, Medium Size.

Price per doz. at Ottawa, on the opening market day of each month, 1912; quotations supplied by Parson & Co.

Average price 1890–1899—1.35.

	$		$		$		$
Jan.	1.05	April	1.10	July	1.10	Oct.	1.10
Feb.	1.10	May	1.10	Aug.	1.10	Nov.	1.10
March	1.10	June	1.10	Sept.	1.10	Dec.	1.10
						Average	1.096

SILVER-PLATED WARE: 6 dwt. Medium Knives and Forkes.

Price per doz. at Ottawa, on the opening market day of each month, 1912; quotations supplied by Parson & Co.

Average price 1890–1899—2.21.

	$		$		$		$
Jan.	1.40	April	1.40	July	1.40	Oct.	1.40
Feb.	1.40	May	1.40	Aug.	1.40	Nov.	1.40
March	1.40	June	1.40	Sept.	1.40	Dec.	1.40
						Average	1.40

(d) KITCHEN FURNISHINGS.

PAILS, Wooden, 3 Hoop.

Price per doz. at Toronto, on the opening market day of each month, 1912; quotations suppplied by The Wm. Cane & Sons Co., Limited.

Average price 1890–1899—1.758.

	$		$		$		$
Jan.	2.05	April	2.05	July	2.05	Oct.	2.05
Feb.	2.05	May	2.05	Aug.	2.05	Nov.	2.05
March	2.05	June	2.05	Sept.	2.05	Dec.	2.05
						Average	2.050

TUBS, Wooden, No. O.

Price per doz. at Montreal, on the opening market day of each month, 1912; quotations from Le Prix Courant and Le Moniteur du Commerce.

Average price 1890–1899—8.829.

	$		$		$		$
Jan.	10.50	April	10.50	July	10.50	Oct.	10.50
Feb.	10.50	May	10.50	Aug.	10.50	Nov.	10.50
March	10.50	June	10.50	Sept.	10.50	Dec.	10.50
						Average	10.500

WHOLESALE PRICES, CANADA, 1912.—XI. HOUSE FURNISHINGS. (d) KITCHEN FURNISHINGS. (Continued).

BROOMS, 4 string.

Price per doz. at Toronto, on the opening market day of each month, 1912; quotations supplied by Boeckh Bros. Company, Limited.

Average price 1890–1899—3.297.

	$		$		$		$
Jan.	5.35	April	4.95	July	4.35	Oct.	4.35
Feb.	4.95	May	4.95	Aug.	4.35	Nov.	4.35
March	4.95	June	4.95	Sept.	4.35	Dec.	4.35
						Average	4.683

SAD IRONS, Mrs. Potts', polished, No. 55.

Price per set at Toronto, on the opening market day of each month, 1912; quotations from Hardware and Metal.

Average price 1890–1899—82.97.

	c.		c.		c.		c.
Jan.	80	April	80	July	80	Oct.	80
Feb.	80	May	80	Aug.	80	Nov.	80
March	80	June	80	Sept.	80	Dec.	80
						Average	80

WHOLESALE PRICES, CANADA, 1912.—XII. DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

ALCOHOL, 65. O.P. (Manufacturers' prices).

Price per gal. in bbls. at Montreal, on the opening market day of each month, 1912; quotations suppplied by a large wholesale dealer.

	$		$		$		$
Jan.....	4.13½	April....	4.13½	July.....	4.23½	Oct.....	4.23½
Feb.....	4.13½	May....	4.13½	Aug.....	4.23½	Nov.....	4.23½
March....	4.13½	June.....	4.23½	Sept.....	4.23½	Dec.....	4.23½
						Average...	4.193

ALCOHOL, 65 O.P.

Price per gal. at Toronto, on the opening week of each month, 1912; quotations from The Canadian Pharmaceutical Journal.

Average price 1890–1899—4.018.

	$		$		$		$
Jan.....	4.20	April....	4.20	July.....	4.85	Oct.....	4.85
Feb.....	4.20	May....	4.20	Aug.....	4.85	Nov.....	4.85
March....	4.20	June....	4.20	Sept.....	4.85	Dec.....	4.85
						Average...	4.525

ALCOHOL, Wood (Methylated Spirits.)

Price per gal. at Ottawa, as quoted to manufacturers by The Department of Inland Revenue, Canada.

Average prices, 1890–1899: Grade No. 1 (Standard)—1.120; Grade No. 2 (Standard)— 1.530.

	c.						
Jan.....	Grade No. 1.– Standard 63–65 Special 53–55.. Grade No. 2– Standard 95. Special....60	April....	"	July.....	"	Oct.....	"
Feb.....	"	May....	"	Aug.....	"	Nov.....	"
March....	"	June....	"	Sept.....	"	Dec.....	"
						Average...	"

ALUM, Lump.

Price per cwt. at Montreal, in the opening week of each month, 1912; quotations from The Canadian Journal of Commerce.

Average price 1890–1899—1.717

	$		$		$		$
Jan.....	1.50–1.75	April....	1.50–1.75	July.....	1.50–1.75	Oct.....	1.50–1.75
Feb.....	1.50–1.75	May....	1.50–1.75	Aug.....	1.50–1.75	Nov.....	1.50–1.75
March....	1.50–1.75	June....	1.50–1.75	Sept.....	1.50–1.75	Dec.....	1.50–1.75
						Average...	1.625

WHOLESALE PRICES, CANADA, 1912.—XII. DRUGS AND CHEMICALS. (Continued).

BLEACHING POWDER.

Price per cwt. at Montreal, in the opening week of each month, 1912; quotations from The Canadian Journal of Commerce.

Average price 1890–1899—2.029.

	$		$		$		$
Jan.	1.50–2.40	April.	1.50–2.40	July	1.50–2.40	Oct.	1.50–2.40
Feb.	1.50–2.40	May	1.50–2.40	Aug.	1.50–2.40	Nov.	1.50–2.40
March	1.50–2.40	June	1.50–2.40	Sept.	1.50–2.40	Dec.	1.50–2.40
						Average	1.50–2.40

BORAX, Powdered.

Price per lb. at Toronto, in the opening week of each month, 1912; quotations from The Canadian Pharmaceutical Journal.

Average price 1890–1899—.091.

	c.		c.		c.		c.
Jan.	8	April.	8	July	8	Oct.	7
Feb.	8	May	8	Aug.	7	Nov.	7
March	8	June	8	Sept.	7	Dec.	7
						Average	7.583

BRIMSTONE.

Price per cwt. at Montreal, in the opening week of each month, 1912; quotations from The Canadian Journal of Com

Average price 1890–1899—2.183

	$		$		$		$
Jan.	2.00–2.50	April.	2.00–2.50	July	2.00–2.50	Oct.	2.00–2.50
Feb.	2.00–2.50	May	2.00–2.50	Aug.	2.00–2.50	Nov.	2.00–2.50
March	2.00–2.50	June	2.00–2.50	Sept.	2.00–2.50	Dec.	2.00–2.50
						Average	2.250

CARBOLIC ACID, Crystals, Commercial, 40%.

Price per lb. at Toronto, in the opening week of each month, 1910; quotations from The Canadian Pharmaceutica Journal.

Average price 1890–1899—.294.

	c.		c.		c.		c.
Jan.	30	April.	30	July	35	Oct.	35
Feb.	30	May	30	Aug.	35	Nov.	35
March	30	June	30	Sept.	35	Dec.	35
						Average	32.500

CAUSTIC SODA, 60 degrees.

Price per cwt. at Montreal, in the opening week of each month, 1912; quotations from The Canadian Journal of Commerce.

Average price 1890–1899—2.260.

	$		$		$		$
Jan.	2.25–2.50	April.	2.25–2.50	July	2.25–2.50	Oct.	2.25–2.50
Feb.	2.25–2.50	May	2.25–2.50	Aug.	2.25–2.50	Nov.	2.25–2.50
March	2.25–2.50	June	2.25–2.50	Sept.	2.25–2.50	Dec.	2.25–2.50
						Average	2.375

WHOLESALE PRICES, CANADA, 1912.—XII. DRUGS AND CHEMICALS. (Continued).

COPPERAS.

Price per cwt. at Montreal, in the opening week of each month, 1912; quotations from The Canadian Journal of Commerce.

Average price 1890–1899—.904.

	c.		c.		c.		c.
Jan.....	75–80	April....	75–80	July.....	75–80	Oct.....	75–80
Feb.....	75–80	May.....	75–80	Aug.....	75–80	Nov.....	75–80
March....	75–80	June....	75–80	Sept.....	75–80	Dec.....	75–80
						Average...	77.500

GLYCERINE.

Price per lb. at Montreal, in the opening week of each month, 1912; quotations from The Canadian Journal of Commerce.

Average price 1890–1899—.208.

	c.		c.		c.		c.
Jan.....	25	April....	25	July.....	25	Oct.....	25
Feb.....	25	May.....	25	Aug.....	25	Nov.....	25
March....	25	June....	25	Sept.....	25	Dec.....	25
						Average...	25.000

INDIGO, Bengal.

Price per cwt. at Montreal, in the opening week of each month, 1912; quotations from The Canadian Journal of Commerce.

Average price 1890–1899—1.625.

	$		$		$		$
Jan.....	1.50–1.75	April....	1.50–1.75	July.....	1.50–1.75	Oct.....	1.50–1.75
Feb.....	1.50–1.75	May.....	1.50–1.75	Aug.....	1.50–1.75	Nov.....	1.75–1.50
March....	1.50–1.75	June....	1.50–1.75	Sept.....	1.50–1.75	Dec.....	1.50–1.75
						Average....	1.625

MURIATIC ACID, Commercial.

Price per lb. at Toronto, in the opening week of each month, 1912; quotations from The Canadian Pharmaceutical Journal.

Average price 1890–1899—.034.

	c.		c.		c.		c.
Jan.....	6	April....	6	July.....	6	Oct.....	6
Feb.....	6	May.....	6	Aug.....	6	Nov.....	6
March....	6	June....	6	Sept.....	6	Dec.....	6
						Average...	6

WHOLESALE PRICES, CANADA, 1912.—II. DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—(Concluded).

OPIUM, Crude.

Price per lb. at Montreal in the opening week of each month, 1912; quotations from The Canadian Journal of Commerce.

Average price 1890–1899—4.277.

	$		$		$		$
Jan.	8.00	April	8.00	July	8.00	Oct.	9.00
Feb.	8.00	May	8.00	Aug.	8.00	Nov.	8.75
March	8.00	June	8.00	Sept.	8.00	Dec.	8.75
						Average	8.200

QUININE, Howard's.

Price per os. at Toronto, on the opening market day of each month, 1912; quotations from The Canadian Pharmaceutical Journal.

Average price 1890–1899—.371.

	c.		c.		c.		c.
Jan.	30	April	30	July	34	Oct.	34
Feb.	30	May	30	Aug.	34	Nov.	34
March	30	June	34	Sept.	34	Dec.	34
						Average	32.333

SODA ASH.

Price per cwt. at Montreal, in the opening week of each month, 1912; quotations from The Canadian Journal of Commerce.

Average price 1890–1899—1.785.

	$		$		$		$
Jan.	1.50–2.50	April	1.50–2.50	July	1.50–2.50	Oct.	1.50–2.50
Feb.	1.50–2.50	May	1.50–2.50	Aug.	1.50–2.50	Nov.	1.50–2.50
March	1.50–2.50	June	1.50–2.50	Sept.	1.50–2.50	Dec.	1.50–2.50
						Average	1.50–2.50

SULPHURIC ACID, Commercial.

Price per lb. at Toronto, on the opening market day of each month, 1912; quotations from The Canadian Pharmaceutical Journal.

Average price 1890–1899—.0215.

	c.		c.		c.		c.
Jan.	4–5	April	4–5	July	4–5	Oct.	4–5
Feb.	4–5	May	4–5	Aug.	4–5	Nov.	4–5
March	4–5	June	4–5	Sept.	4–5	Dec.	4–5
						Average	4.500

WHOLESALE PRICES, CANADA, 1912.—XIII. MISCELLANEOUS. (a) FURS.

MINK, Dark.

Price per skin at Montreal, on the opening market day of each month, 1912; quotations from Revillon Frères, Ltd.

Average price 1890–1899—1.5162.

	$		$		$		$
Jan.	5.00	April	5.00	July	4.75	Oct.	6.00
Feb.	5.50	May	4.75	Aug.	4.75	Nov.	6.00
March	5.50	June	4.75	Sept.	4.75	Dec.	6.00
						Average	*5.271

*The average price was $5.1875 in 1911 and $5.9853 in 1910.

MUSKRAT, Best Winter and Fall.

Price per skin at Montreal, on the opening market day of each month, 1912; quotations from Revillon Frères, Ltd.

Average price 1890–1899—13.08.

	c.		c.		c.		c.
Jan.	35	April	35	July	34	Oct.	40
Feb.	35	May	34	Aug.	34	Nov.	40
March	35	June	34	Sept.	34	Dec.	40
						Average	*35.833

*The average price was 28.17c in 1911 and 27.08 in 1910.

RACCOON (Chat Sauvage).

Price per skin at Montreal, in the opening week of each month, 1912; quotations from Revillon Frères, Ltd.

Average price 1890–1899—.7945.

	$		$		$		$
Jan.	2.50	April	2.50	July	2.30	Oct.	3.00
Feb.	2.50	May	2.30	Aug.	2.30	Nov.	3.00
March	2.50	June	2.30	Sept.	2.30	Dec.	3.00
						Average	2.541*

*The average price was $1.7667 in 1911 and $1.2917 in 1910.

SKUNK, Black Canadian.

Price per skin at Montreal, on the opening market day of each month, 1912; quotations from Revillon Frères, Ltd.

Average price 1890–1899—.9916.

	$		$		$		$
Jan.	2.50	April	2.00	July	2.00	Oct.	3.50
Feb.	2.50	May	2.00	Aug.	2.00	Nov.	3.50
March	2.00	June	2.00	Sept.	2.00	Dec.	3.50
						Average	2.458*

*The average price was $1.4541 in 1911 and $1.725 in 1910.

WHOLESALE PRICES, CANADA, 1912.—XIII. MISCELLANEOUS. (b) LIQUORS AND TOBACCOS.

HOPS, Canadian.

Price per lb. at Montreal, on the opening market day of each month, 1912; quotations from The Trade Bulletin.

Average price 1890–1899—15.74.

	c.		c.		c.		c.
Jan.....	45–50	April....	45–50	July.....	33–35	Oct.....	22
Feb.....	50	May....	40–45	Aug.....	*33–35	Nov.....	22
March....	45–50	June....	40–45	Sept.....	*33–35	Dec.....	22
						Average...	37.125

*Nominal. Sept. 13th, 26½c.

HOPS, B. C.

Price per lb. f. o. b. at the coast, on the opening market day of each month, 1912; quotations from The Trade Bulletin.

	c.		c.		c.		c.
Jan.....	60	April....	59–60	July.....	36–38	Oct.....	25
Feb.....	57	May....	57–58	Aug.....	*36–38	Nov.....	25
March....	59–60	June....	57–58	Sept.....	*36–38(2)	Dec.....	23–24
						Average...	44.042

*Nominal. (2). B. C. hops have advanced 4c to 28c at coast.

HOPS, Choicest Bohemian.

Price per lb. at Montreal, on the opening market day of each month, 1912; quotations suppplied by Munderloh & Co.

	c.		c.		c.		c.
Jan.....	83	April....	69	July.....	52	Oct.....	36
Feb.....	78	May....	65	Aug.....	52	Nov.....	36
March....	78	June....	65	Sept.....	*35	Dec.....	36
						Average...	57.083

*1912 crop.

MALT.

Price per bushel of 36 lbs at Toronto, on the opening market day of each month, 1912; quotations supplied by The Canadian Malting Co.

Average price 1890–1899—72.9.

	$		$		$		$
Jan.....	1.25	April....	1.25	July.....	1.25	Oct.....	1.05
Feb.....	1.25	May....	1.25	Aug.....	1.25	Nov.....	1.00
March....	1.25	June....	1.25	Sept.....	1.15	Dec.....	1.00
						Average...	1.183

WHOLESALE PRICES, CANADA, 1912.—XIII. MISCELLANEOUS. (b) LIQUORS AND TOBACCOS. (Continued).

WHISKEY, Canadian Club, 20.8 up.

Price per gal. in bbls. in bond at Walkerville, Ont., on the opening market day of each month, 1912; quotations supplied by Hiram Walker & Sons, Ltd.

Average price 1890–1899—1.88.

	$		$		$		$
Jan.	2.30	April	2.30	July	2.30	Oct.	2.30
Feb.	2.30	May	2.30	Aug.	2.30	Nov.	2.30
March	2.30	June	2.30	Sept.	2.30	Dec.	2.30
						Average	2.30

DRAUGHT ALE AND PORTER.

Price per bbl. (net) at Ottawa, on the opening market day of each month, 1912; quotations supplied by The Brading Brewing Co.

Average price 1890–1899—6.65.

	$		$		$		$
Jan.	6.25	April	6.25	July	6.25	Oct.	6.25
Feb.	6.25	May	6.25	Aug.	6.25	Nov.	6.25
March	6.25	June	6.25	Sept.	6.25	Dec.	6.25
						Average	6.25

TOBACCO, Smoking (Standard Brand Plug).

Ptice per lb. at Hamilton, Ont., on the opening market day of each month, 1912; quotations supplied by Geo E. Tuckett and Son Co., Limited.

Average price 1890–1899—58.78.

	c.		c.		c.		c.
Jan.	71	April	71	July	71	Oct.	71
Feb.	71	May	71	Aug.	71	Nov.	71
March	71	June	71	Sept.	71	Dec.	71
						Average	71

TOBACCO, Raw Leaf, "Ontario Burley".

Price per lb. at Leamington, Ont., on the opening market day of each month, 1912; quotations from large buyer.

Average price 1890–1899—6.375.

	c.		c.		c.		c.
Jan.	12½	April	12½	July	12½	Oct.	12½
Feb.	12½	May	12½	Aug.	12½	Nov.	12½
March	12½	June	12½	Sept.	12½	Dec.	12½
						Average	12.500

WHOLESALE PRICES, CANADA, 1912.—XIII. MISCELLANEOUS. (c) SUNDRIES.

PAPER, Newsprint.

Price per cwt. in rolls at the first of each month, 1912; quotations from The Pulp and Paper Magazine.

Average price 1890–1899—3.000.

	$		$		$		$
Jan.	2.10–2.20	April	1.90–2.00	July	2.00	Oct.	2.00
Feb.	1.90–2.00	May	1.90–2.00	Aug.	2.00	Nov.	2.00
March	1.90–2.00	June	2.00	Sept.	2.00	Dec.	2.00
						Average	1.995

PAPER, Wrapping, Manilla, No. 1.

Price per lb. at the first of each month, 1912; quotations from The Pulp and Paper Magazine.

	c.		c.		c.		c.
Jan.	3¼–4	April	3½–4	July	3½–4¼	Oct.	3¾–4¼
Feb.	3½–4	May	3½–4	Aug.	3½–4¼	Nov.	3¾–4¼
March	3½–4	June	3½–4¼	Sept.	3¾–4¼	Dec.	3¾–4¼
						Average	3.854

PULP, Ground Wood, Mechanical.

Price per ton at the first of each month, 1912; quotations from The Pulp and Paper Magazine.

	$		$		$		$
Jan.	16.00–18.00	April	14.00–16.00	July	17.00–18.00	Oct.	17.00–18.00
Feb.	16.00–18.00	May	16.00–18.00	Aug.	16.00–17.00	Nov.	15.00–16.00
March	15.00–17.00	June	18.00	Sept.	17.00–18.00	Dec.	15.50–16.50
						Average	16.708

SULPHITE, Bleached.

Price per ton at the first of each month, 1912; quotations from The Pulp and Paper Magazine.

	$		$		$		$
Jan.	55.00–56.00	April	53.00–55.00	July	50.00–52.00	Oct.	51.00–53.00
Feb.	53.00–55.00	May	50.00–52.00	Aug.	58.00–63.00	Nov.	51.00–53.00
March	53.00–55.00	June	50.00–52.00	Sept.	51.00–53.00	Dec.	52.00–54.00
						Average	53.333

SULPHITE, Unbleached.

Price per ton at the first of each month, 1912; quotations from The Pulp and Paper Magazine.

	$		$		$		$
Jan.	42.00–44.00	April	43.00–44.00	July	43.00	Oct.	44.00–45.00
Feb.	42.00–44.00	May	40.00–42.00	Aug.	46.00–47.00	Nov.	45.00–46.00
March	42.00–44.00	June	42.00	Sept.	44.00–45.00	Dec.	45.00–46.00
						Average	43.750

WHOLESALE PRICES, CANADA, 1912.—XIII. MISCELLANEOUS. (c) SUNDRIES. (Continued.)

BINDER TWINE, Sisal.

Price per lb. at Toronto, on the opening market day of each month, 1912; quotations furnished by the Hobbs Hardware Co. Limited.

Average price 1890–1899—9.081.

	c.		c.		c.		c.
Jan.	7¼	April.	7¼	July.	7¼	Oct.	7¼
Feb.	7¼	May.	7¼	Aug.	7¼	Nov.	7¼
March.	7¼	June.	7¼	Sept.	7¼	Dec.	7¼
						Average.	7.250

ROPE, Pure Manilla, No. 1.

Price per lb. at Toronto, in the opening week of each month, 1912; quotations from Hardware and Metal.

Average price 1890–1899—11.083.

	c.		c.		c.		c.
Jan.	10½	April.	10½	July.	11¼	Oct.	14½
Feb.	10½	May.	10½	Aug.	12½	Nov.	15½
March.	10½	June.	10½	Sept.	13½	Dec.	15½
						Average.	12.145

GUNPOWDER, Common Sporting.

Price per 25 lb. keg at Montreal, on the opening market day of each month, 1912; quotations supplied by Canadian Explosives, Ltd.

Average price 1890–1899—3.50.

	$		$		$		$
Jan.	3.50	April.	3.50	July.	3.50	Oct.	3.50
Feb.	3.50	May.	3.50	Aug.	3.50	Nov.	3.50
March.	3.50	June.	3.50	Sept.	3.50	Dec.	3.50
						Average.	3.50

RUBBER, Para Island, Fine.

Price per lb. at New York, in the opening week of each month, 1912; quotations from The Journal of Commerce, New York.

Average price 1890–1899—.8006.

	$		$		$		$
Jan.	.97–.98	April.	1.14½	July.	1.00–1.02	Oct.	1.06–1.07
Feb.	1.06	May.	1.10	Aug.	1.04–1.05	Nov.	.97–98
March.	1.08½	June.	1.04–1.05	Sept.	1.13–1.14	Dec.	.98
						Average.	1.0516

WHOLESALE PRICES, CANADA, 1912.—XIII. MISCELLANEOUS. (c) SUNDRIES. (Concluded.)

SOAP, Common.

Price per box at Montreal, in the first week of each month, 1912; quotations from Le Moniteur du Commerce.

Average price 1890–1899—2.321.

	$		$		$		$
Jan.....	1.10–4.00	April....	1.10–4.00	July.....	1.10–4.00	Oct.....	2.00–4.25
Feb.....	1.10–4.00	May....	1.10–4.00	Aug.....	1.10–4.00	Nov.....	2.00–4.25
March....	1.10–4.00	June....	1.10–4.00	Sept.....	1.10–4.00	Dec.....	2.00–4.25
						Average...	2.693

STARCH, Canada Laundry.

Price per lb. at Toronto, in the first week of each month, 1912; quotations from The Canadian Grocer.

Average price 1890–1899—4.457.

	c.		c.		c.		c.
Jan.....	5½	April....	5¾	July.....	5¾	Oct.....	5¾
Feb.....	5½	May....	5¾	Aug.....	5¾	Nov.....	5¾
March....	5½	June....	5¾	Sept.....	5¾	Dec.....	5½
						Average...	5.666

PART II.

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WHOLESALE PRICES, CANADA, 1890-1912.—I., GRAINS AND FODDER.

TABLE OF INDEX NUMBERS, 1890-1912.

Average price 1890-1899—100.

——	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1801	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p c	p.c.	p.c	p c	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Barley, Western	174.8	102.5	93.7	91.6	83.9	95.6	67.8	86.9	123.3	101.2	111.6	121.2	117.6	99.1	123.0	116.3	128.1	154.3	151.6	160.9	144.9	194.6	179.6
Barley, No 2 Ontario	122.5	121.4	104.2	94.3	98.3	108.5	86.4	62.2	97.7	97.1	99.9	108.5	116.6	107.5	107.5	108.2	120.2	144.7	147.6	145.1	131.7	170.6	194.5
Bran	110.6	125.5	108.2	107.2	110.5	112.2	79.0	64.9	80.1	100.6	108.6	102.0	129.7	118.2	123.2	113.5	134.6	160.3	171.3	182.2	170.9	183.8	196.9
Corn, No 3, yellow	105.8	159.0	108.3	119.0	106.3	94.5	67.7	57.0	86.4	95.7	104.1	112.1	139.7	122.0	123.4	121.4	122.7	137.4	172.1	164.6	148.3	141.4	172.2
Flax	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	191.4	208.1	160.0
Hay, Montreal	94.8	94.6	122.5	104.7	81.9	98.8	126.8	112.3	92.5	79.1	98.8	111.2	98.8	108.8	101.2	92.5	105.5	159.3	145.4	135.0	141.3	135.1	178.9
Hay, Toronto	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	138.5	133.0	164.6
Oats, No 2, white, Western	140.6	114.4	73.6	91.8	100.0	89.8	67.2	89.6	126.8	106.4	113.5	133.4	121.2	103.8	119.7	120.0	112.0	132.4	130.4	133.3	115.2	120.6	134.8
" " " Ontario	126.2	141.3	98.0	102.8	104.5	101.3	68.7	69.2	91.7	96.0	88.7	110.2	133.9	104.4	107.6	125.9	119.1	144.8	148.2	150.7	119.0	129.1	154.2
Peas, No 2, Ontario	105.2	122.6	107.0	99.4	97.0	98.9	82.9	75.0	98.2	113.5	106.6	122.5	140.4	118.4	115.0	125.3	140.8	145.2	157.0	158.4	142.8	155.4	202.4
Rye, No. 2, Ontario	93.9	146.7	131.3	95.0	86.5	93.7	80.6	71.3	96.5	104.1	97.4	96.7	104.7	100.0	117.4	131.1	131.4	138.0	157.3	140.0	131.4	144.6	168.3
Shorts	110.2	125.2	118.0	107.7	105.0	107.3	72.7	66.0	87.5	100.5	101.8	100.0	125.9	115.9	116.4	117.0	125.1	146.4	152.3	162.2	151.7	161.9	177.1
Straw	101.6	108.1	115.2	99.1	98.0	98.7	127.5	90.9	78.5	81.9	85.2	92.8	90.4	88.4	103.4	103.6	102.7	135.1	141.4	133.8	125.3	112.7	173.9
Wheat, No. 1, Northern	109.5	120.5	103.7	94.9	79.2	92.9	84.8	101.8	120.6	91.7	96.5	97.3	94.3	101.9	118.6	116.9	98.4	114.0	134.6	140.5	129.5	123.7	126.1
" No 2, white, Ontario	122.5	129.5	103.7	80.8	76.2	92.7	96.6	101.3	105.8	90.5	87.1	87.5	96.5	96.9	125.2	122.2	100.7	110.8	119.6	143.0	129.7	111.5	126.1
Average	116.7	123.9	106.7	99.1	94.3	98.8	85.2	80.6	98.8	96.7	99.9	107.3	116.1	106.5	115.5	116.4	118.5	140.2	148.3	149.9	140.7	148.4	167.3

TABLE OF INDEX NUMBERS, 1890-1912.

Average price 1890–1899—100.

——	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
	p.c	p.c.	p c.	p.c.	p.c.	p c	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c	p c.	p.c.	p c.	p.c	p c.	p.c.	p c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Bacon, English boneless breakfast	100.2	90.8	94.8	113.3	104.1	94.5	84.6	101.7	109.6	105.9	114.3	136.3	137.5	135.1	122.0	134.4	153.0	141.0	137.5	146.0	179.7	149.7	158.4
Beef, plate	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	159.5	146.1	150.3
Beef, dressed, hindquarters	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*116.8	118.4	117.2	121.6	130.6	143.2	168.2	205.1	198.8	231.8
Beef, dressed, forequarters	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	172.1	159.1	182.2
Cattle, Wester prime	101.9	98.5	145.5	105.8	73.0	86.6	86.0	94.0	102.5	105.8	95.7	104.7	109.2	101.3	100.8	96.2	104.2	120.0	110.4	112.4	134.8	138.6	159.0
Cattle, choice steers, Toronto	109.3	103.6	101.3	116.4	103.6	97.0	78.9	88.7	99.4	100.1	110.5	115.3	128.1	116.8	117.5	119.7	118.1	126.9	129.5	147.5	160.9	154.4	176.7
Fowls	136.0	110.9	107.4	85.2	113.1	99.3	94.8	82.3	94.8	75.8	78.7	73.0	105.2	118.8	113.3	122.4	112.1	28.11	116.3	188.3	170.0	162.3	133.1
Hams, city cured, medium	105.6	97.6	97.9	115.4	99.1	89.7	86.3	100.7	102.6	104.5	109.9	122.8	119.3	119.7	106.9	112.2	129.2	132.6	124.9	131.1	162.2	140.9	144.7
Hogs, selects	96.5	100.6	103.9	129.5	96.0	89.2	80.8	05.21	01.6	96.4	120.1	139.5	136.5	121.6	106.0	129.7	142.0	134.3	123.1	152.2	176.9	138.0	160.4
Hogs, dressed	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	=125.7	113.9	135.8	153.0	146.4	140.7	166.8	186.0	153.3	175.2
Lard, pure	104.1	111.0	115.0	144.8	102.5	97.2	83.4	78.2	85.6	77.7	107.7	123.3	128.3	116.4	90.9	107.8	132.5	142.2	140.2	161.0	178.1	131.1	156.1
Mutton, dressed	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	†96.9	103.6	117.2	132.3	133.9	130.4	121.7	112.3	104.6	114.7
Lamb	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	161.2	137.7	163.7
Pork, Canada, heavy short-cut mess	99.6	101.3	100.9	133.6	110.8	95.4	75.4	84.5	100.4	95.5	110.6	119.3	141.2	135.9	110.3	122.3	133.1	143.6	134.5	157.1	180.0	143.5	157.4
Sheep, export ewes	137.0	124.6	117.7	123.0	91.0	83.0	72.8	79.4	83.6	85.6	90.7	83.1	89.3	83.0	85.9	97.0	115.3	117.3	105.1	100.0	118.2	103.6	121.9
Turkeys	121.7	108.5	101.2	109.9	94.2	90.0	81.4	89.3	99.5	104.0	95.8	95.8	128.1	142.9	154.8	153.0	137.1	141.3	143.6	185.8	169.8	185.8	191.9
Veal dressed,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	‡117.9	115.0	124.4	137.9	135.0	142.6	154.1	154.1	150.0	155.4
Average	111.2	104.7	108.5	117.7	98.7	92.2	82.4	90.4	97.9	95.1	103.4	111.3	122.2	117.9	111.3	120.7	130.1	133.8	129.6	148.6	163.6	146.6	160.8

*Same as butchers' choice steers at Toronto. =Average of hogs and hog products. †Average of ewes and tallow. ‡Average of other meat products at Toronto.

WHOLESALE PRICES, CANADA, 1890-1912.—III., DAIRY PRODUCTS.

TABLE OF INDEX NUMBERS, 1890-1912.

Average price, 1890–1899—100.

	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
Butter, creamery, Montreal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	122.1	123.1	144.0
Butter, creamery, solids, Toronto*	95.7	110.2	110.6	113.8	105.4	94.2	90.3	90.1	92.8	96.3	105.3	99.8	99.6	100.0	92.9	107.5	111.8	120.3	127.8	120.1	*116.2	114.6	141.3
Butter, dairy, prints, Toronto*	99.7	103.5	109.6	120.8	116.0	93.6	83.1	84.7	93.0	95.5	109.8	105.2	103.4	104.3	92.6	113.9	123.2	131.9	141.2	124.4	*134.9	127.5	162.4
Cheese, western coloured	101.1	103.5	107.9	108.1	108.1	91.4	88.0	98.1	85.5	107.9	115.5	99.3	110.2	119.2	95.8	115.4	129.4	130.0	129.3	124.4	131.1	129.6	143.4
Eggs, fresh, Montreal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	168.2	171.0	203.3
Eggs, storage, Toronto	118.8	113.8	101.1	109.5	93.5	95.1	89.2	77.6	93.2	107.7	103.9	97.7	110.7	110.4	144.2	128.4	126.1	152.1	147.8	171.5	168.1	157.1	191.0
Milk, at Montreal	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	110.7	110.7	110.7	110.7	110.7	110.7	110.7	123.5	135.7	127.8	127.9	127.9	134.5
Milk, at Toronto	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	139.1	138.8	151.8
Milk, at Victoria, B. C.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	113.7	136.4	159.1
Average	103.0	106.2	105.8	110.4	104.6	94.8	90.1	90.1	92.9	101.4	109.0	102.5	106.9	108.9	107.2	115.1	120.2	131.5	136.3	133.6	135.7	136.2	159.0

*Change in basis, from creamery prints to creamery solids and from dairy solids to dairy prints, prices were higher in 1910 than in 1909'

WHOLESALE PRICES, CANADA, 1890-1912.—IV., FISH.

TABLE OF INDEX NUMBERS, 1890-1912.

Average price, 1890–1899—100.

——	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
Codfish, dry, f. o. b.	103.2	103.2	83.8	103.2	103.2	103.2	90.3	03.2	103.2	103.2	103.2	103.2	103.2	103.2	103.2	103.2	103.2	103.2	77.4	116.1	130.1	145.2	148.4
Haddock, dry, f. o. b.	103.4	103.4	86.2	103.4	103.4	103.4	86.2	103.4	103.4	103.4	103.4	103.4	86.2	103.4	103.4	103.4	103.4	103.4	103.4	120.6	129.3	149.4	143.7
Halibut	95.2	95.2	95.2	95.2	95.2	95.2	95.2	111.1	111.1	111.1	111.1	111.1	111.1	111.1	111.1	111.1	111.1	111.1	111.1	126.9	126.9	134.2	164.0
Herring, salted	100.0	100.0	62.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	125.0	112.5	112.5	112.5	112.5	100.0	112.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	112.5	112.5	112.5	116.6	125.0	118.8
Lobster, fresh	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	137.9	97.7	146.6
Lobsters, canned	90.9	90.9	90.9	90.9	90.9	90.9	113.6	113.6	113.6	113.6	113.6	136.3	136.3	136.3	136.3	159.0	159.0	159.0	136.3	159.0	134.0	143.2	145.5
Mackerel, salted	128.4	73.4	91.7	91.7	91.7	110.1	91.7	91.7	110.9	128.4	73.4	128.4	128.4	128.4	128.4	110.1	110.1	128.4	91.7	146.7	159.0	159.0	165.1
Salmon, B. C, canned	110.0	105.3	105.3	106.5	87.8	105.3	105.3	87.8	181.9	105.3	17.1	107.7	105.3	108.8	134.6	117.0	134.6	140.5	149.4	140.5	146.2	165.7	199.3
Salmon trout, fresh	101.5	105.2	101.5	105.2	97.6	100.3	103.4	89.7	83.2	111.9	113.5	109.2	111.0	121.4	128.7	121.1	129.0	149.0	149.1	146.4	158.6	163.5	164.2
Whitefish, fresh	97.6	99.3	98.2	101.7	97.9	104.9	107.6	92.0	86.7	113.8	110.2	107.0	110.8	120.9	129.1	16.7	137.1	158.9	156.2	140.3	172.8	153.4	161.0
Average	103.3	97.3	90.6	99.7	96.4	101.4	102.6	98.6	99.6	110.0	106.4	113.2	110.2	116.2	119.5	115.7	120.8	129.5	120.5	134.0	141.1	143.6	155.7

WHOLESALE PRICES, CANADA, 1890–1912.—V., OTHER FOODS.

TABLE OF INDEX NUMBERS, 1890-1912.

Average price, 1890–1899—100.

	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
(a) Fruits and Vegetables.																							
i. Fresh fruits.																							
Native.																							
Apples, good seasonable	115.8	115.8	84.4	86.3	111.9	94.9	73.9	79.2	19.7	117.8	81.8	117.8	113.8	83.1	84.4	115.1	121.0	117.8	114.7	150.5	134.1	197.0	150.3
Cherries	99.4	92.7	114.5	99.4	96.8	85.8	94.3	98.1	73.6	109.0	114.5	99.5	125.4	102.2	125.4	102.3	109.0	159.4	124.1	111.7	129.5	128.4	110.6
Grapes, Blue	107.4	111.3	78.0	117.1	93.7	117.1	107.4	117.1	74.8	74.8	141.6	136.7	141.6	129.3	91.7	137.6	136.7	117.6	114.7	104.9	102.3	72.5	76.6
Peaches, Leno covers, No. 1 fruit	113.8	180.9	138.2	94.8	84.0	116.8	67..	7 636	70.4	67.7	59.3	89.4	53.9	89.4	53.9	52.5	90.7	75.9	60.9	193.8	115.5	101.6	88.8
Pears, early, Bartletts and winter	113.1	120.9	114.6	138.7	94.7	120.7	61.2	56.5	92.6	86.4	65.9	61.2	75.4	69.1	91.1	71.9	91.1	109.9	92.6	12.1	111.9	79.2	93.0
Plums, early, Lombards, Green Gages	120.1	105.0	146.4	101 1	108.9	97.4	80.4	62.2	92.0	84.3	70.2	78.0	84.3	47.9	97.4	70.2	174.0	102.4	119.7	89.4	120.7	68.1	75.3
Raspberries, red	99.5	103.1	112.5	107.6	99.5	110.4	80.5	60.3	80.5	92.3	91.4	130.3	88.2	98.8	116.1	108.5	115.8	158.5	141.1	116.7	119.4	156.5	170.4
Strawberries	126.1	115.8	125.1	94.6	81.2	117.5	79.8	80.4	67.4	93.3	95.3	106.3	112.6	85.6	98.5	114.6	128.3	136.5	109.4	86.4	93.3	125.7	119.8
Average	111.9	118.2	114.2	104.9	96.3	107.6	80.6	77.2	83.9	90.7	90.0	102.4	99.4	81.1	99.4	99.5	117.1	137.0	116.5	108.4	110.0	116.1	110.6
Foreign:—																							
Bananas, yellow	112.6	101.8	107.5	100.6	93.2	91.5	95.4	96.1	100.2	100.9	116.3	106.2	103.2	103.2	107.2	111.9	114.3	111.9	110.5	115.2	110.6	92.4	99.4
Lemons, Messinas & Verdellis	120.6	111.0	108.4	87.8	98.5	116.1	85.3	85.7	88.3	85.3	77.7	77.8	70.7	85.2	69.1	80.2	91.5	101.3	81.7	81.6	90.7	92.5	92.0
Oranges, Navels and Valencias	106.0	100.9	106.0	85.1	102.5	100.0	107.9	95.9	108.2	87.5	136.1	99.7	101.6	95.6	95.3	94.5	98.6	89.9	93.4	74.6	87.8	81.5	79.1
Average	113.1	104.6	107.3	91.2	98.1	102.5	96.4	92.6	98 9	91.2	110.0	94.6	91.8	1254	89.9	95.5	101.5	101.0	95.2	92.0	96.4	88.7	90.2

ii. Dried Fruits:—																								
Apples, evaporated	128.1	140.2	84.71	03.61	14.0	84.2	66.8	64.71	05.21	08.7	77.3	74.41	05.5	74.4	73.18	26.12	28.11	16.8	94.0	93.6	97.11	58.81	118.1
Currants, Patras	124.1	114.9	106.4	108.8	87.6	79.7	578.3	97.3	109.6	92.8	140.9	171.2	111.1	105.8	103.9	103.9	113.4	141.9	137.2	137.2	132.5	137.3	136.6
Prunes, Bosnia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	93.5	156.2	125.9
Raisins, Sultanas	125.6	157.0	107.8	81.7	69.4	67.2	70.1	91.1	106.2	124.6	125.4	111.0	108.5	105.0	82.2	77.2	76.9	137.0	110.0	78.8	66.7	110.1	121.3
Average	125.9	137.4	99.3	98.0	90.3	77.0	71.7	84.4	107.0	108.7	114.5	118.9	108.4	95.1	87.7	87.9	106.1	131.9	113.7	103.2	98.8	135.4	125.5
ii. Fresh Vegetables:—																								
Beans, hand-picked	134.1	131.0	100.7	115.7	103.5	118.1	68.8	62.1	72.9	93.3	135.6	140.4	132.0	157.2	128.1	140.6	143.6	136.0	161.1	177.9	171.4	170.1	231.1
Onions, Canadian Red	116.0	142.0	491.1	108.9	91.1	89.8	66.1	88.1	85.2	119.9	78.4	120.0	122.9	90.7	165.2	283.9	109.7	74.2	.....	.....	109.4	170.4	219.2
Potatoes, Montreal	123.9	137.8	92.9	140.9	98.6	71.5	62.2	70.6	106.3	95.7	68.4	88.3	128.1	147.8	127.7	114.0	108.9	139.2	138.1	133.6	160.8	200.4	219.4
Potatoes, Toronto	108.2	140.8	76.3	141.6	106.6	78.4	53.4	66.0	103.7	124.5	68.4	75.6	135.4	197.9	175.6	142.8	156.5	173.4	169.0	142.8	103.3	202.4	257.0
Turnips	93.7	77.5	112.4	103.1	118.0	120.1	97.6	69.2	95.3	120.1	152.6	174.4	150.3	140.3	87.8	79.8	118.6	97.6	93.7	110.6	110.6	113.1	142.0
Tomatoes	109.0	135.9	119.4	94.7	88.0	110.1	87.6	86.5	91.8	74.4	71.5	97.7	119.8	96.4	138.2	87.3	112.0	121.1	97.7	98.3	114.4	106.5	103.0
Average	114.2	127.6	98.8	117.5	101.0	98.0	72.6	73.8	92.5	104.6	95.8	116.1	134.3	140.0	145.8	142.7	118.4	127.1	132.7	129.3	128.3	163.5	192.3
iv. Canned Vegetables:—																								
Corn, standards, 2's	120.7	124.4	111.7	99.7	95.3	100.9	77.2	71.2	93.3	105.6	109.6	83.9	92.0	103.0	128.6	115.6	92.2	101.8	110.0	290.0	94.3	108.5	113.5
Peas, standards, 2's	128.0	133.8	111.8	98.5	92.7	91.0	92.7	81.6	89.3	80.5	85.3	81.8	90.6	103.7	118.7	87.6	72.5	92.1	98.0	109.8	114.3	138.9	132.0
Tomatoes, 3's	122.5	139.7	107.0	92.2	87.6	89.0	85.0	79.9	109.6	88.0	91.0	82.8	107.7	143.0	114.8	121.5	111.9	114.4	117.3	91.1	91.2	152.9	161.8
Average	123.7	132.6	110.2	96.8	91.9	93.6	85.0	77.5	97.4	91.4	95.3	89.5	96.8	116.6	120.7	108.2	92.2	102.8	105.5	97.0	99.9	133.8	135.8

TABLE OF INDEX NUMBERS, 1890-1911.

Average price, 1890–1899—100.

	1890	1891	1982	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
	p.c.	p c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
(b) Miscellaneous Groceries and Provisions.																							
i. Breadstuffs:—																							
Flour, straight rollers	117.4	122.9	113.1	82.5	76.0	96.4	92.6	106.5	105.1	87.1	88.6	86.4	89.0	91.3	121.6	118.0	88.6	109.5	115.4	136.7	129.7	*116.6	121.0
" strong bakers	119.2	122.8	106.1	88.8	78.9	93.0	87.2	106.8	111.2	85.6	90.0	90.2	87.8	91.5	112.1	114.8	91.0	103.5	123.7	123.2	117.5	107.1	114.0
" winter wheat patents	116.7	120.5	107.5	90.4	79.1	93.7	93.8	103.6	107.8	86.4	86.2	84.0	88.0	89.3	115.8	120.7	102.7	111.3	123.8	124.5	118.0	105.3	111.7
" Manitoba first patents	118.7	121.8	107.2	91.0	78.0	90.1	87.8	107.9	111.6	85.7	89.2	89.9	87.6	92.2	109.9	111.3	95.9	110.8	130.1	123.9	124.0	113.9	120.0
Bread, Toronto	93.3	93.3	93.3	97.9	99.1	103.3	104.9	104.9	104.9	104.9	124.4	124.4	124.4	124.4	128.3	125.7	114.0	134.7	149.2	155.5	149.2	126.8	124.4
Bread, Victoria, B. C.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	166.7	166.7	166.7
Biscuits, soda	102.0	102.0	102.0	102.0	102.0	95.6	94.8	102.0	100.5	96.9	94.2	100.5	109.0	110.5	110.5	110.5	110.5	110.5	110.5	121.7	129.3	125.7	120.7
Oatmeal, standard	110.8	130.2	98.5	103.4	102.6	100.0	76.3	80.7	100.5	96.4	88.8	98.7	127.5	105.7	123.4	128.0	120.9	145.0	158.3	143.3	123.7	129.9	135.6
Rice, Patna	92.9	105.8	103.2	98.7	95.7	95.7	95.7	102.4	111.2	98.1	98.1	98.1	98.1	04.41	05.81	05.81	05.81	06.21	12.71	13.3	117.5	119.9	115.9
Tapioca, medium pearl	129.6	124.6	110.2	106.7	97.1	95.6	85.2	79.4	83.9	87.6	100.2	93.6	77.8	67.1	70.2	70.4	133.4	146.2	118.8	93.2	110.9	135.1	138.3
Average	111.2	116.0	104.6	95.7	89.6	95.9	90.9	99.4	104.1	92.1	95.5	96.2	148.2	146.1	166.3	167.5	161.5	179.6	190.4	189.2	118.7	121.5	126.8
ii. Tea, Coffee and Chocolate.																							
Chocolate, Diamond	106.5	106.5	103.5	97.6	97.6	97.6	97.6	97.6	97.6	97.6	97.6	97.6	105.4	110.9	110.9	110.9	110.9	110.5	109.0	110.9	106.5	106.5	106.5
Coffee, Rio, No. 7	125.9	124.7	108.5	119.8	124.4	115.8	99.6	74.5	55.6	53.7	59.6	62.7	50.6	51.2	53.1	54.1	51.8	53.9	53.9	51.8	70.0	109.3	130.6
" Santos	126.4	128.7	128.3	117.2	101.6	98.8	95.4	89.0	63.4	50.5	56.0	47.7	45.9	47.4	52.5	55.1	48.4	49.4	57.6	62.8	73.1	100.4	112.7
Tea, Good Common Japan	102.0	105.6	98.4	98.4	99.8	101.7	98.4	98.4	98.4	98.4	98.4	110.0	110.7	115.8	115.8	107.5	104.2	110.7	124.4	132.6	131.0	129.4	130.2
Average	115.2	116.4	109.7	108.3	105.1	103.5	97.8	89.9	78.8	75.0	77.9	79.5	78.2	81.3	83.1	83.9	79.7	80.4	86.2	89.2	96.05	111.4	120.0

iii. Sugar, etc.:—																							
Glucose	108.0	153.3	104.5	114.7	102.5	91.6	65.3	55.0	107.8	103.8	105.2	120.2	129.4	110.5	121.2	112.0	131.8	141.0	151.6	145.3	138.1	124.5	142.6
Honey, strained	137.1	100.4	99.8	95.0	95.9	95.9	104.6	82.7	84.3	103.9	104.1	114.6	108.5	94.2	87.3	88.8	126.0	135.9	139.3	147.4	129.3	131.9	141.8
Maple Sugar	103.9	95.3	93.0	105.4	94.1	93.5	124.7	85.2	82.0	122.4	136.3	124.7	113.8	115.2	123.6	105.1	116.1	134.0	122.4	108.0	125.9	129.4	124.5
Molasses, New Orleans	193.0	156.7	98.8	86.8	74.7	74.7	75.7	72.5	81.2	85.4	62.7	77.3	68.5	63.8	65.6	73.3	78.8	7881	78.0	78.6	69.9	72.8	69.9
Sugar, Montreal granulated	143.1	119.3	93.2	105.8	91.3	82.4	91.5	88.2	93.0	92.7	94.6	96.9	79.0	78.6	90.0	104.7	86.4	90.2	95.9	95.0	102.5	103.1	107.2
Sugar, Montreal yellow	139.3	114.0	91.8	107.1	89.7	82.2	90.4	91.0	96.0	98.3	101.7	104.1	85.9	83.2	94.1	111.8	91.0	98.4	104.0	107.8	111.7	112.5	117.4
Average	136.5	123.2	96.6	102.3	91.4	86.7	92.0	78.8	90.7	101.1	100.4	106.3	97.5	90.9	97.0	99.3	105.3	113.0	115.2	113.7	112.9	112.4	117.2
iv. Condiments, etc.:—																							
Pepper, Black, pure	152.2	133.0	95.8	101.9	91.7	76.7	76.7	83.3	95.2	93.5	124.8	129.0	129.0	129.0	129.0	129.0	129.9	125.5	125.5	101.6	115.6	118.9	144.7
Cream of tartar	112.5	11.71	111.7	103.4	95.5	86.0	93.7	89.9	97.9	97.3	97.3	97.3	97.3	97.6	99.1	99.1	99.1	106.2	84.7	84.7	90.2	101.1	94.0
Salt, fine, dairy, cheese & table	143.5	143.5	113.6	113.6	89.6	89.6	87.4	83.7	83,0	82.2	82.2	84.4	85.2	86.1	82.2	82.2	82.2	85.9	86.9	98.6	110.1	109.1	108.8
Soda, bicarbonate of	87.4	103.4	102.3	102.3	102.3	102.3	102.3	101.2	98.0	98.0	98.0	88.2	85.2	85.2	85.2	85.2	85.2	85.2	84.9	80.0	84.2	84.3	84.2
Vinegar, white wine, proof strength	103.3	100.3	100.3	100.3	100.3	100.3	100.3	100.3	97.2	97.2	97.2	91.1	91.1	91.1	85.1	85.1	79.0	72.9	69.9	69.9	73.4	67.5	72.9
Average	119.8	118.4	104.7	99.5	95.5	95.9	91.3	91.7	94.3	93.6	99.9	98.0	97.6	97.8	96.1	96.1	115.1	95.1	90.4	85.2	94.5	96.2	100.9

WHOLESALE PRICES, CANADA, 1890-1912.—VI., TEXTILES.

TABLE OF INDEX NUMBERS, 1890-1912.

Average price, 1890–1899—100.

	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
(a) Woollens:—																							
(Wool Ontario), washed	113.2	100.3	94.6	94.9	91.8	112.7	108.1	110.9	95.2	78.1	94.1	72.7	70.6	85.2	98.5	128.4	137.0	124.3	81.2	106.6	113.5	106.9	105.7
Wool (Ontario), unwashed	111.5	100.6	92.7	95.9	95.9	106.4	101.8	105.6	97.6	81.5	95.4	76.6	65.3	80.9	99.9	135.9	148.7	122.8	78.5	107.5	119.0	124.5	121.5
Yarn	101.4	101.4	94.8	98.1	98.1	94.8	109.1	109.1	99.2	93.7	93.7	85.9	79.3	79.3	88.2	104.7	115.7	121.3	110.2	104.7	118.9	119.1	119.8
Woollen underwear	99.7	99.7	99.7	99.7	99.7	99.7	99.7	99.7	99.7	101.9	108.6	99.7	99.7	99.7	106.4	113.0	119.7	119.7	119.7	118.6	119.7	119.8	120.3
Beaver cloth								*106.3	100.7	105.2	128.4	110.7	110.7	115.1	115.9	119.6	123.3	128.4	134.7	133.6	137.2	137.3	137.6
Average	106.4	100.5	95.4	97.1	96.4	104.4	104.7	106.3	98.5	92.1	104.0	89.1	85.1	92.0	101.8	120.3	128.9	123.3	104.8	114.2	121.6	121.5	121.0
(b) Cotton:—																							
Cotton, upland middling	142.9	110.8	99.0	107.2	90.2	94.0	102.0	92.2	76.9	84.7	123.8	111.1	115.1	144.7	155.9	123.1	142.0	153.0	134.8	155.9	192.9	169.7	145.6
Grey cottons	96.0	122.1	107.8	103.8	101.8	93.7	98.1	94.4	92.2	89.9	102.3	109.3	106.0	105.4	122.6	112.2	125.3	115.5	124.6	121.8	141.3	154.1	140.3
Woven coloured fabrics	112.7	109.9	104.9	106.7	104.5	94.7	93.8	92.4	91.5	88.7	89.6	103.2	100.1	98.4	104.8	117.3	109.3	116.6	127.5	119.5	135.1	130.1	126.6
Prints				†95.7	96.8	96.2	96.8	95.8	101.2	102.2	114.8	110.5	106.1	101.4	112.4	105.0	112.2	129.1	118.8	122.0	122.1	128.6	126.2
Average	117.2	114.2	103.9	103.3	98.3	94.6	97.7	93.7	90.4	91.4	107.6	108.5	106.8	112.5	123.9	114.4	122.2	128.5	126.4	129.8	147.8	145.6	134.7
(c) Silk:—																							
Silk, raw, Italian classical	122.7	98.4	105.3	118.2	86.5	94.9	85.3	85.5	91 1	112.1	106.0	90.4	96.5	106.3	90.8	96.5	101.6	131.1	98.2	102.8	94.8	93.3	90.00
Silk, raw, Japan filatures	130.5	9981	107.7	113.0	83.7	94.2	84.8	86.2	90.5	109.7	03.7	87.4	95.1	102.9	90.6	99.3	03.6	125.9	96.8	95.5			
Belding's, 50 yds spool silk (A)	114.8	105.2	105.2	100.4	95.6	95.6	95.6	95.6	95.6	95.6	86.1	86.1	86.1	86.1	86.1	86.1	86.1	90.9	86.1	86.1	83.5	76.5	76.5
Belding's prize medal (16oz. mach.)	105.9	104.8	102.0	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.3	96.5	93.8	93.8	88.3	88.3	82.7	88.3	88.3	99.3	104.8	88.3	88.3	81.4	88.3	88.3
Average	118.5	102.0	105.0	107.7	91.3	96.0	91.2	91.6	93.4	102.8	97.4	88.0	91.5	94.5	88.9	92.5	97.6	113.2	92.3	92.2	87.4	86.0	84.9

*Average of Wool and other Woollens. †Average 1893—99=100.

(d) Flax products:—																							
Flax sewing twine	99.4	99.4	99.4	99.4	99.4	99.4	99.4	99.4	99.4	104.9	104.9	104.9	104.9	104.9	107.7	110.4	110.4	110.4	110.4	110.4	110.4	110.4	110.5
Linen rope, white§	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	110.4	110.4	122.9
Flax fibre	117.2	114.0	100.9	117.2	110.7	74.9	87.9	94.4	91.2	91.2	132.7	122.1	107.4	123.7	130.3	122.1	123.7	123.7	120.5	117.2	122.4	133.6	141.7
Tow, fine	80.8	60.6	60.6	60.6	101.0	60.6	101.0	131.3	141.4	202.0	202.0	202.0	202.0	202.0	202.0	181.8	202.0	202.0	151.5	60.6	‡61.4	59.4	89.7
Average	99.1	91.3	86.9	92.4	103.7	78.3	96.1	108.3	110.6	132.7	146.5	143.0	138.1	143.5	146.6	138.1	145.3	145.3	127.4	96.0	101.1	103.4	116.2
(e) Jute:—																							
Jute, first marks	106.0	98.4	122.0	105.1	102.3	88.5	100.1	90.3	89.3	97.6	114.1	103.9	99.5	108.7	110.4	142.4	190.3	167.8	123.1	107.9	109.8	159.0	166.7
Hessian: 10½ oz., 40 in	107.8	102.2	109.6	100.3	99.5	95.5	97.9	95.4	89.7	101.7	111.6	117.6	102.0	104.9	106.0	119.9	148.1	152.1	121.6	117.2	117.5	144.6	174.3
Average	106.9	100.3	115.8	102.7	100.9	92.8	99.0	92.8	89.5	99.6	112.8	110.7	100.7	106.8	108.2	131.1	169.2	159.9	122.3	112.5	113.6	151.8	170.5
(f) Oil-cloths:—																							
Floor oil-cloth, No. 3 quality	116.8	116.8	116.8	102.8	93.5	93.5	93.5	93.5	88.0	84.5	95.8	95.4	93.5	93.5	93.5	92.3	84.1	93.1	98.1	98.1	103.9	112.2	112.2
Table oil-cloth, assorted patterns, (514 wide)	126.9	132.4	116.9	105.9	98.2	90.0	88.3	84.4	79.0	77.7	98.8	96.0	92.7	98.7	95.4	87.5	90.0	96.6	92.7	96.4	97.1	97.1	97.1
Average	121.8	124.6	116.8	104.3	95.8	91.7	90.9	88.9	83.5	81.1	97.3	95.7	93.1	93.1	96.1	93.8	85.8	91.5	97.3	95.4	100.1	104.6	104.6

§Same price as flax sewing twine from 1890—1911. ‡. Basis changed.

WHOLESALE PRICES, CANADA, 1890-1912.—VII., HIDES AND TALLOW, LEATHERS AND BOOTS AND SHOES.

TABLE OF INDEX NUMBERS, 1890-1912.

Average price, 1890–1899—100.

——	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Hides and tallow:—																							
No. 1 inspected steers and cows...	87.7	83.8	78.4	70.8	56.5	104.4	93.5	132.0	143.2	145.1	149.5	149.7	152.9	156.3	139.4	171.3	196.1	153.7	121.2	205.4	183.1	198.3	213.5
No. 1 green calfskins.....	89.6	95.1	91.8	91.8	78.0	90.6	78.7	127.9	131.2	125.7	122.4	115.3	126.7	123.4	129.0	150.9	171.6	150.2	134.5	192.3	167.0	167.9	205.6
Horsehides.....	138.5	137.4	132.2	115.2	66.7	71.9	75.5	76.3	86.0	100.7	76.5	88.1	88.1	88.1	88.1	88.1	8.1	88.1	93.3	100.5	132.1	152.6	172.0
Tallow rendered, No. 1 stock, in bbl	110.0	104.3	109.6	121.7	118.7	112.9	78.7	70.7	76.7	96.4	112.3	110.6	133.4	110.8	90.7	85.8	96.8	112.7	108.7	112.9	113.8	114.7	117.8
Average.....	106.4	106.3	103.0	99.8	79.9	94.9	81.6	101.7	109.3	115.6	120.2	115.9	125.3	119.7	111.8	124.0	138.2	126.2	114.4	152.8	149.0	158.3	177.2
Leather:—																							
No. 1 Spanish sole, for jobbing....	97.6	103.3	98.6	101.6	96.2	100.2	107.6	98.1	97.8	98.3	106.6	106.9	109.8	111.4	111.4	109.9	109.5	109.3	105.7	105.7	104.3	104.6	117.2
No. 1 slaughter sole, heavy.....	94.7	100.7	100.7	104.2	97.9	101.2	98.8	96.9	100.6	103.8	111.4	109.6	117.9	117.4	112.2	115.6	117.9	126.1	113.4	114.1	116.0	117.6	135.7
Harness, No. 1, U.O.....	96.0	96.7	95.2	98.4	89.9	106.3	106.9	99.7	104.6	105.8	110.0	105.6	110.6	110.3	108.7	115.5	123.9	124.9	117.6	124.2	130.7	130.1	132.3
Heavy upper.....	91.3	101.6	93.2	107.6	88.4	101.1	83.2	101.1	116.2	116.2	119.0	119.0	119.0	199.0	119.0	117.6	130.5	129.8	125.2	134.1	140.6	140.6	160.9
Average.....	94.9	100.5	96.9	102.9	93.1	102.2	99.1	98.9	104.8	106.0	111.7	110.2	114.3	112.9	112.8	114.6	120.4	122.5	115.4	119.5	12.29	122.2	136.5
Boots and shoes:—																							
Men's split blucher bals, pegged..	98.9	98.9	98.9	98.9	98.9	98.9	98.9	98.9	98.9	109.8	109.8	115.3	120.8	120.8	118.1	131.8	137.3	148.3	153.8	153.8	152.6	145.6	150.2
Men's box calf blucher bals., G. W..	102.0	102.0	99.7	99.7	97.5	97.5	99.7	99.7	99.7	102.0	106.5	108.8	108.8	111.1	113.3	113.3	117.9	117.9	122.4	122.4	129.0	131.5	135.7
Women's dongola blucher bals, F.S.	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	108.0	112.0	121.0	112.0	120.0	116.0	120.0	120.0	124.0	124.0	129.2	132.0	136.0
Average.....	100.3	100.3	99.5	99.5	98.8	98.8	99.5	99.5	99.5	103.9	108.1	112.0	113.9	114.6	117.1	120.3	125.0	128.7	133.4	133.4	136.9	136.3	140.6

TABLE OF INDEX NUMBERS, 1890-1912.

Average price, 1890–1899—100.

——	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1987	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
(a) Metals:—	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.A	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Antimony	167.0	140.0	114.7	100.3	82.5	81.2	75.2	71.7	79.0	88.4	89.1	86.4	76.7	70.1	61.4	95.4	185.7	165.3	78.3	68.9	63.3	64.9	69.0
Brass	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	134.6	135.0	97.8	110.6	106.6	129.6	160.2	171.5	107.6	107.4	107.7	109.9	138.8
Copper	118.7	108.9	100.0	94.4	85.8	81.1	86.9	91.7	96.8	143.2	134.6	136.7	97.3	110.9	102.1	123.0	156.5	172.0	104.3	105.8	102.6	98.7	130.7
Iron, pig, Summerlee	116.1	105.6	100.1	95.1	95.7	100.6	98.2	95.9	86.9	105.6	125.2	100.7	103.1	108.0	99.6	93.7	109.3	118.4	117.4	96.9	95.6	93.9	98.6
Iron, pig, No. 1 foundry, N.S.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*104.0	114.2	104.1	104.5	114.5	130.6	118.7	114.3	118.1	123.1	120.1
Iron, common bar	129.5	114.5	112.3	104.9	99.3	89.7	87.5	81.2	79.6	101.1	114.9	97.2	106.0	106.2	94.5	97.8	113.2	121.4	108.4	102.9	106.0	108.2	108.6
Iron, black sheets	127.2	110.0	107.0	104.4	98.5	91.4	92.5	87.6	88.4	95.8	117.5	111.1	108.9	104.4	89.9	89.5	89.9	98.1	94.4	91.4	91.0	91.5	92.9
Iron, galvanised sheets	120.3	114.6	109.7	110.1	101.6	98.0	90.8	84.5	82.1	88.3	93.6	85.9	85.1	84.9	78.5	75.5	80.8	85.5	83.4	79.6	76.4	76.4	76.9
Iron, tinplates, charcoal	111.2	113.4	108.6	104.9	99.0	93.1	90.9	88.6	101.2	122.6	119.7	119.7	119.7	119.7	115.3	115.3	115.3	115.3	107.1	106.4	102.0	118.3	124.2
Iron, tinplates, Bessemer	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	109.2	115.5	116.6
Iron. boilerplates	129.2	101.5	97.4	97.4	97.4	97.4	97.4	94.4	79.5	108.5	119.2	97.4	101.3	101.3	101.3	99.4	99.4	98.8	97.4	90.0	87.4	87.5	92.4
Wrought iron, No. 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	76.0	78.9	78.9
Lead, imported	114.2	109.9	102.1	102.1	78.7	75.5	91.3	96.5	109.9	119.6	136.5	120.4	95.6	93.2	89.7	103.2	126.8	145.6	104.5	99.1	103.4	107.7	139.8
Lead, domestic, Trail	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	110.8	115.2	153.4
Nickel	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	93.3	89.7	88.2
Quicksilver	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	115.1	112.2	103.3
Silver	140.6	132.2	116.9	104.4	85.5	88.5	91.0	81.1	78.9	80.8	82.9	79.7	70.5	72.4	77.2	81.5	90.0	88.1	71.4	69.8	71.0	71.2	81.2
Solder	134.1	118.7	113.4	108.6	91.3	81.7	79.4	73.1	79.5	119.9	134.8	121.7	125.2	119.8	114.2	120.0	157.0	167.7	123.0	120.7	127.9	164.7	176.5
Spelter	118.9	110.6	106.1	97.3	82.6	79.6	84.3	89.3	96.2	134.7	128.7	110.2	104.4	113.9	112.8	129.4	126.0	128.7	97.0	105.8	110.3	117.4	135.3
Steel billets	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*104.0	103.1	94.4	108.4	121.1	151.4	130.0	117.3	115.6	114.7	108.8

*Average all other iron products.

TABLE OF INDEX NUMBERS, 1890-1812.

Average price, 1890–1899—100.

——	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
(a) Metals—*Concluded*	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c	p.c.	p.c.
Steel, cast	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75.7	75.7	75.7
Tin, ingots	117.2	109.6	109.4	106.8	93.9	80.5	78.8	82.5	82.5	145.8	163.7	147.1	145.1	148.9	142.2	160.2	198.7	201.8	150.0	149.7	167.6	210.3	229.7
Zinc, sheets	112.0	112.9	109.5	99.1	83.3	79.8	80.7	89.4	99.1	134.7	121.1	107.3	102.7	111.9	110.9	119.5	132.8	132.1	114.0	107.3	113.2	126.4	134.1
(b) Implements:—																							
Anvils, Wrights' 80 lb and over	98.3	100.2	100.2	100.2	100.2	100.2	1;00	100.2	100.2	100.2	100.2	98.0	95.8	95.8	95.8	95.8	95.8	95.8	95.8	95.8	95.8	89.1	89.1
Axes, standard	107.8	105.3	105.3	105.3	105.3	105.3	88.3	83.4	95.1	98.4	91.2	91.7	90.7	97.8	99.5	99.5	100.5	11.21	111.2	87.8	87.8	87.8	88.0
Chains, coil	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	95.1	96.3	92.4
Crowbars	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	109.6	111.1	111.1
Grindstones, 40–200 lb	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	125.7	151.5	151.5	151.5	151.5	150.0	131.2	127.2	127.2	127.2	133.3	133.3
Hammers, Canadian sledge	117.1	117.1	117.1	113.5	108.6	113.5	108.9	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	66.3	66.0	66.0	65.4	66.0	.....	.....	.....
Horseshoes	101.2	101.2	102.0	103.2	106.0	101.1	101.1	93.6	91.2	99.0	108.9	101.1	99.7	102.6	106.3	106.7	106.7	103.9	101.5	98.3	105.3	113.8	116.6
Mallets, carpenters' hickory	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	88.4	78.0	78.0	78.0
Picks	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100 0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	.....	.....	.....
Screws, bench wood	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	90.0	125.8	137.9	137.9
Soldering irons	111.9	108.3	104.6	104.6	102.8	90.8	86.6	86.6	88.7	114.9	133.5	133.5	133.5	133.5	133.5	133.5	133.5	156.3	143.1	103.9	101.0	101.1	101.1
Vises, Wrights'	101.7	100.3	99.7	99.7	99.7	99.7	99.7	99.7	99.7	99.7	99.7	103.7	107.7	107.7	107.7	107.7	107.7	107.7	107.7	107.7	107.7	99.8	99.8
Average	116.4	109.8	105.7	102.3	95.7	92.8	92.0	88.8	90.4	106.6	112.8	107.1	103.5	105.5	102.1	107.6	120.2	124.5	105.5	102.1	99.7	107.2	113.7

WHOLESALE PRICES, CANADA, 1890–1912.—IX., FUEL AND LIGHTING

TABLE OF INDEX NUMBERS, 1890-1912.

Average price, 1890–1899—100.

	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p. c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Coal, N. S., run of Mines	102.5	102.5	102.5	102.5	98.6	98.6	99.6	98.3	97.3	97.3	106.4	121.1	121.7	124.2	121.7	113.8	111.3	119.6	127.8	124.7	122.5	122.3	122.2
Coal, Crow's net Pass	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*100.0	96.6	95.3	97.9	103.1	104.1	105.8	107.7	112.9	113.0	113.3	122.5	131.9	147.0
Coal, Penna. anthracite	97.7	98.2	103.1	105.8	99.9	99.1	99.1	99.1	99.1	99.1	100.0	105.0	114.7	119.0	116.4	115.7	114.9	115.5	115.5	113.9	115.9	119.3	129.3
Coke, Connellsville furnace	122.7	110.4	106.5	87.1	62.3	78.0	110.4	95.2	98.8	128.7	155.8	115.6	158.2	171.5	96.4	134.7	157.5	166.3	100.6	117.8	112.5	89.1	148.4
Coke, Crow's nest Pass	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*100.0	95.8	97.4	90.9	99.2	94.8	96.7	96.6	97.4	96.8	99.6	105.1	108.2	118.8
Gasoline	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	103.9	97.1	118.1
Coal oil, Canadian standard	104.7	104.7	109.5	110.0	110.0	103.4	95.1	94.2	87.7	80.3	78.5	78.5	84.2	96.9	99.9	85.1	83.5	78.5	78.7	81.1	68.9	63.9	71.2
Coal oil, U. S. standard	116.6	111.6	111.6	111.6	111.6	101.6	93.0	93.7	78.1	75.1	73.6	73.6	77.1	86.3	88.7	77.9	75.9	75.1	68.8	69.2	67.1	61.2	69.0
Calcium Carbide	.....	.....	.....	....*	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1001.	100.0	92.1	92.1	85.5	85.5	85.5	85.5	85.5	85.5	85.5	85.5	81.6	81.8	85.5
Matches	105.5	113.0	106.4	100.5	100.5	98.3	95.1	94.6	93.7	91.9	109.0	104.8	114.1	114.1	120.2	122.3	125.5	129.8	133.2	129.1	130.1	130.5	130.5
Average	107 4	106.7	106.6	102.9	97.5	97.0	98.9	96.4	93.5	96.9	100.8	98.1	104.9	111.0	103.0	104.1	106.4	108.8	102.2	103.8	103.0	100.5	113.3

WHOLESALE PRICES, CANADA, 1890-1912.—X., BUILDING MATERIALS—(a) LUMBER

TABLE OF INDEX NUMBERS, 1890-1912.

Average price 1890-1899—100.

——	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Pines, all grades, Ottawa	98.3	98.3	98.3	102.4	98.3	98.3	98.3	102.4	98.3	106.5	135.2	125.2	135.2	139.3	143.4	151.6	176.2	168.0	168.0	168.0	168.0	163.9	168.0
Pine, good sidings, Ottawa	107.6	107.6	106.5	103.3	103.3	94.4	92.9	92.5	94.0	97.8	105.7	104.7	101.2	116.7	121.0	116.7	119.8	120.5	120.3	123.9	143.7	160.7	156.4
Pine, No. 1 cuts, Toronto	92.9	95.3	98.0	104.0	104.0	104.0	102.9	99.5	99.5	99.5	99.5	99.5	105.1	135.7	139.9	146.7	151.0	150.8	138.9	130.9	148.0	183.5	188.5
Laths, pine, Ottawa	125.4	103.9	123.7	118.6	118.6	102.8	79.3	71.6	71.2	84.4	187.0	202.9	194.9	173.7	170.9	278.3	288.1	252.1	230.9	152.1	163.2	267.5	265.0
Pine, shipping, culls Ottawa	107.8	107.8	107.5	107.8	107.8	101.2	100.6	94.3	76.9	88.1	111.8	115.0	114.7	123.9	131.1	131.6	153.0	185.9	190.4	179.9	220.5	215.6	204.2
Pine, box boards, Ottawa	107.0	108.0	108.0	110.0	110.0	110.0	110.0	98.0	74.0	74.0	92.0	106.0	106.0	106.0	106.0	107.0	124.3	168.6	170.0	140.0	108.0	108.0	109.6
Hemlock, Ottawa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*151.6	164.9	168.7	157.3	140.1	125.8	125.8
Spruce, N. B.	100.2	96.2	98.1	97.8	111.4	96.1	96.1	97.7	104.6	103.3	117.6	115.9	128.6	137.5	122.9	137.3	149.9	146.5	149.1	153.0	154.0	145.7	145.5
Shingles, N. B.	120.3	131.3	121.0	105.4	94.8	93.2	82.9	75.5	79.0	96.4	95.0	89.5	117.3	122.4	112.3	110.0	114.5	141.4	152.0	134.0	135.5	128.2	145.7
Birch, Toronto	93.0	93.0	95.6	95.6	121.4	109.8	98.2	98.2	98.2	98.2	98.2	98.2	100.5	117.8	116.5	127.5	126.6	126.2	125.1	136.9	136.9	149.9	153.4
Maple, Toronto	96.9	96.9	100.0	100.3	99.2	103.0	100.7	100.0	100.0	102.5	106.0	106.0	115.1	121.2	136.4	128.8	133.8	134.3	130.3	127.9	121.2	152.2	151.5
Oak, Toronto	88.6	92.3	92.3	95.4	107.1	107.1	106.6	103.4	103.4	103.4	106.2	112.6	118.2	119.1	142.3	166.6	177.3	178.5	185.5	185.3	184.7	199.5	198.2
B. C. Fir	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	152.7	153.0	149.5	149.5	162.5	170.0	142.0	152.0	144.2	144.2
B. C. Shingles	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	152.0	172.6	175.5
Average	103.5	102.7	104.4	103.7	104.6	102.8	97.1	93.9	90.8	95.8	114.0	114.6	122.0	128.8	131.3	134.1	152.7	165.2	162.6	154.6	158.5	165.4	166.5

*Average low grades of Pine.

WHOLESALE PRICES, CANADA, 1890–1899.—X., (b) MISCELLANEOUS BUILDING MATERIALS.

TABLE OF INDEX NUMBERS, 1890-1912.

Average price, 1890–1899—100.

——	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Brick fire	115.8	112.8	105.8	108.5	89.4	91.5	87.8	92.5	94.9	100.5	101.3	94.1	91.6	91.6	89.8	89.2	90.0	91.6	91.6	91.6	91.6	91.6	91.7
Bricks, common building	126.2	102.3	107.9	94.7	110.7	100.5	94.7	88.8	85.5	88.3	89.5	90.1	90.1	90.1	122.2	147.9	129.8	140.5	146.1	146.6	153.6	153.6	157.2†
Cement, Canadian Portland	109.7	100.1	100.1	100.1	100.1	98.2	98.1	90.5	99.8	102.9	106.3	96.8	95.5	91.8	75.4	69.2	73.5	76.2	77.4	63.0	60.0	60.3	58.2
Hinges	114.2	106.9	105.6	109.6	95.6	90.8	92.0	92.0	92.0	100.6	119.1	121.8	121.8	121.8	121.8	121.8	120.0	118.9	135.4	135.8	140.8	140.9	140.8
Iron pipe	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	96.1	96.1	91.4
Lead pipe	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100.1	96.7	106.8
Lime	106.4	106.4	106.4	106.4	106.4	106.4	106.4	106.4	106.4	90.4	85.1	79.8	106.4	117.0	117.0	117.0	117.0	122.3	122.3	127.6	127.6	127.7	133.0
Nails, cut	103.9	91.3	100.7	106.8	95.2	103.1	117.7	81.2	93.7	105.6	126.3	116.0	116.0	118.2	113.4	115.3	119.6	116.0	111.5	108.7	105.5	105.5	106.8
Nails, wire	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*81.2	75.4	107.1	127.2	112.9	101.6	96.9	94.9	90.5	85.2	98.1	91.9	91.6	95.1	94.5	94.6
Pitch	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	122.6	136.0	136.0	164.6	169.3	142.0	136.0	136.0	136.0	119.6	112.0	112.0	112.0	114.0
Plaster of Paris	96.2	99.3	99.2	96.2	99.3	99.3	102.4	105.6	105.6	111.8	111.8	118.0	118.0	118.0	124.2	124.2	130.4	124.2	124.2	124.2	124.2	125.8	130.0
Red lead, dry	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	118.0	118.0	121.7
Sash cord	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	94.2	91.0	92.1
Sash weights	143.7	143.7	113.2	91.5	89.3	77.8	75.1	75.1	78.9	111.1	169.9	145.9	126.3	129.0	112.1	111.1	111.1	111.1	111.3	117.6	115.4	117.7	117.7
Soil pipe, medium	133.1	122.7	112.2	101.8	91.3	80.9	80.9	88.7	94.0	94.0	94.0	94.0	94.0	109.6	109.6	109.6	109.6	107.0	107.0	107.0	†96.6	‡89.3	97.3
Tar	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	88.5	87.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	88.5	87.5	87.5	89.6
Wire, copper	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	98.0	94.5	120.3
Wire, iron	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	88.8	89.2	86.3
Wire cloth	130.8	118.7	110.9	107.1	106.4	106.0	87.2	78.2	68.9	85.7	111.3	77.4	75.9	83.3	85.3	85.3	84.4	94.7	97.2	96.4	94.2	93.9	92.4
Wire fencing	149.9	131.0	126.5	125.1	102.5	84.2	81.5	68.0	50.5	80.4	91.1	82.7	80.7	75.9	73.0	71.2	71.3	80.0	81.1	70.7	67.0	66.3	66.1
Average	117.8	110.4	106.8	103.7	98.7	95.2	93.9	87.7	87.4	97.2	118.8	106.0	104.6	107.7	107.2	106.8	104.7	108.7	107.5	105.7	109.2	102.6	105.4

*Same as nails, cut.

†Basis changed from Montreal to Toronto.

‡Revised.

TABLE OF INDEX NUMBERS, 1890-1912.

Average price, 1890-1899—100.

Commodity.	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Bensine	99.9	94.8	95.3	97.0	99.9	1038	106.0	97.4	93.1	112.5	162.3	145.1	174.7	187.9	176.4	166.6	128.5	137.2	136.5	124.1	124.1	126.4	151.1
Glue	101.2	95.9	99.2	99.9	99.9	95.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	109.2	111.8	111.8	111.8	111.8	111.8	111.8	96.6	77.2	99.9	97.9	103.9	103.9	103.9
Linseed oil (raw)	118.1	110.3	101.1	106.0	100.8	107.7	91.7	75.5	83.4	95.9	132.1	135.2	133.1	97.7	79.9	91.1	92.2	101.2	100.6	109.7	146.8	182.6	151.8
Linseed oil (boiled)	117.6	112.3	101.2	108.2	103.0	101.7	92.7	78.8	86.0	97.9	136.9	139.8	121.8	99.8	82.7	86.4	95.0	103.7	101.0	109.9	147.5	182.1	152.0
Paris green	108.4	104.2	91.7	89.7	90.6	108.3	110.8	96.7	112.6	93.0	126.4	105.6	126.3	102.5	92.7	95.7	127.9	176.2	159.8	159.1	121.1	127.0	123.7
Prepared paints	104.3	101.3	103.2	109.9	97.4	94.8	99.7	94.3	94.3	100.5	110.8	117.4	118.3	113.9	113.1	113.1	113.1	120.9	122.6	122.6	143.8	160.0	160.0
Putty	105.9	105.9	105.9	105.9	94.5	93.5	94.8	97.8	93.2	97.2	105.9	107.2	112.2	116.5	94.9	85.0	88.9	93.9	94.1	96.8	122.7	127.1	127.8
Rosin, white	89.0	89.4	89.9	87.3	84.2	84.2	88.9	124.8	131.0	131.0	131.0	131.0	131.0	180.1	202.0	218.4	313.0	356.1	393.1	393.1	*396.5	*407.8	*385.3
Shellac	107.4	102.5	97.6	98.6	97.6	100.1	102.5	97.6	97.6	131.1	137.8	108.4	134.7	158.3	161.4	175.7	182.5	168.2	116.5	122.0	175.1	179.0	127.5
Turpentine	120.7	114.0	100.4	96.1	91.7	81.8	81.9	86.9	94.2	86.9	129.1	133.9	152.2	145.9	142.2	142.2	135.9	134.7	134.7	139.7	142.2	142.2	142.2
Varnish	104.7	104.7	98.5	101.0	103.2	103.2	103.2	97.3	97.3	86.9	129.1	133.9	152.2	145.9	142.2	142.2	142.2	135.9	134.7	134.7	139.7	142.2	142.2
Venetian Red (dry colour)	97.0	95.6	94.3	97.7	102.6	102.6	102.6	102.6	102.6	102.6	102.6	99.4	103.9	103.9	103.9	103.9	103.9	103.9	103.9	103.9	115.0	120.0	120.0
White lead	113.2	107.0	100.5	86.5	88.6	89.6	86.0	104.1	108.0	116.2	129.3	121.4	107.6	97.1	90.2	97.1	120.8	141.8	117.9	117.5	112.5	117.4	143.1
Window glass	146.6	115.2	91.7	96.8	84.1	79.3	86.2	84.2	107.7	135.4	148.4	149.6	154.3	138.6	129.8	128.6	†140.2	†123.5	†118.8	†107.3	†105.4	†105.4	113.6
Average	190.5	103.8	98.2	98.6	95.5	96.1	96.2	95.5	100.0	107.6	125.9	121.9	128.1	126.3	122.4	125.3	134.3	139.1	135.3	131.7	145.5	154.5	148.6

*Changed back to original basis. †Revised.

TABLE OF INDEX NUMBERS, 1890-1912.

Average price, 1890–1899—100.

	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
(a) Furniture:—																							
Kitchen chairs (common spindle)	95.6	95.6	95.6	95.6	100.4	100.4	100.4	105.2	105.2	105.2	105.2	105.2	110.0	119.6	119.6	129.1	133.9	133.9	133.9	133.9	133.9	134.0	138.7
Kitchen tables (4ft. with drawer)..	91.3	91.3	91.3	91.3	91.3	100.4	100.4	114.1	114.1	114.1	127.8	127.8	136.9	136.9	159.8	159.8	159.8	159.8	159.8	159.8	159.9	159.8	171.2
Dining tables (hardwood, extension, 8 ft.....	90.0	90.0	90.0	99.0	99.0	99.0	108.1	108.1	108.1	108.1	126.1	126.1	144.1	144.1	144.1	144.1	144.1	144.1	144.1	144.1	144.1	144.1	148.6
Sideboards (hardwood, with mirror 16 x 28).....	90.3	90.3	96.7	96.7	96.7	100.0	100.0	106.4	106.4	106.1	116.1	116.1	129.0	129.0	129.0	129.0	129.0	135.4	135.4	135.4	135.4	135.4	142.0
Bedroom sets (dresser and stand, hardwood	91.6	91.6	95.8	95.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	108.3	108.3	108.3	108.3	116.6	116.6	116.6	125.0	125.0	125.0	125.0	125.0	125.0	125.0	125.0	129.2
Iron beds, continuous pillars, 4 ft...	126.1	126.1	117.7	117.1	117.7	79.8	79.8	79.8	77.7	77.7	115.0	93.1	86.1	77.3	67.8	67.8	67.8	74.6	67.8	67.8	67.8	67.7	67.8
Average.....	97.4	97.4	97.8	99.3	110.8	96.6	98.1	103.6	103.3	103.3	116.4	114.1	120.4	120.6	123.0	112.4	125.8	122.8	127.6	127.6	127.6	127.6	132.9
(b) Crockery and Glassware:— Tumblers, tank glass, ½pint.....	104.6	104.6	100.4	100.4	100.4	100.4	100.4	100.4	96.2	92.1	104.6	104.6	104.6	104.6	96.2	92.1	92.1	92.1	100.4	79.5	86.6	87.9	87.9
Earthenware:White cups & saucers	103.3	103.3	103.3	98.6	98.6	93.9	93.9	98.6	103.3	103.3	103.3	103.3	103.3	103.3	103.3	105.6	115.0	119.7	122.1	119.7	119.7	119.8	127.4
Earthenware:Ten piece printed toilet sets.....	107.5	107.5	107.5	100.4	100.4	96.8	94.5	94.5	96.8	96.8	94.5	94.5	96.8	96.8	94.5	84.6	91.8	96.6	96.8	91.0	96.7	96.8	103.3
Earthenware: 97 pieces printed dinner sets.....	102.2	102.2	101.0	101.0	101.0	101.0	98.5	98.5	97.3	97.3	97.3	97.3	97.3	97.5	96.1	96.1	93.6	94.8	98.5	92.4	92.3	92.4	97.6
Average.....	104.4	104.4	103.0	100.1	100.1	98.0	96.8	98.0	98.4	99.9	99.9	100.5	100.5	97.5	94.6	98.1	100.8	104.4	104.4	95.6	98.8	99.2	104.0

WHOLESALE PRICES, CANADA, 1890-1912.—XII., HOUSE FURNISHINGS—Concluded.

TABLE OF INDEX NUMBERS, 1890-1912.

Average price, 1890-1899—100.

	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
(c)Table Cutlery:—																							
Knives, celluloid handle, medium size	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	90.4	90.4	90.4	90.4	92.6	92.6	92.6	100.0	88.9	77.8	77.7	77.8	81.2
Silver plated knives and forks, 6 dwt medium	101.8	101.8	101.8	101.8	101.8	101.8	97.3	97.3	97.3	97.3	97.3	97.3	97.3	97.3	97.3	97.3	97.3	63.3	63.3	63.3	63.3	63.4	63.4
Average	100.9	100.9	100.9	100.9	100.9	100.9	98.6	98.6	98.6	98.6	93.8	93.8	93.8	93.8	94.9	94.9	94.9	81.6	76.1	70.5	70.5	70.6	72.3
(d) Kitchen Furnishings:—																							
Pails	106.1	108.0	108.0	108.0	104.2	94.5	92.1	91.0	91.0	96.9	116.6	116.6	97.6	99.5	110.9	113.7	116.6	116.6	116.6	116.6	116.6	116.6	116.6
Tubs	104.7	107.6	107.6	107.6	103.8	96.7	93.4	90.6	90.6	97.2	120.3	106.6	104.0	107.6	128.8	126.2	121.7	122.2	124.5	122.7	118.9	118.9	118.9
Brooms	88.0	88.0	97.1	102.5	104.6	104.6	104.6	104.6	102.5	102.5	130.4	124.4	124.4	124.4	133.5	126.8	120.1	113.1	116.1	128.3	142.0	132.6	142.0
Sad, irons, Mrs. Potts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90.4	93.9	96.4
Average	99.6	101.2	104.2	106.0	104.2	98.6	96.7	95.4	94.7	98.8	122.4	115.8	108.6	110.5	124.4	122.2	119.4	117.3	119.0	122.5	116.9	115.5	118.5

TABLE OF INDEX NUMBERS, 1890-1912.

Average price, 1890–1899—100.

	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1985	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c	p c.
Alcohol, 65 O.P.	83.2	91.2	95.4	95.8	95.8	100.4	103.7	109.5	112.4	112.4	112.4	112.4	112.4	112.4	112.4	112.4	112.4	112.4	116.2	124.4	112.9	104.5	112.6
Alcohol, wood	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	62.2	60.0	59.6	59.6	59.6
Alum	97.5	105.3	104.9	99.5	109.2	105.5	101.9	101.9	88.8	84.4	84.4	84.3	91.7	91.7	91.7	91.7	91.7	91.7	91.7	98.4	94.7	94.6	94.6
Bleaching powder	101.9	116.1	123.7	136.5	133.4	129.4	123.7	115.8	111.5	107.8	151.4	127.1	113.0	104.7	103.1	98.5	98.5	98.5	97.0	96.1	96.1	96.1	96.1
Borax	142.8	138.4	119.8	120.9	120.9	91.2	76.9	76.9	57.1	57.1	59.3	54.9	54.9	57.1	65.9	65.9	65.9	65.9	74.7	65.9	65.9	87.9	83.3
Brimstone	103.1	107.3	110.2	102.1	91.7	91.7	91.7	91.7	106.9	103.9	103.1	103.1	103.1	103.1	103.1	103.1	103.1	103.1	103.1	103.1	103.2	103.1	103.1
Carbolic acid	175.5	99.3	93.5	117.0	92.9	85.0	85.0	85.0	85.0	80.9	118.3	134.3	153.0	153.0	178.5	170.0	170.0	170.0	170.0	153.1	141.5	109.1	110.5
Caustic soda	104.4	118.2	110.6	115.1	112.4	91.9	91.8	88.0	88.8	85.4	102.6	105.5	109.3	110.6	110.6	105.1	105.1	105.1	105.1	105.1	104.7	105.1	105.1
Copperas	94.0	154.3	103.6	96.8	96.8	96.8	96.8	91.2	82.7	85.7	85.7	85.7	85.7	85.7	85.7	85.7	85.7	85.7	85.7	85.7	85.7	85.7	85.7
Glycerine	114.0	110.2	993.2	87.9	88.4	88.4	118.2	113.4	103.3	91.3	88.9	84.6	95.2	88.9	88.9	81.7	79.3	81.7	85.1	99.01	88.71	120.2	120.2
Muriatic acid	95.5	95.5	95.5	95.5	95.5	95.5	95.5	95.5	117.6	117.6	117.7	117.6	140.1	176.4	173.8	147.0	147.0	147.0	147.0	117.6	176.0	169.1	176.5
Opium	106.9	98.8	90.6	90.6	99.3	107.1	96.4	97.9	107.1	105.1	102.0	99.4	90.1	90.1	93.5	92.0	99.3	136.4	132.4	141.2	146.3	146.1	191.9
Quinine	130.9	107.8	98.9	96.3	99.7	107.8	100.2	83.0	96.3	86.2	126.1	117.2	116.4	111.3	104.5	97.0	91.6	191.6	91.6	62.0	91.9	80.9	87.1
Soda ash	101.6	113.5	114.8	99.4	98.0	98.0	98.0	98.0	98.0	81.3	79.1	77.0	77.0	110.2	112.0	112.0	112.0	112.0	112.0	112.0	112.3	112.0	112.0
Sulphuric acid	116.2	116.2	116.2	116.2	116.2	116.2	112.6	96.7	93.0	93.0	93.0	93.0	93.0	93.0	130.0	139.5	139.5	139.5	139.5	139.5	139.5	209.3	209.3
Average	110.5	110.3	104.4	104.4	103.1	100.3	99.8	96.5	96.8	93.3	101.5	99.8	102.2	105.5	109.6	106.4	106.3	108.5	107.1	103.9	109.5	112.1	115.5

WHOLESALE PRICES, CANADA, 1890-1912.—XIII., MISCELLANEOUS.—(a) FURS.

TABLE OF INDEX NUMBERS, 1890-1912.

Average price, 1890–1899—100.

——	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	*1910	*1911	1912
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Mink, dark	61.5	111.2	98.9	123.6	101.6	65.9	76.9	98.9	116.7	144.2	206.1	197.8	221.2	263.0	261.0	373.7	439.6	505.6	434.1	395.7	394.7	342.1	347.6
Muskrat, best fall and winter	135.0	113.9	114.6	131.8	110.1	61.1	66.2	79.5	111.4	76.4	76.4	76.4	76.4	104.4	113.3	96.1	116.5	157.3	203.8	208.9	207.0	215.4	273.8
Raccoon	81.2	74.4	75.5	113.2	119.0	94.3	95.9	94.3	125.8	125.8	157.3	157.3	157.3	157.3	159.9	227.6	212.9	168.8	169.9	169.9	162.6	222.4	319.8
Skunk, black Canadian	68.4	99.5	126.0	126.0	123.9	100.8	84.0	79.4	90.7	100.8	149.5	132.3	126.0	147.0	151.2	172.2	147.9	126.0	119.7	134.4	173.9	231.6	247.9
Average	86.5	99.7	103.7	123.6	113.5	80.5	80.7	88.0	111.1	111.8	147.3	140.9	145.2	168.1	171.3	217.4	229.2	239.4	231.8	227.2	234.5	252.9	297.3

*Revised.

TABLE OF INDEX NUMBERS, 1890-1912.

Average price, 1890–1899—100.

	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Hops	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100.0	194.1	235.9
Malt	102.8	100.1	102.8	101.5	98.7	101.5	96.0	101.5	98.7	296.0	100.1	100.1	98.7	98.7	101.5	102.8	150.8	123.4	132.4	123.4	123.4	136.1	162.3
Whisky (Can. Club 20-8 up)	90.4	101.0	101.0	101.0	101.0	101.0	101.0	101.0	101.0	101.0	101.0	101.0	101.0	101.0	101.0	101.0	101.0	122.3	122.3	122.4	122.3	122.3	122.3
Ale and porter (draught)	100 0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	108.2	108.2	108.2	108.2	108.2	10.22	10.22	102.2	96.7	93.9
Tobacco (smoking)	86.7	95.2	95.2	95.2	95.2	95.2	95.2	113.1	116.2	112.2	112.2	112.2	115.1	120.3	120.7	120.7	120.7	120.7	124.3	122.2	12.7	120.8	120.8
Tobacco, raw leaf	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	148.8	237.3	196.1
Average	94.9	99.0	99.7	99.4	98.7	99.4	98.0	103.9	103.9	102.3	103.3	103.3	103.7	107.0	107.8	108.1	125.5	108.1	118.0	117.5	132.9	151.2	155.2

WHOLESALE PRICES, CANADA, 1890—1912.—XIII., MISCELLANEOUS. (c) SUNDRIES.

TABLE OF INDEX NUMBERS, 1890-1912.

Average price, 1890–1899—100.

——	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Binder twine	134.8	111.3	110.8	110.3	85.1	71.6	75.0	71.3	106.4	122.9	122.2	115.2	137.1	124.5	121.8	117.4	115.6	114.7	109.1	100.4	84.0	71.6	79.8
Gunpowder	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Paper, newsprint	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	68.3	71.0	66.5
Rope	133.0	123.9	107.8	100.5	88.8	81.5	80.2	72.1	100.0	111.6	133.6	129.7	138.7	127.4	129.1	131.9	136.0	136.3	118.7	100.3	95.4	94.7	109.5
Rubber, Para Island	104.6	98.8	84.5	89.5	84.2	92.7	99.9	105.6	115.8	124.3	122.6	106.1	90.8	113.1	135.8	155.2	151.5	132.8	108.8	184.9	240.5	139.4	131.4
Soap	96.1	100.9	101.2	101.2	101.2	101.2	99.8	99.1	99.1	100.0	104.5	110.9	113.1	113.1	113.1	113.1	113.1	136.8	134.5	109.9	109.9	109.9	116.0
Starch	103.7	105.3	89.2	100.4	103.2	100.9	100.9	99.0	98.6	98.1	95.3	103.7	121.5	117.7	114.9	109.3	109.3	117.7	134.1	134.1	128.1	115.5	127.1
Average	112.0	106.7	98.9	100.3	93.7	91.3	92.6	91.2	103.3	109.5	113.0	110.9	116.8	115.9	119.1	121.1	120.9	123.0	117.6	121.6	*118.0	100.3	104.3

*Excluding newsprint, 126.3.

APPENDIX A.

SUPPLEMENTARY TABLES OF PRICES, 1890-1911.*

Flaxseed, No. 1 Northwestern.

Hay, baled, No. 1 Timothy.

Beef, dressed, forequarters.

Beef, plate.

Lamb, dressed.

Bread, at Victoria, B. C.

Milk, at Victoria.*

Prunes, Bosnia.

Gasoline.

Brick, Common Structural.

Paper, newsprint.

*See footnote, pages 1–3.

FLAXSEED, No. 1. Northwestern.

Price per bushel at Winnipeg on the first market day of each month; quotations from the *Manitoba Free Press.*

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts	$ cts.
January	0.96¼	1.16½	1.04	1.20½	1.81
February	1.16	1.19	1.08	1.25	1.89½
March	1.06	1.19¾	1.03½	1.36	1.90
April	1.10	1.25¾	1.07¼	1.35	2.10
May	1.11	1.26	1.14½	1.37	2.06
June	1.09	1.33	1.19	1.48½	1.60
July	1.07	1.33	1.14	1.52	1.85
August	1.04	1.28	1.20	.....	2.20
September	1.03	1.20	1.24	1.27	2.25
October	1.08	1.27	1.18	1.32¾	2.18
November	1.13½	1.25½	1.19	1.55	2.43
December	1.20	1.04½	1.19	1.52	2.30
Average	1·07	1·23	1·16	1·38	2·061

FLAX SEED, No. 1.

Average price per bu. at Chicago, 1890–1911; quotations from Report on Wholesale Prices 1911 of U.S. Bureau of Labor.

1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898
1.3976	1.0805	1.0179	1.0875	1.3533	1.2449	.8119	.8696	1.1115

1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
1.1578	1.6233	1.6227	1.5027	1.0471	1.1088	1.1979	1.1027	1.1808	1.2019	1.5652	2.2671	2.3915

HAY, Baled, No. 1., Timothy.

Price per ton at Toronto, on the opening market day of each month, 1890-1911; quotations from The Globe, Toronto.

Month.	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
January	10.00–11.00	8.50–9.50	12.00–12.50	9.00	9.00	8.50–9.00	14.00–14.50	11.50	8.00–9.00	7.00–7.50	8.50–9.50	10.00–10.50	9.50	9.00	8.50	7.50	8.00	11.50–12.00	16.50–17.00	11.00	13.50–14.50	11.50–12.00
February	10.50–10.75	8.00–9.00	11.50–12.00	9.00	9.50	8.50–8.75	14.75–15.00	11.00	8.00–8.50	7.00–7.50	8.25–9.00	10.00–10.50	9.50–10.00	9.00–9.50	9.00	7.50–8.00	8.00	11.00–11.50	16.00–17.00	10.50–11.00	13.50–14.00	11.50–12.00
March	9.50–9.75	8.00–8.50	11.50–12.00	9.00–9.50	9.50	8.50–8.75	14.00–14.50	10.00	8.00–8.50	6.00–7.50	8.50–9.00	10.00–10.50	10.25	9.00–9.50	9.00	8.00	8.00	11.00–11.50	16.00–17.00	10.50–11.00	13.50–14.00	12.00–13.00
April	9.50	8.75–9.00	11.50–12.00	9.50–10.00	9.50	8.75–9.00	14.00–14.50	10.00	8.00–8.50	7.00–7.50	9.00–9.50	10.50–11.00	10.00	9.00	9.50	8.00	8.00	12.00–13.00	16.00	10.50–11.00	14.00–15.00	11.00–13.00
May	10.00–10.25	9.75–10.00	13.00	9.50–10.00	9.00	9.00	.....	10.00	8.00–8.50	7.50–8.50	8.50–9.00	9.75–11.00	10.00–10.50	9.00	9.00–9.50	7.00	9.50–10.00	13.50–14.00	15.00–15.50	11.00–11.50	14.00–15.00	12.00–13.00
June	10.50	10.00–10.50	13.50–14.00	10.00–10.50	9.00–9.50	9.00	12.00–13.00	10.00–10.50	8.00–8.50	7.50–8.50	9.00–9.50	9.50–10.00	10.25–10.50	9.00	9.00	8.00	10.00	13.00–14.00	14.00–15.00	13.50–14.00	13.50–14.00	12.00–13.00
July	10.50–10.75	11.00	12.00–12.50	10.00–10.50	8.75–9.00	11.50–12.00	12.50–13.50	10.00–10.50	8.00–8.50	8.75	9.00	9.50–10.00	10.00	9.00–9.50	8.50	7.50–7.75	9.50–10.00	15.00–15.50	9.00–10.50	12.00–12.50	14.00–15.50	12.00–13.00
August	9.00–10.00	11.50–12.00	10.00–10.50	10.00–10.50	8.75–9.00	12.50–13.00	11.00–12.00	10.00–10.50	8.00–8.25	8.00–8.50	9.00	8.00–8.50	11.00	9.50–10.00	8.50–9.00	7.50	10.00	14.00–15.00	9.00–10.00	12.50–13.50	14.00–15.00	13.50–14.00
September	9.50	11.50	9.00	10.00–10.50	8.75–9.00	12.00–13.00	10.50–11.00	8.00–9.00	7.00–7.50	7.00–8.50	9.50	8.00–8.50	8.00	8.50	7.50–8.00	7.50	9.50	14.00–14.50	9.00–10.00	15.00–17.00	13.00–14.00	13.50–14.00
October	9.50–9.75	11.50–12.00	9.00	9.50	8.50	12.00–13.00	10.50–11.25	8.00–8.50	7.50	8.00–8.50	9.00–9.50	8.50–9.00	9.00	9.00	7.50–8.00	7.50–8.00	9.50–10.00	16.00–17.00	10.50–11.00	14.50–15.50	12.00–12.50	13.50–14.00
November	.....	11.00–11.50	9.00	9.00–9.50	8.50–8.75	13.50–13.75	11.00	8.00–8.50	7.50	8.50–9.00	9.00–9.50	8.50–9.00	9.00	9.00–9.50	8.00	8.50	10.00–10.50	17.50–18.00	10.50–11.50	14.50–15.00	12.00–12.50	15.00–15.50
December	9.00–9.50	11.00–11.50	9.00–9.25	9.00–9.30	8.75	.....	10.50	.....	7.50	8.50–9.50	9.50–10.00	8.50–9.00	9.00–9.50	.....	8.00–8.00	8.00–8.50	11.00	17.50–18.50	11.00–11.50	13.50–14.50	12.50–13.50	15.50–16.00
Average	9.943	10.271	11.073	9.637	9.021	10.591	12.523	9.841	7.990	7.938	9.115	9.510	9.698	9.023	8.583	7.781	9.333	14.188	13.104	12.771	13.688	13.147

BEEF, Dressed, forequarters.

Price per cwt. at Toronto, street market, on the opening market day of each month, 1890–1911; quotations from The Globe, Toronto.

Month.	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	*1909	1910*	*1911
January	3.00–5.00	4.00–6.00	5.00	5.50–6.50	5.00–5.50	3.00–5.50	2.00–3.50	2.50–3.50	4.50–5.50	4.50–5.00	4.00–5.50	4.50–5.50	4.00–6.00	5.00–7.00	.....	4.50–5.75	4.50–5.50	4.00–5.00	4.00–5.50	5.00–6.00	6.50–7.50	7.50–8.50
February	4.00–5.50	4.00–6.00	5.00	5.50–7.00	5.50–5.50	3.00–5.00	3.00–4.00	2.50–3.50	4.00–5.50	4.50–5.50	4.00–5.50	4.50–5.50	4.00–6.00	5.00–6.00	.....	4.50–5.75	4.50–5.50	5.00–5.50	5.50–7.00	6.00–7.00	6.50–7.50	8.00–9.00
March	4.00–5.50	4.50–6.00	5.00	5.50–7.00	5.00–5.50	3.00–5.00	2.50–3.75	2.50–3.50	4.50–6.00	4.00–5.50	4.00–5.50	4.50–5.50	4.50–6.00	4.75–5.75	.....	4.50–5.75	4.50–5.50	5.00–6.00	5.50–7.00	6.00–7.00	7.00–8.00	8.00–9.00
April	4.00–5.50	4.50–6.00	5.00	5.50–6.50	5.00–5.50	4.00–5.00	2.50–3.75	2.50–3.50	4.50	5.00–6.00	4.00–5.50	4.50–5.50	4.50–6.00	4.75–5.50	.....	4.50–5.75	5.50–8.00	5.50–6.00	5.50–7.00	6.00–7.00	7.00–8.00	7.00–8.00
May	5.00–6.50	4.50–6.00	5.00–6.00	5.00	4.00–5.00	4.00–5.00	2.50–3.75	.....	4.00–5.00	5.00–6.00	4.60–5.50	4.50–5.50	6.00–8.00	5.50–6.00	5.00–5.50	5.00–6.25	.....	5.50–6.50	6.00–7.50	6.50–7.50	9.00–10.75	7.00–8.00
June	6.00–7.50	5.00–7.00	6.25–7.00	5.00–5.50	4.00–6.50	5.00–6.00	2.00–4.00	2.50–5.00	4.00–5.00	5.00–6.00	4.00–6.00	5.00–6.00	6.00–8.00	5.50–6.00	4.50–5.50	6.50–7.50	5.00–6.00	6.00–7.00	6.50–8.00	6.50–7.50	8.50–10.25	6.50–7.50
July	5.00–7.00	4.00–6.00	5.00–6.00	5.00–5.50	4.50–5.00	4.00–6.00	2.00–4.50	4.00–5.00	4.00–5.00	5.00–6.00	4.00–6.00	4.50–5.50	6.00–8.00	.....	5.00–6.50	6.00–7.00	5.00–6.00	6.00–7.00	6.50–8.00	6.50–7.50	8.00–10.00	7.00–8.00
August	5.00–7.00	4.00–6.00	5.00–6.00	5.00–5.50	4.50–5.00	3.00–4.00	2.00–4.50	4.00–5.00	4.00–5.00	5.00–6.00	4.00–6.00	4.50–5.50	4.00–6.00	4.50–5.50	4.50–5.50	6.00–7.00	5.00–6.00	.....	5.00–6.50	5.50–6.50	7.00–9.00	6.50–7.50
September	5.00–7.00	4.00–6.00	5.00–6.00	4.00–5.00	4.00–4.50	3.00–4.00	2.50–5.00	4.00–5.00	4.00–5.00	4.00–5.50	4.00–6.00	4.50–6.00	4.00–6.00	.....	4.50–5.25	4.00–5.50	5.00–6.00	.....	5.00–6.50	5.00–6.50	7.00–8.50	6.50–7.50
October	5.00–7.00	4.00–6.00	4.50–5.00	4.00–5.00	4.00–5.50	3.00–4.00	2.50–5.00	3.50–5.00	3.50–4.50	4.00–5.00	4.00–6.00	3.00–6.00	3.50–5.50	.....	4.50–5.25	4.00–5.50	4.75–5.75	.....	4.50–6.00	5.00–6.00	7.00–8.00	6.50–7.50
November	4.00–7.00	4.50–5.50	4.50–5.00	4.50–5.00	3.00–5.00	3.00–4.50	2.50–4.00	4.50–5.50	3.50–5.50	4.00–6.00	4.00–6.00	3.00–6.00	3.50–5.50	4.00–5.50	4.50–5.75	4.00–5.00	4.50–5.75	4.50–5.50	4.50–6.00	5.25–6.25	7.00–8.00	6.50–7.50
December	4.00–7.00	4.50–5.00	4.50–5.00	5.00	4.00–5.50	2.00–3.50	2.50–4.00	4.50–5.50	4.50–5.50	4.50–6.00	4.50–6.00	4.00–6.00	3.50–5.50	4.00–5.50	4.50–5.75	4.00–5.00	4.50–5.75	4.00–5.00	5.00–6.00	6.00–7.00	7.50–8.50	6.50 7.50
Average	5.48	5.12	5.24	5.31	4.84	4.06	3.24	3.95	4.63	5.12	4.942	4.979	5.417	5.319	5.125	5.385	5.386	5.472	6.021	6.271	8.000	7.458

*Wholesale prices.

BEEF, Plate.

Price per 100 lb. barrel at Montreal in the first week of each month; quotations from The Canadian Grocer.

Month.	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
	$ cts. $ cts.	$ cts. $ cts.	$ cts. $ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
January	6.25–6.50	6.75–7.00	7.00–7.50	7.75	7.75	8.75
February	6.25–6.50	6.75–7.00	7.00–7.75	7.75	7.75	8.75
March	6.25–6.50	6.75–7.00	7.00–7.75	7.75	7.75	8.75
April	6.50–7.00	6.75–7.00	7.00–7.75	7.75	9.25	8.75
May	6.50–7.00	7.50	7.00–7.75	7.75	9.25	8.75
June	6.50–7.00	8.00–8,25	7.00–7.75	8.00	8.75	8.25
July	6.50–7.00	8.00–8.25	9.25	8.00	9.25	7.50
August	6.75–7.00	7.50	9.25	7.25	9.25	7.50
September	6.75–7.00	7.50–8.00	9.25	7.25	9.25	7.50
October	6.75–7.00	7.50–8.00	8.00	7.75	9.25	7.50
November	6.75–7.00	7.50–8.00	8.00	7.75	9.25	7.50
December	6.75–7.00	7.00–7.75	8.00	7.75	9.25	7.50
Average	6.71	7.44	7.78	7.72	8.83	8.083

LAMB, Dressed.

Price per cwt. at Toronto, street market, at the opening market day of each month, 1890–1911; quotations from The Globe, Toronto.

Month.	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	190	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	m 1909	m 1910	m 1911
January	.....	7.00–9.00	8.00	7.00–8.00	7.50–8.00	6.00	4.00–5.50	6.50–7.50	6.00–7.00	7.00–8.00	.....	6.75–7.00	6.00–7.00	6.50–8.00	.....	8.50–9.50	10.00–11.00	10.00–11.00	8.00–9.50	9.50–10.50	11.50–13.00	9.50–11.00
February	.....	8.00–10.00	6.50–8.00	8.50–9.00	6.50–7.50	5.00–6.50	5.00–7.00	6.50–7.50	7.00–8.00	7.00–8.00	.....	7.00–8.00	7.00–7.50	6.50–8.50	.....	8.50–9.50	10.00–11.00	10.00–11.00	10.00–12.00	11.00–12.00	12.50–14.00	11.00–11.50
March	9.00–11.00	7.50–8.50	7.00–10.00	8.50–9.00	7.00–7.75	7.00–8.00	5.50–7.50	6.50–7.50	8.00–9.00	8.00	7.00–9.00	8.00–9.00	8.00–9.00	6.25–8.25	.....	10.00–11.00	10.00–11.00	11.00–12.00	12.00–14.00	12.50–13.50	13.00–15.00	11.00–12.00
April	11.00–13.00	9.00–10.00	8.00–11.00	7.00–8.00	.....	7.00–9.00	*f* 8.00	.....	9.00–10.00	8.00–9.00	*g* 9.00–10.00	9.00–9.50	10.50	.....	.....	10.00–11.00	11.50–12.50	12.00–13.00	12.00–14.00	14.00–15.00	15.00–17.00	12.00–3.00
May	12.00–12.50	9.00–10.00	10.00–12.50	9.00–11.00	*d* 10.00	9.00–10.00	*f* 7.50	.....	9.00–10.00	8.50–9.50	*g* 10.00–12.00	9.00–9.50	12.00	.....	10.00–11.50	13.00–14.00	11.50–12.50	12.50–15.00	*h* 13.00–15.00	15.00–16.00	16.00–18.00	12.00–13.00
June	*a*	*b*	*c*	11.00–13.00	*e* 10.00–10.50	10.00–11.00	7.00–8.00	.....	9.00–10.00	8.50–9.50	*h* 10.00	*j* 10.00	12.00	10.00–10.50	10.00–11.50	14.00–15.00	12.00–13.50	12.50–15.00	*l* 13.00–15.00	15.00–16.00	*o* 15.00–17.00	12.50–13.50
July	*a*	*b*	12.50–15.00	15.00–16.00	12.00–13.00	7.00–12.50	5.00–11.00	10.00–11.00	8.00–9.00	8.50–9.50	*i* 10.00	7.00–12.50	10.00–13.00	.....	11.00–12.50	14.00–15.00	.....	16.00–18.00	11.00–13.00	*n* 13.00–15.00	16.00–18.00	11.50–12.50
August	.....	*b*	10.00–12.00	13.00	8.00–10.00	7.00–8.00	5.00–8.00	8.00–9.00	8.00–9.00	9.00	10.00–11.00	6.00–11.00	10.00	9.00–10.00	10.50–11.50	14.00–15.00	13.00–15.00	.....	10.00–12.00	11.00–13.00	12.50–14.50	14.00–16.00
September	.....	*b*	10.00–12.50	9.00–10.00	5.00–7.50	6.00–7.00	6.00–8.00	6.50–8.00	7.00–8.00	9.00–10.00	9.00–11.00	6.00–9.50	7.50–9.00	..... 12.50	8.00–9.00	9.50–10.50	10.50–12.50	.....	10.00–11.00	11.00–13.00	12.00–13.00	12.00–13.00
October	.....	*b* 6.00	8.00–9.00	8.00–9.00	6.00–8.00	6.00–6.50	.....	6.00–8.00	7.00–8.00	.....	8.00–9.00	7.00–7.50	6.50–7.50	.....	7.00–8.00	9.00–10.00	10.00–12.00	.....	8.00–9.00	9.00–10.00	11.00–12.00	10.00–11.00
November	.....	5.00–6.50	7.00–7.50	7.00–7.50	5.00–7.00	5.50	5.00–7.00	6.00–7,00	7.00–8.00	.....	6.50–7.00	6.50–7.00	6.00–7.00	6.00–7.00	7.00–7.50	10.00–10.50	10.00–11.00	9.00–10.00	8.00–9.00	9.00–10.00	10.00–11.00	9.00–10.00
December	.....	7.50	7.00–7.50	6.00–8.00	5.00–7.00	4.00–5.50	7.00	6.00–7.00	7.00–8.00	.....	7.00–8.00	6.00	6.00–7.00	6.00–7.00	7.00–7.50	9.00–10.00	10.00–11.00	8.00–9.50	9.00–10.00	9.00–11.00	9.50–11.00	9.00–10.00
Average	11.416	8.033	9.409	9.456	8.012	7.432	6.684	7.472	8.166	8.562	9.083	8.125	8.425	7.821	9.344	11271	11.432	11.972	11.146	12.250	13.646	11.666

a Spring lamb, $4.00–$7.00 June
$4.00–$5.00 July.
b Spring lamb, $4.00–$7.00 June
$3.50–5.50 July, Aug., Sept., Oct.
c Spring lamb, $3.00–$6.00.
d Spring lamb, $4.00–$7.00.
e Spring lamb, $3.50–$6.00
f Spring lamb, $4.00.
g Spring lamb, $5.00–8.00
h Spring lamb, $4.00–6.00.
i Spring lamb, $15.00
j Spring lamb, $94.50.
k Spring lamb, $5.00-$8.00
l Spring lamb, $6.00-$8.00
m Wholesale prices.
n Spring lamb, $18.00-$19.00
o Spring lamb, $18.00-$22.00

BREAD, Plain White.

Price per loaf and per lb. at Victoria, B. C., in each month of each year 1890–1912; quotations furnished by A. W. Simmons.

	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Weight of loaf	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
Price per loaf	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Price per lb	3⅓	3⅓	3⅓	3⅓	3⅓	2⅔	2⅔	2⅔	2⅔	2⅔	2⅔	2⅔	2⅔	2⅔	2⅔	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5

MILK.

Price per gallon at Victoria, B. C., in each month of each year, 1890–1912;quotations furnished by R. E. Knowles and the Royal Dairy.

1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	25	25	25	25	30	35	

PRUNES, BOSNIA.

Price per pound at Toronto, on the first market day of each month; quotations from The Canadian Grocer.

Month.	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
January	04½–04⅝	07¾–08	05½–06½	04½–05¼	04–04½	04–04½	05½–07	06–07	05½–07	.....	06–09	06½–08	06½–08	05–08	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
February	04½–04⅝	07¾–08	05½–06½	04½–05¼	04–04½	05–07	05½–07	06–07	05½–07	.....	06½–09	06½–08	06¼–08	05–08	*6⅛	*5½	*7	*7	*7	*8¼	*7	*9
March	04⅜–04½	07¾–08	05–05¼	07¾–09	04–04½	05–07	05½–07	06–07	06–07	.....	06½–09	06¼–08	06¼–08	05–08	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
April	04⅝–04¾	07¾–08	05–05¼	07¾–09	04–04½	05–07	06–07	06–07	.....	04½–07	06½–09	06¼–08	06¼–08	05–08	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
May	04⅝–04¾	07¾–08	05–05¼	07¾–09	04 04½	05–07	06–07	06–07	.....	04½–07	05¼–08½	06¼–08	06¼–	05–08	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
June	06–06¼	07¾–08	05–05¼	07¾–09	04–04½	04½–07¼	06–07	06–07	.....	04½–07	05¼–08½	06¼–09	06¼–08	05–08	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
July	06–06¼	07¾–08	04½–05¼	07¾–09	04–04½	04½–07¼	06–07	06–07	.....	04½–06½	05¼–08½	06¼–09	06¼–08	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
August	06–06¼	06¼–07½	04½–05¼	07¾–09	04–04½	05½ 07	06–07	06–07	.....	04½–07	05¼–08½	06¼–09	06¼–08	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
September	06–06¼	06¼–07½	04½–05¼	07¾ 09	04–04½	05½–07	06–07	06–07	.....	05¼–07	06½–09	06¼–09	06¼–08	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
October	06–06¼	05½–06½	04½–05¼	07¾–09	04–04½	05½–07	06–07	.....	.....	05¼–07	06½–08	06¼–09	06¼–08	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
November	.....	05½–06½	04½–05¼	07¾–09	04–04½	05½–07	06–07	.....	.....	.....	06½–08	06¼–08	06¼–08	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
December	08½–10	05½–06½	04½–05¼	.....	04–04½	05½–07	06–07	.....	.....	.....	06½–08	06¼–08	06¼–08	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Average	5.665	7.240	5.246	7.739	4.250	5.938	6.438	6.500	6.333	5.821	7.333	7.354	7.115	6.500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

*California Prunes, size 70-80; Bosnia not quoted. In 1902 and 1903, the prices of California Prunes were 6⅜c and 6½c respectively.

GASOLINE.

Price per gallon in barrels at Toronto in October of each year, 1901–1911, quotations furnished by a large dealer

1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
*17										
18½	21	23	17½	19	21½	19	17	17	17½	16½

*April 17c.; October, 18½c.

BRICK, Common Structural, Hard.

Price per thousand at Toronto in each year 1890–1911; quotations furnished by a contracting firm and a large manufacturer.

1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	6.00	6.50	7.00	7.00	7.50	7.50	7.50	8.00	9.00	10.00	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50
						7.00	7.50	7.50	8.00	8.00	8.00				11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.50

PAPER, Newsprint, in rolls, per cwt., delivered.

1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
3.70	3.50	3.50	3.37½	3.25	3.00	2.75	2.65	2.30	2.03	2.42½	2.42½	2.18	2.05	2.05	2.00	2.00	1.95	1.95	2.05	2.02½	2.01½	2.01½
							2.50			2.50	2.35											
							2.35				2.25											

The prices quoted from 1898 to 1912 were the contract prices paid by an Ottawa publisher for each year. The quotations from 1890 to 1898 were obtained from the evidence before the Royal Commission in 1901 in regard to an alleged paper combine, from information in trade journals, and by comparison with the prevailing prices in the United States as recorded in the Wholesale Prices reports of the United States Bureau of Labour.

APPENDIX B.

RETAIL PRICES, 1910, 1911 AND 1912.

The Department publishes in the *Labour Gazette* each month a table of the retail prices of some thirty staple commodities as furnished by the correspondents of the *Labour Gazette* resident in the several cities of the Dominion having a population of 10,000 and upward. The list contains twenty-eight varieties of food, with fuel and coal oil. In addition, a statement is given of the rental of a representative workingman's dwelling of the better class, with and without sanitary conveniences. The quotations are obtained on the fifteenth of each month. Every care is taken to ensure continuity in the reports and that the quotations are as nearly as possible on the same basis.

The record in this connection was begun in 1910. It was thought, accordingly, that an examination of the figures over the past three years would make possible some comparisons which would be interesting as supplementary to the wholesale price statistics which form the subject proper of the present report. The accompanying table shows for 1910, 1911 and 1912, respectively, the average prices for the several commodities as quoted in the *Labour Gazette* in the opening month of each quarter in the respective years. A general average for all localities is added. For an analysis of the statistics see under heading "The Rise in the Cost of Living," pages 14-16 in the preceding.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE ARTICLES OF CONSUMPTION, CANADA, DURING 1910, 1911 AND 1912.

Locality.		BEEF.				PORK.				EGGS.			BUTTER.		CHEESE.		BREAD.	
		Sirloin steak, best per lb.	Medium chuck, per lb.	Veal, forequarter, per lb.	Mutton, hindquarter, per lb.	Fresh, roasting per lb.	Salt, per lb.	Bacon, best smoked, per lb.	Lard, pure leaf, per lb.	New laid, per doz.	Packed, per doz.	Milk, per quart.	Dairy, tub, per lb.	Creamery, prints, per lb.	Canadian, old, per lb.	Canadian, new, per lb.	Weight of loaf.	Price per lb.
		cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
Nova Scotia.—																		
Sydney	1910	18	13.2	12.1	14.8	17.3	16	22.1	19	26	25	9	27	28.2	17.5	16.5	1.3	5
	1911	18	14.3	12.6	14.6	16	16	21.3	16	26.7	25	8	25	28	18	17	1	5.5
	1912	19.5	14.5	11	16.5	17	16.75	21.25	19	31.3	30.7	0.25	29	36.5	20.5	.....	2	2.5
Westville	1910	16.5	13.3	9	13.7	15.7	16.5	19.5	20	23.4	27.5	7	24.3	29.1	16.5	16	3	4.7
	1911	15	12	8	14.2	16	16.8	21.8	16.5	26	24.3	7	23.3	30	16.5	.....	3	4.8
	1912	16.5	12	8	15	15	16.25	21.5	18	27.5	27.3	7	29	32.25	19.3	19.5	3	4.7
Amherst	1910	17.5	15	13	13.5	17	15.5	22.5	20.5	26.5	24.5	6.7	24.5	27.3	16.5	16	1.2	4.9
	1911	17.8	14	14.	14	16.5	14.1	24	17.3	24	20.7	6.5	24.7	28	16	16	1.2	5.1
	1912	18	14	15	14	15.2	14	25	18	30.5	27.5	7	27.2	31	19.5	19.3	1.2	4.8
Halifax	1910	21	12.2	11	14.7	16.3	14	20	20	31	27.1	8	24.5	29.5	17	16	1.5	4.3
	1911	22	13.7	9.5	16.4	15.2	14.2	20.8	24.7	35.8	28.2	8	27.8	32	17.8	17	1.5	4.5
	1912	23	14.5	10	16.5	15	14.2	21	18	34.3	29.5	7.7	30.5	34.2	19.5	17	1.5	4.6
Prince Edward Island.—																		
Charlottetown	1910	14.3	10.9	10	12.5	15.5	14.5	19.5	19	21.5	20.2	5.1	22.2	26.2	17.3	18	2	3.5
	1911	15	12	7	11.5	13.8	10	21.8	19 3	19.5	17.3	5	23.5	25.1	18	16.8	2	3.5
	1912	17.2	13.5	8.2	12.5	14	13.7	19.1	16.7	23.8	22.3	5.3	22.7	26.7	18	18	2	3.7
New Brunswick.—																		
Moncton	1910	19	12.5	7.6	13.5	15.5	15	21	19	25.1	25	6.7	23.7	27.5	18	17	2	4
	1911	19.5	13.5	12	12	16	16	24.3	18	26.2	.....	7	24.3	28	16	17.7	2	3.9
	1912	20	13	12	18	16	16	24.5	19	31.2	35	7.1	28	32.5	20	20	2	4

St. John	1910	21	12.5	8.9	14.8	15.8	17	21	20.5	28.5	23.7	7	25.1	32.8	18	16	1.5	4
	1911	22	10	9.9	16.5	15.4	15.8	20	18	30.6	23.8	7	24.5	30	18.5	17	1.5	4.3
	1912	23	13	10.6	16.6	15	15.7	21	19	32.5	27.5	7	26.8	34.5	22	20	1.5	5.3
Newcastle	1910	19.5	14	10.5	14.7	17	17	20.5	19	25.1	23	7	25	28.3	16.3	15.5	2.5	4
	1911	19.5	13.2	11	14.8	17.8	15	21.3	16.8	27.5	23.2	7	24.5	30.5	14.8	15.7	.....	4
	1912	22.5	12	8.5	14.2	14	14	20 2	16	31.2	27.2	7,2	22.2	29.7	25	20	2	4
Quebec.—																		
Quebec	1910	15.6	13.6	11.6	14	16	17 5	21.5	19 5	33.2	24	9	26.2	29.5	17.5	15	6	3.5
	1911	14.3	12.8	11.9	13	14.3	16	19	20	32.5	23	9	24.4	27.4	17.3	15	6	3.4
	1912	15.7	13.7	13.2	13.5	14.7	16	19	20	35.5	31.5	9	28 8	33.2	17	15	6	3.3
Three Rivers	1910	17	14	11	14.5	17	17	17	20	30	24	7	26	28	18	16	6	3.3
	1911	12.8	12.3	15	13	15.8	13.8	21.5	15.8	32	24.8	7.5	26.2	27.8	18.5	17	6	3
	1912	19	12.7	13.5	15.7	15.7	15.	20	15.5	35.7	28.2	8	32	34.2	19.5	19	1.5	3.3
Sherbrooke	1910	19	9	11	16	18	18	21	21	34.8	25	7	26.8	31	16.5	16	2	5
	1911	20	12.5	10	15	15.5	16	19	18.3	41.4	21	7	24.7	29.5	17.3	17	1	5
	1912	21.2	12.5	10	15	14.3	15.7	19.5	18.1	31.2	37.5	6.7	28.3	33.3	18	20	1	5
Sorel	1910	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1911	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1912	18	13.1	13.3	15	15.7	14.6	19	17	31.2	31	7	31.2	32.5	19.5	18	6	3.3
St. Hyacinthe	1910	13.5	10.5	9	11.3	15.5	16.7	19	17	28	24.5	6.3	27.7	28.5	15.5	15.5	6	3
	1911	14	10.5	9.5	14.8	12.8	12.5	18.5	15.8	25.2	29	6.3	26.8	27.5	16.5	16.2	6	4
	1912	14	11	11.2	13.5	13.7	12.2	21.2	15.5	31.2	.....	6	31.2	32.5	19	19	6	3
St. Johns	1910	17.7	13	15	19.2	16	16	21	20	30	.....	7	27	29	18.5	15	6	3.7
	1911	19	16.5	13.5	20	14.4	12.7	20.5	19.1	26.3	.....	7	25.5	28.1	18	15.5	6	3.8
	1912	19	15.7	13	18.5	16	14	18 5	15.7	31.5	27.2	7.7	31.5	34	19.5	17.5	3	3
Maisonneuve	1910	16.7	14.8	8.5	14.1	17	16	18.5	19	28.8	23.8	7.5	27.8	30	17.3	15	.....	4.3
	1911	16.5	14	9	11.5	12	14	19.3	20	29	25.3	7.5	24.3	27	18.3	17	3	4.7
	1912	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montreal	1910	17.5	15	9	16.5	17	16	18	19	30	26.5	8	29	31.5	18.5	.....	3	4.7
	1911	16.5	12	12.1	17.5	15.6	15.2	16.8	19.8	30.5	26.3	7.8	25.8	28.2	18	20	3	4.7
	1912	19	12.2	13.2	16.2	15.2	17.2	23.5	17.5	42	32.5	8.7	30.5	33.5	21	20	1.4	4
Hull	1910	14.5	13.8	8.1	12.7	16.2	15.5	20	19	31	.....	7	26.1	29	15.8	.....	6	3.7
	1911	14.7	12.3	9.5	10.8	12.7	13.2	20	13.2	33.3	29	7.3	26.3	28.7	16	16	6	3.4
	1912	16.2	13	12.1	18	14.7	14.7	19	16.5	34.2	26.7	7.5	31.8	34.3	19	18	3	3.3
Ontario.—																		
Ottawa	1910	17.9	13.8	11.5	15.7	18	17	22.5	19.5	34.2	27.5	7	26.5	28.5	19	16	3	3.75
	1911	19.3	12.5	12.5	16.6	15.2	15	20.3	17	33	26	7.2	26	29.2	20	15.2	3	3.8
	1912	20.2	13.4	12.1	16.2	17.2	13.7	19	16.7	34.1	28	8	29.3	33.3	22	18	3	3.6

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE ARTICLES OF CONSUMPTION, CANADA, ING 1910, 1911 AND 1912.—*Continued.*

Locality.		BEEF.				PORK.				EGGS.			BUTTER.		CHEESE.		BREAD.	
		Sirloin steak, best per lb.	Medium chuck, per lb.	Veal, forequarter, per lb.	Mutton, hindquarter, per lb.	Fresh roasting, per lb.	Salt, per lb.	Bacon, best smoked, per lb.	Lard, pure leaf, per lb.	New laid, per doz.	Packed, per doz.	Milk, per quart.	Dairy, tub, per lb.	Creamery, prints, per lb.	Canadian, old, per lb.	Canadian, new, per lb.	Weight of loaf.	Price per lb.
		cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
Ontario—continued																		
Brockville	1910	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1911	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1912	27.2	16	12.5	15	16.1	16.5	22.2	17	30.6	31	6.2	31.2	34.1	18.5	18.2	1.5	3.6
Kingston	1910	17.5	12.5	8.5	13.3	16.5	16.2	21.5	19	27.5	23	5.1	23	29.2	16.8	.....	3	3.4
	1911	20	15	10	15	15	18	23	18	40.8	35	6	25	29	15.4	20.3	3	3.3
	1912	20.5	15.1	12	15.3	16	16.5	22	17.2	28.5	.....	6.2	29	32.5	18.7	16.7	3	3.4
Belleville	1910	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1911	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1912	19.5	12.5	12.9	16.7	13.5	13.5	24.5	17	30	30	6.3	33.5	34	20	18.5	3	3.3
Peterborough	1910	18.2	10.9	11	15.2	17.2	19	23.8	19	23	24.2	6	22.5	28.2	18	17	2	5
	1911	19	12.2	12.5	15	17.8	16	22.5	20	26.5	30.5	6.2	25.2	30	19.5	16.7	2	2.5
	1912	20	12.8	13.1	18	16.5	14.6	23.5	19.5	30.2	32	6.7	27	33.2	20.5	18.6	1.5	3.3
Toronto	1910	20.5	8	8	13.5	20.8	17.5	22.2	19	32.3	29	8	25.8	31	16.6	14.5	3	3.6
	1911	19.6	8.4	7.6	11.4	18	13.8	20	14.6	30.8	27	8.9	24.7	31.4	18.5	16	1.4	3.5
	1912	21.6	12.2	12	15.5	17	12.7	19.5	15.8	35.2	31.7	9.9	26.7	34.2	21.7	18.1	3	3.3
Orillia	1910	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1911	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1912	21.1	15.1	14.9	15.5	16	15	22.5	18.5	28.7	30	7	28.2	33.7	20	18.2	3	3.6
Niagara Falls	1910	18	10	13.5	18.5	19	15.8	23.5	19.5	28.7	.....	7	28.2	30	16.5	16	1.3	4
	1911	18.5	10.6	15	19.5	19.5	16	24.2	20	30	30	7	29	31	17	16	1.5	4
	1912	21.5	13.7	15	19	19	16	23.5	20	33	35	7.5	31.5	36.2	21.2	17.2	1.5	4

St. Catharines	1910	18	10.5	11	15	18	15	23.5	18.5	30	25,8	7	27.5	29.2	17	15	3	4
	1911	18	12	13.5	15	15.2	14.2	21.8	15	29.5	24.5	7	25	28.5	18	15.5	3	4
	1912	21	15.8	17.1	17.7	17.5	16.2	21.7	17.7	31.6	31.5	7	28	31.5	21.5	18	3	4
Hamilton	1910	17.5	13.2	12.9	15	19	18.3	24.5	19.8	32.7	20.3	7	28.8	31.5	19	15.5	1.4	4.1
	1911	19.8	11.5	16.8	18.3	16.5	17.5	21.2	15.8	30	29	7.8	25.8	29.6	19.5	17	1.4	3.5
	1912	21.2	12.6	15	19	17.1	16	19.7	16	31.7	32	8	30.8	34.8	21	19.2	1.5	3.3
Brantford	1910	19	11	11.5	16.5	17.5	16	23.1	19.5	27.7	.....	6	.....	23.6	17.5	15	1.5	4.1
	1911	20	12	13.7	16.5	15.5	15	22	17.2	27	30	6	.....	27.2	20	17.5	1.5	3.3
	1912	21.7	12.2	12.5	17	16.2	16.2	23.7	19.5	31.	30	8	.....	34.2	23.5	18	1.5	3.3
Guelph	1910	19.5	13.4	12	16.8	18.8	17	22.8	19.8	25.4	.....	6	23	26.8	17.8	16.5	2.8	3.8
	1911	20	12.5	13.5	16.8	16.2	18	22.5	16.2	26	23	7	25	28.8	20	17	3	4
	1912	21.7	13.8	16.7	19.7	17.7	17.7	21.7	17	30.7	30	7	30.7	34	20	19.2	3	4
Berlin	1910	17.2	12.4	13.8	17.7	19	19	21.2	19.5	25.5	.....	6	25	28.5	17.8	16.5	2	3.3
	1911	18	12.5	13.7	16	16.7	16.3	23	15	25.8	28.5	6.2	25	28.7	18.5	16.8	1.5	4
	1912	19	14.2	15	16.7	18	17.5	22	16.2	28.5	30	7	28.5	31.5	20	18.5	1.5	4
Woodstock	1910	18.5	11	11.3	14.3	18.4	17	25	20	25	.....	6	26.2	29.2	20	16	.....	4
	1911	19	13.2	13.2	18	19.5	18	22.1	16.5	25.3	30	6	25.7	29.5	20	15.5	1.5	4
	1912	21	13.5	13.7	15	19	19	22.5	17.2	28.7	32	7	29.5	34	22.5	18.7	1.5	4
Stratford	1910	18	13.7	13.5	15.5	18.5	17.5	23.5	17.8	24.8	23.5	6	23.5	25	17	15	1.3	4
	1911	18	15	13	17	22	20	25	16.2	23.2	22	6	23.5	23.8	17	13.2	1.3	3.8
	1912	19	15	13.5	17	22	20	24.7	16	28	36	7	27	28.7	20	18	1.5	3.3
London	1910	18	12.3	13	15.7	18	17.5	23.8	19.9	26.7	25	6	25.7	29	18	16	1.3	4
	1911	18.5	12.1	13.8	15	15.5	19.5	22	15.7	25	6	24.5	28.5	20.2	16.7	1.4	3.6	.....
	1912	20.2	13.7	14.2	17	16.5	20	21.7	16.2	30.2	31.5	6.2	31	33.5	20.5	18.2	1.2	4
St. Thomas	1910	19.5	13.7	13.2	16.3	18.9	18.5	23.7	20.2	26	6	25.7	30	17.8	17	1.3	4	.....
	1911	19.5	13.5	13.4	16.2	17.3	15.2	22.5	17	23.5	25.3	6	25	29	18.8	16.5	1.3	4
	1912	21.5	13.6	12.8	16.5	16.7	14.5	21.5	17.2	28.7	22	7	27	34	21.2	19	1.5	3.3
Chatham	1910	16.5	11.9	14.5	16.5	18	16	23.5	19.7	19	.....	6.2	23	27.5	16.5	16	1.3	4
	1911	18	15	15	17.7	18	14.5	22.3	15.7	23	.....	6.7	26	29.2	16	16	1.3	3.8
	1912	19	14.3	15	16.5	18	16.1	21.7	16	26.7	30	7.5	27	32.5	18.5	17.5	1.5	4
Windsor	1910	18	11	9	12.5	18	16	22	17	26.2	.....	7.2	27.8	23.3	21	20	.....	3.8
	1911	18	11	12.2	14.3	18	16	22	20	27	23	7.5	28.8	33.7	24	20	1.7	3.5
	1912	19.2	12.5	12.1	15.7	18.5	15.7	22	20	30	25	7.7	32	35.2	24	20	1.5	4
Owen Sound	1910	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1911	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1912	21.6	13.1	13.6	15	16.6	15.6	21.6	15.6	26	25	7	27	33.5	22.6	19.6	1.5	4
Cobalt	1910	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1911	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1912	22.5	13.7	15	20	18.2	18.5	19.2	20	40	35	10.2	28.5	35.7	19.5	.....	3	3.8

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE ARTICLES OF CONSUMPTION, CANADA, DURING 1910, 1911 AND 1912.

Locality.		BEEF.				PORK.				EGGS.			BUTTER.		CHEESE.		BREAD.	
		Sirloin steak, best per lb.	Medium chuck, per lb.	Veal, forequarter, per lb.	Mutton, hindquarter, per lb.	Fresh roasting, per lb.	Salt, per lb.	Bacon, best smoked, per lb.	Lard, pure leaf, per lb.	New laid, per doz.	Packed, per doz.	Milk, per quart.	Dairy, tub, per lb.	Creamery, prints, per lb.	Canadian, old, per lb.	Canadian, new, per lb.	Weight of loaf.	Price per lb.
		cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
Ontario—continued																		
Sault Ste. Marie	1910	20	13.1	13.6	17.3	18.8	18	22	19.5	35.2	30	8	26	30	17	16	1.5	4
	1911	19.5	13.2	14.6	17.2	17.5	16.5	21.2	16.8	36.2	27.7	9	24.5	29	17.5	18.5	1.5	3.8
	1912	23	16.5	17.6	20.1	19	19	23.3	17.6	40	29.3	9.3	25.6	33.3	19.3	20	1.5	4.6
Port Arthur and Fort William	1910	20	18.1	12.7	19.5	21.5	20	24.2	18.9	41.7	30	10	28.9	33.3	20	20	2	3.9
	1911	22.7	21.5	15.3	23.3	21	18.5	25	17.5	36.6	30	10	27.5	31.7	.....	20	1.8	6
	1912	25	14	17.2	24.2	20.5	18.5	22.2	16	36.2	31.2	10	32.5	40	20	20	2.5	3.7
Manitoba.—																		
Winnipeg	1910	20	11.5	12.1	19.5	20.7	17.5	27	21.8	35	28.2	8.8	25.6	34.8	17.8	15.5	1	5
	1911	22.7	13.9	13.6	18.5	19.5	19.3	26.4	17.5	36.7	29.3	9.5	27	32	17.5	18.5	1	5
	1912	25	14.7	16.2	22.2	21.2	18.7	27	18.5	34.5	31.5	10	29.3	36	20.7	20	1	5
Brandon	1910	20	12.5	12.5	19	18.3	16.5	27.3	22.5	31.2	25	8.2	25.7	32.5	18.5	18	1.7	3.6
	1911	22.5	12.7	12.5	20	19	14	29.1	21	25	.....	9	27.5	31	19	20	1.5	4
	1912	21	13.7	14.2	20	18.1	.....	26.2	20	33.7	35	9.5	30.7	37	22.2	22.2	1.5	4
Saskatchewan.—																		
Regina	1910	21	16	17.5	20.7	19	17.3	32.5	24	25	.....	10	30	35	20	.....	1.5	5.4
	1911	23.5	17.5	21	23.2	21.5	15	34.1	21.2	31.3	21.6	10	30	35	21.2	20	1.5	5.4
	1912	25	18	21.5	25	22.5	18.7	35	20	35	32.5	11.6	30	36.2	21.2	22.5	1.5	4.1

TABLE OF INDEX NUMBERS, 1890-1912.

Average price, 1890-1899—100.

	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
(a) Furniture:—																							
Kitchen chairs (common spindle)	95.6	95.6	95.6	95.6	100.4	100.4	100.4	105.2	105.2	105.2	105.2	105.2	110.0	119.6	119.6	129.1	133.9	133.9	133.9	133.9	133.9	134.0	138.7
Kitchen tables (4ft. with drawer)	91.3	91.3	91.3	91.3	91.3	100.4	100.4	114.1	114.1	114.1	127.8	127.8	136.9	136.9	159.8	159.8	159.8	159.8	159.8	159.8	159.9	159.8	171.2
Dining tables (hardwood, extension, 8 ft	90.0	90.0	90.0	99.0	99.0	99.0	108.1	108.1	108.1	108.1	126.1	126.1	144.1	144.1	144.1	144.1	144.1	144.1	144.1	144.1	144.1	144.1	148.6
Sideboards (hardwood, with mirror 16 x 28)	90.3	90.3	96.7	96.7	96.7	100.0	100.0	106.4	106.4	106.1	116.1	116.1	129.0	129.0	129.0	129.0	129.0	135.4	135.4	135.4	135.4	135.4	142.0
Bedroom sets (dresser and stand, hardwood	91.6	91.6	95.8	95.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	108.3	108.3	108.3	108.3	116.6	116.6	116.6	125.0	125.0	125.0	125.0	125.0	125.0	125.0	125.0	129.2
Iron beds, continuous pillars, 4 ft.	126.1	126.1	117.7	117.1	117.7	79.8	79.8	79.8	77.7	77.7	115.0	93.1	86.1	77.3	67.8	67.8	67.8	74.6	67.8	67.8	67.8	67.7	67.8
Average	97.4	97.4	97.8	99.3	110.8	96.6	98.1	103.6	103.3	103.3	116.4	114.1	120.4	120.6	123.0	112.4	125.8	122.8	127.6	127.6	127.6	127.6	132.9
(b) Crockery and Glassware:— Tumblers, tank glass, ½ pint	104.6	104.6	100.4	100.4	100.4	100.4	100.4	100.4	96.2	92.1	104.6	104.6	104.6	104.6	96.2	92.1	92.1	92.1	100.4	79.5	86.6	87.9	87.9
Earthenware: White cups & saucers	103.3	103.3	103.3	98.6	98.6	93.9	93.9	98.6	103.3	103.3	103.3	103.3	103.3	103.3	103.3	105.6	115.0	119.7	122.1	119.7	119.7	119.8	127.4
Earthenware: Ten piece printed toilet sets	107.5	107.5	107.5	100.4	100.4	96.8	94.5	94.5	96.8	96.8	94.5	94.5	96.8	96.8	94.5	84.6	91.8	96.6	96.8	91.0	96.7	96.8	103.3
Earthenware: 97 pieces printed dinner sets	102.2	102.2	101.0	101.0	101.0	101.0	98.5	98.5	97.3	97.3	97.3	97.3	97.3	97.5	96.1	96.1	93.6	94.8	98.5	92.4	92.3	92.4	97.6
Average	104.4	104.4	103.0	100.1	100.1	98.0	96.8	98.0	98.4	99.9	99.9	100.5	100.5	97.5	94.6	98.1	100.8	104.4	104.4	95.6	98.8	99.2	104.0

WHOLESALE PRICES, CANADA, 1890–1912.—XII., HOUSE FURNISHINGS—Concluded.

TABLE OF INDEX NUMBERS, 1890-1912.

Average price, 1890–1899—100.

	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
(c)Table Cutlery:—																							
Knives, celluloid handle, medium size	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	90.4	90.4	90.4	90.4	92.6	92.6	92.6	100.0	88.9	77.8	77.7	77.8	81.2
Silver plated knives and forks, 6 dwt medium	101.8	101.8	101.8	101.8	101.8	101.8	97.3	97.3	97.3	97.3	97.3	97.3	97.3	97.3	97.3	97.3	97.3	63.3	63.3	63.3	63.3	63.4	63.4
Average	100.9	100.9	100.9	100.9	100.9	100.9	98.6	98.6	98.6	98.6	93.8	93.8	93.8	93.8	94.9	94.9	94.9	81.6	76.1	70.5	70.5	70.6	72.3
(d) Kitchen Furnishings:—																							
Pails	106.1	108.0	108.0	108.0	104.2	94.5	92.1	91.0	91.0	96.9	116.6	116.6	97.6	99.5	110.9	113.7	116.6	116.6	116.6	116.6	116.6	116.6	116.6
Tubs	104.7	107.6	107.6	107.6	103.8	96.7	93.4	90.6	90.6	97.2	120.3	106.6	104.0	107.6	128.8	126.2	121.7	122.2	124.5	122.7	118.9	118.9	118.9
Brooms	88.0	88.0	97.1	102.5	104.6	104.6	104.6	104.6	102.5	102.5	130.4	124.4	124.4	124.4	133.5	126.8	120.1	113.1	116.1	128.3	142.0	132.6	142.0
Sad. irons, Mrs. Potts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90.4	93.9	96.4
Average	99.6	101.2	104.2	106.0	104.2	98.6	96.7	95.4	94.7	98.8	122.4	115.8	108.6	110.5	124.4	122.2	119.4	117.3	119.0	122.5	116.9	115.5	118.5

St. John	1910	4	4	5	5	12	10	6	5.4	.887	10	11	6.67	4.87	8.50	4.00	20.5	9.00	.....
	1911	3	4	5	5	15.7	12.3	6	5.4	1.538	10	12	7.00	5.10	8.50	4.00	.20	9.00	.....
	1912	3.5	4.2	6	5.7	14	14	6.1	5.6	1.575	10	12	7.843	5.287	8.50	4.00	20.	9.00	8.00
Fredericton	1910	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1911	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1912	4	4	6	5.2	13.2	12	6.6	6.2	1.212	10	10	8.125	6.50	6.50	3.50	20	11.00	8.00
Newcastle	1910	3.5	4.5	5	5	11.5	10.5	5.8	5.7	.725	10.5	10	7.00	5.06	4.00	3.00	25	8.00	.....
	1911	3	4.5	5	5	15.5	15.3	5.8	5.0	1.18	10	10	7.468	5.375	4.625	4.083	23.8	8.00	.....
	1912	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quebec.—																			
Quebec	1910	3.4	5	5	5	13	13	5.5	5	.655	20	10	7.63	5.43	7.00	5.00	18	17	.....
	1911	3	5	5	5	13	12	5.4	4.8	1.138	20	10	7.50	5.125	6.50	4.938	18	16	.....
	1912	3.1	5	5	5.5	13	12	6.2	5.2	1.25	20	10	9.03	5.187	6.50	5.00	18	17.00	.....
Three Rivers	1910	3.3	4.5	4	5	11.5	11.5	5.9	5.4	.662	15	8	7.06	5.00	6.50	4.00	19.5	8.00	.....
	1911	3	4	4	4.3	12	5.6	5.6	5	1.113	15	8	7.00	5.00	6.50	4.00	18	8.00	5.00
	1912	3	4	4.7	5.2	12	12	6.7	5.7	1.425	15	8	7.35	5.00	6.50	4.00	18	8.50	5.20
Sherbrooke	1910	3.6	4.5	5	5.6	11.7	12.5	5.9	5.5	.74	9.5	10	7.29	5.28	4.64	3.75	25	12.50	.....
	1911	3.4	4.3	4.8	4.5	16.1	14.8	5.7	5	1.288	10	8	7.15	5.313	5.00	4.375	22.3	12.50	.....
	1912	.4	4.7	5.7	5.7	15.7	15	6.1	5.4	1.42	10	8.7	7.43	6.00	5.00	4.50	20	13.00	9.25
Sorel	1910	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1911	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1912	3	4.5	5.1	5.2	12.2	11	6.3	5.8	1.325	10	8	7.156	5.00	6.625	4.25	1.62	15.00	8.00
St. Hyacinthe	1910	3	4.5	4.6	5	12.1	13.5	5.9	5.1	.66									
	1911	3	4.3	4.5	5	12	13	5.8	4.9	1.325	6	8	6.81	5.50	6.50	4.25	20	8.50	.....
	1912	3	5	4.5	5	12	13	6.5	5.6	1.707	6	8	7.363	5.00	6.812	4.937	18.2	8.50	.....
St. Johns	1910	3	4	5.5	5	12	13.8	6	5.4	.595	10	8	6.37	5.50	7.75	6.00	21	8.00	.....
	1911	3	4.2	5.1	5	12	11.5	5.8	5.0	.988	10	10	6.50	5.00	8.00	6.00	20	8.80	.....
	1912	2.9	5.7	5	5.2	13	11.5	5.2	5.5	1.812	13.7	10	7.462	5.75	6.25	4.625	21.5	12.00	.....
Maisonneuve	1910	4	4	4	5	11	9.0	5.1	4.5	.925	20	10	7.03	4.75	8.00	6.50	18	12.00	.....
	1911	4	4.2	4	7.8	12	10	5.1	4.6	1.388	20	10	7.062	4.50	8.00	6.50	18	12.50	9.50
	1912	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montreal	1910	3.3	4	5.5	9	12	11	5.5	4.7	.63	.....	7.5	7.25	5.00	8.00	.....	19	13.50	.....
	1911	3.7	3.8	5.5	7.5	8.8	9.5	5.8	5.2	1.45	15	7.8	7.625	6.938	7.375	5.125	21.2	12.50	.....
	1912	4.1	4	7	6	13.3	12.5	6	5.7	1.981	1.68	7.5	8.125	6.50	8.175	4.675	21.5	15.75	12.75
Hull	1910	3	3.5	4.5	4.5	12	8	5.4	4.8	.55	15	8	7.25	5.25	6.12	6.50	18	12.50	.....
	1911	3.5	3.5	4	4	13	7	5.8	5.3	1.117	10	8	7.58	5.50	5.50	3.50	18	15.00	10.00
	1912	3	4	5	6	12.2	11.2	6.2	5.7	1.525	10	8	7.843	5.187	5.625	3.875	20	15.00	10.00

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE ARTICLES OF CONSUMPTION, CANADA, DURING 1910, 1911 AND 1912.—*Continued.*

Locality.		Flour, strong bakers, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice, good, medium, per lb.	Beans, hand-picked, per lb.	Apples, evaporated, per lb.	Prunes, medium quality, per lb.	SUGAR. Granulated, in dollar lots, per lb.	SUGAR. Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.	Potatoes, bag of 1½ bushels.	Vinegar, White Wine, XXX, per quart.	Starch, laundry, per	COAL. Anthracite, per ton of 2,000 lbs.	COAL. Bituminous, per ton of 2,000 lbs.	WOOD. Hard, best, per long cord.	WOOD. Soft, per cord.	Coal Oil, per gallon.	Rent for 6 roomed dwelling in workingman's quarter. With sanitary conviniences.	Rent for 6 roomed dwelling in workingman's quarter. Without sanitary conviniences.
		cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	$ cts.	$cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Ontario.—																			
Ottawa	1910	3.5	3.8	5	5	11.2	10	5.3	4.8	.589	10	7.8	7.50	5.50	6.37	3.50	20	12.00	9.00
	1911	4.4	4	4.5	4.5	14	12.4	5.7	5.1	1.28	10	8	7.50	5.50	6.25	3.31	19.2	13.75	9.50
	1912	4	4.5	5	5.5	12.5	15.5	6.2	5.7	1.568	10	8	7.75	5.50	7.00	3.50	21.2	13.20	10.00
Brockville	1910	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1911	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1912	3.2	3.6	5	5	14.3	13.9	6.4	5.9	1.593	9	8	7.25	5.00	5.75	1.375	20	12.00	9.00
Kingston	1910	3	5	5	5	10.5	10	5.9	5	.575	12.8	9	6.87	5.62	7.25	4.18	17.5	.....	7.00
	1911	3	5	5	5	.....	13	6.1	5	1.03	10	8	7.00	4.50	7.00	4.50	13.8	11.00	8.00
	1912	3.5	5.0	5	5.7	12.5	12.6	6.3	5.3	1.50	10	8	7.437	5.687	7.125	4.875	15	12.75	10.25
Belleville	1910	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1911	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1912	2.8	4	5	6	10	11.5	6.4	5.8	1.687	10	9	7.437	4.916	6.75	4.875	1.75	13.00	9.00
Peterborough	1910	3.3	4.7	5	5	8.8	9	6.1	5	.675	10	10	7.43	5.55	6.25	3.30	20	12.00	.....
	1911	2.9	3.4	5	5	12.4	14	5.9	5.3	1.06	10	10	7.375	5.50	6.50	3.50	20	12.00	.....
	1912	3.2	3.9	5	6	15	15	6.3	5.8	1.60	10	10	7.875	5.50	6.75	3.50	20	13.00	9.50
Toronto	1910	3.2	3.5	4.5	5	10	7.6	5.7	4.8	.805	10	7	7.00	6.06	7.75	5.25	18	16.00	.....
	1911	2.6	3.7	4.1	5	10	15	5.6	5.1	1.35	10	7	7.25	5.50	7.65	5.00	18	18.75	.....
	1912	2.8	2.8	4.8	5.5	12.5	12	5.9	5.5	1.618	10	7	7.53	5.25	8.50	5.50	20.5	21.375	14.50

Orillia	1910	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1911	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1912	3	3.5	5	5	12	11.8	6.1	5.6	1.475	10	7	7.662	5.50	6.375	4.075	20	13.062	11.00
Niagara Falls	1910	3.3	5	5	8	11.5	10	6.2	5.2	1.04	10	8	6.37	4.00	7.25	5.00	20	15.00	10.00
	1911	3.1	5	5	7	12.5	10	5.5	5	1.57	10	8	6.06	4.13	7.00	5.00	20	12.50	9.00
	1912	2.8	4.7	5	5.5	12.5	10	6.2	5.5	2.025	10.8	8	6.437	4.687	7.00	5.00	20	12.50	9.00
St. Catharines	1910	3.8	4	5	5	.....	10	6.2	5.2	.75	10	8	6.92	.....	8.00	5.50	17	11.00	.....
	1911	2.9	3.5	5	5	.....	10	6.9	6.1	1.54	10	8	6.87	.....	8.00	5.62	17	14.00	11.00
	1912	3	3.8	5	5.7	8	14.1	6.3	5.6	.037	10	8.6	7.187	4.875	8.00	6.50	20	14.00	14.00
Hamilton	1910	3	5	5	5	7.5	8.7	6	5.7	.725	8	8	6.75	5.50	7.12	5.50	18	15.00	.....
	1911	3	4	5	5	12	11.5	5.3	5.2	1.394	9.5	8	6.92	5.62	7.87	5.92	18	15.00	12.00
	1912	3	4	5	5.7	12	13.2	6.7	6.5	1.475	10	8	7.312	5.625	8.20	6.20	18	17.20	13.50
Brantford	1910	3.5	5	7	5	.....	8	6.1	5.4	.70	10	9	6.82	4.25	8.00	5.00	16	10.00	.....
	1911	3.5	5	7	5	.....	11.2	5.9	5.5	1.40	10	9	7.19	5.00	8.00	5.00	16	10.60	.....
	1912	3	5	7	5	.....	12.5	6.5	6.1	1.675	10	9	7.50	5.00	8.00	5.00	16	14.00	11.00
Guelph	1910	2.8	3.8	5	5	9	10	5.8	5.3	.65	10	8	6.81	5.00	8.06	5.50	19	10.00	.....
	1911	2.7	4	5	5	10	12.5	6.3	5.6	1.16	10	8	6.93	5.25	8.00	5.12	18.2	13.00	10.00
	1912	2.9	4	5	5	.....	12.5	7	6	1.412	10	8	7.375	5.125	8.00	5.00	18	13.00	10.00
Berlin	1910	3.1	4.1	5	5	9	10	6	5.3	.725	10	8	7.00	4.37	8.00	5.00	20	10.50	.....
	1911	2.8	4	5	5	14	14	5.7	5.1	.935	10	8	7.28	5.00	8.00	5.00	19	12.75	10.00
	1912	2.8	4.2	5	5.5	15	13.6	6.1	5.5	1.612	10	8.7	7.625	5.00	8.125	5.125	2.15	14.25	11.50
Woodstock	1910	3	3.7	4.5	5	10	8.5	5.9	5.2	.55	10	9.3	6.81	4.40	7.68	6.00	17	8.00	.....
	1911	2.6	3.1	4.1	1.5	12.5	11.9	6.1	5.4	1.17	10	10	7.06	4.50	7.62	6.00	16	12.00	8.00
	1912	2.7	3.5	4.8	6	.....	1.25	6.4	5.6	1.562	10	10	7.50	4.875	8.125	5.375	18	12.00	8.00
Stratford	1910	3	4	5	5	9	10	6.4	5.4	.73	10	10	7.87	6.38	8.50	7.00	18	10.00	.....
	1911	3	4	5	5	8	10	6.5	5.5	1.00	10	10	6.75	6.12	8.50	7.00	18	.....	10.00
	1912	3	4	5	5	9.3	12	7	5.5	1.737	10	10	7.25	7.25	8.50	7.00	18	16.00	10.00
London	1910	3	5.3	6	5.5	9.2	11	6.2	5.5	.675	10	8	7.00	5.43	8.25	6.00	15.1	.....	11.10
	1911	3	5	6.5	5	13	13	5.6	5.1	1.05	10	8	7.09	6.00	8.00	5.87	15	.....	10.50
	1912	3	4.7	5	5.5	.....	12.7	6.4	5.5	1.40	10	8	7.437	6.125	8.00	6.00	15	14.00	10.50
St. Thomas	1910	3.1	3.4	5	5	9	9	5.9	5.1	.80	10	9	7.00	5.18	6.50	4.00	17.8	.....	11.70
	1911	2.9	3.8	6.5	5	5	12.5	13.6	5.7	1.63	10	9	7.25	6.00	6.12	3.50	17	16.00	12.00
	1912	3.1	3.7	6.5	5.5	12.5	12.4	6.3	5.7	1.562	10	9.5	7.375	6.00	6.00	3.50	17	13.00	9.00
Chatham	1910	3	4	6	4.5	12.1	10.2	6	5.2	1.06	10	8	7.50	5.00	4.87	3.50	15	.....	9.00
	1911	2.7	3.7	6.3	5.1	12.5	10	5.9	5.2	1.59	10	8	7.25	5.00	.....	.....	15	13.50	9.00
	1912	2.8	4	5	5	12.5	12.5	6.6	6.1	1.537	10	8	7.375	5.125	.....	.....	15	15.00	10.00

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE ARTICLES OF CONSUMPTION, CANADA, DURING 1910, 1911 AND 1912.—*Continued.*

Locality.		Flour, strong bakers, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice, good, medium, per lb.	Beans, hand-picked, per lb.	Apples, evaporated, per lb.	Prunes, medium quality, per lb.	SUGAR. Granulated, in dollar lots, per lb.	SUGAR. Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.	Potatoes, bag of 1½ bushels.	Vinegar, White Wine, XXX, per quart.	Starch, laundry, per	COAL. Anthracite, per ton of 2,000 lbs.	COAL. Bituminous, per ton of 2,000 lbs.	WOOD. Hard, best, per long cord.	WOOD. Soft, per cord.	Coal Oil, per gallon.	Rent for 6 roomed dwelling in workingman's quarter. With sanitary conveniences.	Rent for 6 roomed dwelling in workingman's quarter. Without sanitary conveniences.
		cts.	cts.	cts	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	$ cts.	$cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Windsor	1910	2.3	5	5	6.5	18.2	10	6	5	.863	10	10	7.50	5.12	8.00	4.50	20	13.50	.....
	1911	3	4.9	5	7	12.5	12.5	6.5	5.5	1.34	10	10	7.06	5.00	7.25	4.50	20	13.50	.....
	1912	3	5	5	7	12.5	12.5	7.7	6.7	1.95	10	10	7.815	5.00	8.00	4.875	20	15.00	12.00
Owen Sound	1910	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1911	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1912	3	3.8	5	5	15.1	14.1	6.4	5.8	1.916	10	9.6	7.75	6.00	6.00	4.083	15	12.00	10.50
Cobalt	1910	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1911	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1912	3.5	5	5	5	15	13.7	6.8	6.4	1.687	10	9	9.875	.....	5.50	4.875	25	25.00	20.00
Sault Ste. Marie	1910	3.3	3.7	5	5	12.1	11.2	6.1	5.8	.687	10	10	7.62	5.50	5.62	4.75	25	.....	12.25
	1911	3.1	4.5	5	5	13.2	13.7	6.3	5.8	1.70	10	10	8.10	5.50	5.87	4.625	21	22.50	13.30
	1912	3.4	4.6	5.8	5	16.1	15.5	7.1	6.3	1.583	10	9.3	8.416	5.50	5.433	4.333	20	20.50	18.00
Port Arthur	1910	3.3	3.4	5	5	11.2	9.3	6.7	5.9	1.03	10	9.4	8.14	6.12	5.31	3.87	30	21.50	13.50
	1911	3.2	3.6	5	5	17.5	13.7	6.4	5.8	1.75	10	10	7.90	5.96	5.83	3.92	25	21.00	12.50
Fort William	1912	3.6	5	5.5	5	13.1	13.1	6.9	6.2	2.00	10	9.5	7.937	5.562	6.00	4.375	25	22.50	15.75

Manitoba.—																			
Winnipeg	1910	3	4.6	6.9	4.8	11.2	10	6.3	5.4	1.01	15.0	9.6	11.75	9.00	6.62	5.50	35	22.14	.....
	1911	2.2	3.9	5.1	4.8	15	12.5	6.2	5.9	1.76	13.5	9.6	10.50	9.00	7.12	6.00	30	22.50	.....
	1912	3	4.2	7	5.5	13	12	6.4	6.2	1.425	11	8.5	10.625	9.00	7.50	5.875	25	27.425	18.00
Brandon	1910	3.4	4.7	6.5	6.2	18.6	10	6.8	6.1	.80	10	10	11.32	9.00	6.37	4.97	35	30.00	15.00
	1911	3.3	5	5.5	5	20	14.5	6.7	6.4	1.38	10	10	11.10	9.00	6.75	5.00	31.2	26.00	16.25
	1912	3.7	5	7	7	16.6	12.5	7.5	7.2	9.75	15	10	11.50	9.25	7.875	5.50	30	27.50	17.50
Saskatchewan.—																			
Regina	1910	3.3	5	7	6.7	13	9.2	6.7	6.5	.733	12.5	10	12.32	8.00	7.58	6.25	35	35.00	.....
	1911	4.3	5	5.7	5.2	15	14.3	6.4	6.6	1.45	15	10	13.12	8.85	8.75	8.27	31.3	35.00	.....
	1912	4	5	5	5	15	13.7	7.1	6.5	1.462	15	11.2	12.50	10.00	9.00	8.50	30	37.50	.....
Moosejaw	1910	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1911	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1912	3.7	5	5.7	6	15.7	18.1	6.7	6.3	1.287	15	14.2	12.85	8.10	.....	8.00	35	30.00	22.50
Saskatoon	1910	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1911	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1912	3.9	4.4	7.5	7.2	18.1	16.2	7	6.4	1.562	17.5	11.2	14.00	8.875	7.166	6.625	30	45.00	35.00
Alberta.—																			
Calgary	1910	3.1	4.1	5.7	5.5	15	9.5	6.6	6	1.22	15	10	7.87	6.35	6.00	3.00	36.5	27.50	.....
	1911	2.8	3.1	5.5	6	16	13.5	6	5.7	1.87	15	10	8.50	5.62	7.0	5.75	37.5	27.50	.....
	1912	3.8	4.1	6.7	7.6	15.8	12.5	6	6.2	1.45	15	11.6	9.833	6.75	6.833	6.125	35	28.00	.....
Edmonton	1910	3.3	4.7	5	5	13	10	6.4	6	1.03	20	12.5	.....	3.50	.....	3.00	32.5	20.00	.....
	1911	3.3	4	5	5	13	11.2	6.5	6.1	.97	20	12	4.17	.....	.....	3.13	30	22.50	.....
	1912	3.7	4.3	7.2	6.5	15	12.5	6.9	6.6	1.187	20	12.5	4.50	.....	.....	3.50	30	32.50	22.50
Lethbridge	1910	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1911	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1912	3.5	5	8.5	6.2	16.8	17.5	7.8	7.2	1.60	20	15	4.625	.....	.....	.....	35	20.00	13.25
British Columbia.—																			
Nelson	1910	4	4	8.3	8	15	10	7	6	1.81	20	12.5	9.75	7.62	.....	6.00	50	17.50	.....
	1911	4	4	8.3	8	15	12.5	7	6	2.33	20	12.5	9.50	8.35	.....	6.00	50	17.50	.....
	1912	4	5	8.3	7.6	16.5	12.5	7.4	6.5	1.937	21.5	12.5	10.375	9.833	6.50	.....	40	2.250	15.00
New Westminster	1910	3.8	5	6.5	6	11.2	8	6.4	5.3	1.08	10	9.5	11.00	7.62	.....	5.25	40	18.50	.....
	1911	3.8	4.5	8.5	5.5	9.7	10	7.1	5.9	2.20	14.5	7.0	.....	7.87	.....	5.75	4.0	25.00	.....
	1912	3.9	6	6.3	6	15	12.5	7.2	6.5	1.697	20	10	.....	8.00	.....	6.50	40	25.00	18.00
Vancouver	1910	3.5	4	4.5	5.5	12.5	8	6.1	5.8	1.56	13.7	9.5	12.00	7.25	.....	4.37	37.5	23.87	.....
	1911	3.6	4.6	5	5.5	14.8	11	6.3	5.5	1.26	17.7	10	.....	7.50	.....	5.50	35	27.50	.....
	1912	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Victoria	1910	4	6.5	6	6	15.5	9.8	6.1	5.3	1.25	20	10	11.50	7.00	.....	6.37	41.5	19.50	.....
	1911	4	5	6	6.5	12.5	12.5	6.6	5.7	2.93	19.2	8	11.50	7.00	.....	6.25	36.2	23.00	.....
	1912	5.2	5.5	8	8	16.8	15	7	7.6	2.037	20	8	11.50	7.00	.....	6.00	38.7	26.00	.....

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE ARTICLES OF CONSUMPTION, CANADA, DURING 1910, 1911 AND 1912.—*Continued.*

Locality.		Flour, strong bakers, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice, good, medium, per lb.	Beans, hand-picked, per lb.	Apples, evaporated, per lb.	Prunes, medium quality, per lb.	SUGAR. Granulated, in dollar lots, per lb.	SUGAR. Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.	Potatoes, bag of 1½ bushels.	Vinegar, White Wine, XXX, per quart.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	COAL. Anthracite, per ton of 2,000 lbs.	COAL. Bituminous, per ton of 2,000 lbs.	WOOD. Hard, best, per long cord.	WOOD. Soft, per cord.	Coal Oil, per gallon.	Rent for 6 roomed dwelling in workingman's quarter. With sanitary conveniences.	Rent for 6 roomed dwelling in workingman's quarter. Without sanitary conveniences.
		cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	$ cts.	$cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Nanaimo	1910	3	5	5.2	7	13.7	9.5	6.3	5.5	1.31	20	12.5	.....	4.50	.....	7.00	36	.....	11.50
	1912	3.8	5	6	7	18.2	14.2	6.3	5.8	2.25	20	12.5	.....	4.50	.....	.....	40	.....	12.00
	1912	3.8	5	8	7.5	14.7	11.8	6.8	5.7	2.052	20	12.5	.....	4.50	.....	.....	40	14.125	.....
Average	1910	3.2	4.3	5.2	5	11.8	11.8	6	5.4	.846	11.9	9.3	56.345	5.509	6.61	4.10	24.3	15.24	10.57
	1911	3.3	4.3	5.3	13.0	12.1	6	5.4	5.4	1.413	12.1	9.2	26.603	5.683	6.88	4.91	23.2	16.49	10.16
	1912	3.3	4.4	5.7	5.7	13.6	13.0	6.5	6.0	1.55	12.1	9.6	8.178	5.878	6.736	4.822	22.7	17.488	12.137

APPENDIX C.

WHOLESALE PRICES, 1912, IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.

THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Board of Trade Report, 1912.

A review of the course of prices, wholesale and retail, in the United Kingdom during the year 1912, was published* by the Labour Department of the Board of Trade, as follows:—

Wholesale Prices.

"The rise in wholesale prices which has been a feature of recent years continued at an accelerated rate in 1912, and the Board of Trade Index Number, based chiefly on import and export average values, showed an increase in that year of 5.2 per cent. compared with the previous year, and of 15 per cent. compared with 1900. The index number for 1912 (115.0) was the highest recorded since 1883.

"The movement in wholesale prices was of a varying character. In the case of the coal and metal group prices rose until May, and then fell slightly until August; from September to the end of the year they were at a high level, and the index number for the year showed an increase of 13.7 per cent. over that for 1911. Textiles (raw materials) showed considerable fluctuation, prices falling slightly in the first three months, rising during the next four months, again falling in the next three months, followed by a marked rise in November and December, when prices were much higher than at the beginning of the year. On the whole the high prices of the previous year were not maintained, and the index number for this group showed a fall of 7.2 per cent. compared with 1911.

"In the case of articles of food and drink in 1912 there was a rise of 7.5 per cent. over the wholesale prices of the previous year. For the first four months of the year these prices rose; a steady decline then set in until October, but in November and December they were again at a comparatively high level.

"The table below gives the index numbers indicating the changes in wholesale prices during the period 1871-1912, each year of the period being compared with 1900, which is taken as the base year:—

1900=100.

Year.	Index No.	Year.	Index No.	Year.	Index No
1871	136.0	1885	107.7	1899	92.2
1872	145.6	1886	101.6	1900	100.0
1873	152.5	1887	99.5	1901	96.9
1874	147.9	1888	102.5	1902	96.6
1875	141.5	1889	104.0	1903	97.0
1876	138.1	1890	103.9	1904	98.3
1877	141.5	1891	107.4	1905	97.6
1878	132.4	1892	101.9	1906	100.5
1879	126.5	1893	100.0	1907	105.8
1880	129.6	1894	94.2	1908	102.8
1881	127.3	1895	90.9	1909	104.0
1882	128.4	1896	88.1	1910	108.7
1883	126.7	1897	90.1	1911	109.3
1884	114.6	1898	93.2	1912	115.0

*Labour Gazette, January, 1913, p. 3.

"Compared with 1911 there was an increase more or less pronounced in the prices of 34 of the 45 articles included in the index number, and a decline in the price of 11 articles.

"The greatest proportionate increases in prices, arranged in descending order, were as follows:—

	Per cent.		Per cent
Lead	28.2	British Oats	14.2
Copper	25.8	Petroleum	14.1
Rice	21.5	Mutton	13.4
Coffee	19.6	British Barley	12.8
Imported Oats	17.5	Beef	11.9
Rum	17.1	Maize	11.5
Imported Barley	16.1	Hewn Fir	11.8
Pig Iron	14.8	Coal	11.1

"The principal articles showing a decline in price were olive oil (14.8 per cent.), raw cotton (11.4 per cent.), linseed (9.7 per cent.), palm oil (5.8 per cent.), British wool (5.5 per cent.), and flax (5.2 per cent.).

Retail Prices.

"The retail prices of food in 1912 showed a marked advance, and the index number of the year was 5.1 per cent. higher than for 1911, the greatest increase in any year for which statistics are available. Compared with 1900 the prices of 1912 showed an increase of 14.9 per cent. The high prices prevailing at the end of 1911 continued for the next five months, those for March—the month of the coal dispute—reaching an unusually high level; in June there was a slight decline, but in the following month prices again began to rise, and continued their upward movement until November, when they reached their highest point. The year closed with a slight fall, but prices were still nearly 2 per cent. higher than at the commencement of the year. The following table shows, for the years 1895-1912, the index numbers constructed on the weighted retail prices of 23 of the principal articles of food in London:—

1900=100.

Year.	Index No.	Year.	Index No.
1895	93.2	1904	104.3
1896	92.0	1905	103.7
1897	96.2	1906	103.2
1898	100.8	1907	105 8
1899	96.4	1908	106.4
1900	100.0	1909	108.2
1901	101.9	1910	109.9
1902	101.6	1911	109.3
1903	103.2	1012	114.9

"Compared with 1911 there was an increase in the price of 16 articles. These increases, arranged in descending order, were as follows:—

	Per cent.		Per cent
Tapioca	18.6	Flour	5.5
Oatmeal	15.2	Bacon	5.3
Marmalade	14.9	Butter	4.7
Rice	11.2	Mutton	3.9
Sugar	10.5	Eggs	3.3
Cheese	9.9	Raisins	2.3
Bread	9.1	Pork	1.5
Beef	7.5	Potatoes	0.9

"Although the average price of sugar in 1912 was considerably higher than in the previous year, the price has been lower since June, and at the end of the year was 11.1 per cent. lower than at the end of 1911. The rise in the price of cheese was confined to the first seven months of the year, and at the end of 1912 prices were at the same level as at the end of the previous year. In the case of English beef there was a rise of 5.1 per cent.; for foreign beef the advance amounted to 99.8 per cent. The price of bacon showed a steady rise until December, when a slight fall was recorded. English mutton showed an increase of 6.6 per cent., and imported mutton 1 per cent. only.

"Two articles showed a decrease—viz., currants (11.9 per cent.) and milk (1.0 per cent.). In the case of tea, coffee, cocoa, jam and treacle there was no change in the level of prices."

London Economist's Index Number, 1912.

The London *Economist's* review of wholesale prices in Great Britain during 1912 is in part as follows*:—

"Our index number at the close of the year shows a rise of about 1 per cent., which brings it back, after a slight fall, to the level reached in July and September of the present year. This is about 25 per cent. above the basis level (1901-5), and compares with an average of about 15 per cent. above basis in 1911. The figures for each month of 1912 are given in the following table, together with quarterly averages for 1911:—

Date.	Cereals & Meat.	Other food Products Tea, Sugar, &c	Textiles.	Minerals.	Misc. (Rubber, Timber, Oils, &c.)	Total.	Percentage Change.
Basis (average 1901–5).....	500	300	500	400	500	2200	*100*
1st quarter, 1911	551	342	602	421	616	2532	*115*
2nd " "	563	345	625	426½	587½	2547	*116*
3rd " "	551	400	576	433	578	2538	*115½*
4th " "	585	418	550	450	583	2586	*117½*
End Dec., 1911.....	600	407	539½	460	580½	2586	*117*
" Jan "	607½	405	561	468½	571	2613	*118½*
" Feb. "	619	411	573	495	571	2667	*121*
" Mar. "	618½	400	578	608½	586	2791	*127*
" April "	625½	385½	581	512½	588½	2693	*122½*
" May "	633	379	570	493½	611½	2687	*122*
" June.. "	642½	373½	579½	501½	608	2705	*123*
" July "	645	384	605	512½	599	2746	*125*
" Aug. "	621	371	594½	532½	603	2722	*124*
" Sept. "	605	372½	601	548½	613	2740	*125*
" Oct. "	607	364	602½	537	611½	2722	*124*
" Nov. "	598½	361½	622½	533	605½	2721	*124*
" Dec. "	602	367½	631	540	606½	2747	*125*

"The total figures show that the present advance over 1911 was attained by steady steps (with the exception of an abnormal figure in March, due to the coal strike) during the first seven months of the year, and that since July the general level has not changed very much. Our index number of 2747 is now at a point that far exceeds all records of the last three decades, and we have to go back to the seventies of last century to find a similar series of figures. Still, we have not heard so many complaints of high prices lately, for trade has been so good in 1912 that no one has had time to talk about prices, and the question of the cost of living has for the moment somewhat fallen into the background,

*The *Economist*, January 4, 1913.

thanks to advancing wages, overtime pay, and good employment. The history of prices in 1912, moreover, brings out the significant fact that the industrial boom of last twelve months has raised the cost of materials, but has left food prices stationary or actually lower than a year ago. This is clearly shown in the following comparison of the index number for the chief groups of commodities at the present moment and at the end of last year:—

	Index No. Dec., 1911	Index No. Dec., 1912	Increase or Decrease. %	Increase Over Basis Years. %
Cereals and meat	600	602	.....	20
Other food (tea, sugar, coffee, &c.)	407	367½	—10	22½
Textiles	539½	631	+17	26
Minerals	460	540	+26	35
Miscellaneous (timber, rubber, chemicals, oils, &c.)	580½	606½	+ 4½	21

"In this comparison we have added a final column, which indicates the extent to which the various groups have risen since the first five years of the century. Minerals come first with a 35 per cent. advance, textiles next with 26 per cent., and the rest have each risen about 20 per cent. But a comparison of these percentages with the preceding column shows that while the greater part of the increase in minerals and textiles has occurred *during the past year*, food prices reached a maximum in the winter of 1911-12. Thus we may say of prices in 1912 that the pressure of the increasing cost of living has been appreciably relaxed owing to abundant cereal harvests and a plentiful supply of animal and tropical products, while the industrial demand drove up raw materials, and particularly minerals, to a very high level. Such a generalization, however, needs to be qualified in respect of the varying movements which are always revealed in a detailed review of prices. In the present instance, as we have already hinted, there is a marked difference in the course of prices in the first and second halves of 1912, for the influence of good harvests does not make its effect felt until after the turn of the year. . . .

"Most striking changes shown . . . are in the cases of cotton, which rose nearly 30 per cent. during the first six months; hemp, which rose more than 50 per cent. during the second half of the year; jute, which rose more than 25 per cent. in the spring and again in the last six months of the year; pig-iron, which rose about 30 during the year—chiefly during the third quarter of the year; copper, which rose about 23 per cent. in the first six months; tin, which has risen 16 per cent. since March; and petroleum, which rose over 50 per cent. during the coal strike, but has since fallen back slightly. These changes compare with relatively unimportant changes in food prices. . . .

"The year has been an exceedingly good one for the iron trade, and, thanks partly to the suspension of production during the coal strike, the stores at Middlesbro' contain less than half the amount in stock at the beginning of the year. With production unable to keep pace with consumption, prices have steadily risen, and in spite of a setback since November there is every evidence that the demand is still more than enough to keep the quotation at its present level. The quotation for coal shows a steady advance, due to expanding trade, and has been little affected by the requirements of actual and prospective belligerents, who, though making purchases in this country, have not yet done so on a sufficiently large scale to affect the market appreciably. The quotation for copper, though based on industrial requirements, is, of course, very greatly influenced by speculation, and is most susceptible to feelings of optimism or pessimism in business. The halting character of the quotation is attributable to the Balkan war and the cloud which has in consequence passed over business prospects. Tin continues to mount, and makes even last year's prices look very

small. We seem, indeed, far removed from the quotations of fifteen years ago, when prices fluctuated round £60 a ton!

"As regards wool prices it is a question whether a prospective increase of demand in the United States under a reduced tariff will be counterbalanced by a falling off in Austrian and possibly German consumption. Otherwise consumption running ahead of production is at the moment the position in the textile markets. Very large cotton crops in America and Egypt have failed to produce any considerable lowering of cotton values.

"The lowering of prices of British grain after harvest is in the main due to the very poor quality of the yield, owing to the very bad weather. There has been a terrible amount of waste, and the grain that has gone to market is of very poor quality. The lower price of wheat is not, however, a purely British matter, but is due to abundant harvests in America, Russia, and other temperate climates. The farmer is unfortunate this year in having poor stuff to sell on a full market. . . . The rubber market has been singularly free from violent fluctuation, in view of the fact that the quantity sold in the London auctions in 1912 was nearly double that sold in 1911."

Mr. Sauerbeck's Index Number, 1912.

Mr. A. Sauerbeck's analysis of commodity prices in Great Britain during 1912 is as follows*:—

"The following are the average index numbers of the prices of 45 commodities, the average of the 11 years 1867-77 being 100:—

	Average.
1878–87	79
1890–99	66
1902–11	74
1880	88
1896	61
1900	75
1902	69
1903	69
1904	70
1905	70
1906	77
1907	80
1908	73
1909	74
1910	78
1911	80
1912	85

"The index number is 5 points higher than in the previous year, and is 15 per cent. below the standard period, which was equivalent to the average of the 25 years 1853-77, but it is 29 per cent. above the average of the lowest decade 1890-99.

"The monthly fluctuations were thus:—

February, 1895	60.0
July, 1896	59.2
May, 1907	82.4
February, 1909	71.9
December, 1910	77.9
December, 1911	80.9
January, 1912	81.8
February, 1912	82.9
March, 1912	84.4
April, 1912	85.0
May, 1912	85.3
June, 1912	85.5
July, 1912	86.5
August, 1912	85.9
September, 1912	86.7
October, 1912	85.8
November, 1912	85.3
December, 1912	86.4

"Prices advanced in the first seven months and had their highest point in September. There was a slight weakness in October and November, but an important rise at the end of the year.

*The *Times*, London, January 10, 1913.

"Taking articles of food and materials separately, the index numbers compare thus: (1867-77=100 in both cases):—

	1878–87 Avge.	1890–99 Avge.	1902–11 Avge.	1895 Feb.	1896 July
Foods	84	68	71	63.8	60.9
Materials	76	64	77	57.0	58.6

	1907 May	1909 Feb.	1911 Dec.	1912 Nov.	Dec.
Food	73.5	70.8	78.9	77.3	78.4
Materials	88.9	72.6	82.3	91.2	92.2

"Articles of food are nearly the same as a year ago, but materials are 12 per cent. higher. The level of materials is the best since 1876, and of minerals alone the highest since 1874.

"The position of the six separate groups of commodities at the end of the last two years and in comparison with former periods is illustrated by the following index numbers (1867-77=100 in each case):—

	1878–87	1890–99	1902–11
Vegetable food (corn, &c—	79	62	66
Animal food (meat and butter)	95	80	88
Sugar, coffee, and tea	76	63	49
Minerals	73	71	90
Textiles	71	56	70
Sundry materials	81	66	74

	1911 Dec.	1912 Dec.	Last Year.
Vegetable food (corn, &c)	75.5	72.6	fall 4%
Animal food (meat and butter)	90.0	96.9	rise 7½%
Sugar, coffee, and tea	66.2	57.7	fall 13%
Minerals	100.6	117.3	rise 16½%
Textiles	68.5	82.5	rise 20%
Sundry materials	80.7	83.2	rise 3%

"On the average all sorts of corn were higher, while the closing prices indicate a decline. Meat ruled considerably dearer for all descriptions, while sugar fell from 14s. 9d. per cwt. to 9s. 5d. in view of a large crop. Coffee fully maintained the high prices of a year ago. Amongst minerals there is a considerable advance everywhere. Iron rose from 50s. 2d. per ton to 67s. 6d., copper from £63 per ton to £76⅝, tin from £205 to £229½, lead from £16 to £18⅞, coal in London from 20s. 6d. to 21s. 6d., while the average export value of coal for the whole year advanced from 11 7/16s. per ton to 12 11/16s. Cotton had fallen in the previous year from 5d. per lb., touched 7½d., and closed at 7½d. in 1912. Fine wool rose about 10 per cent., coarse wool 15 per cent. Jute had an improvement of nearly 30 per cent., and hemp and flax were also higher. Hides, leather, and petroleum had a strong advance, timber was also dearer, but linseed oil, which had been on a high level since the end of 1909, and rose from 39s. per ton to over 46s. in May, declined to 25s. in December.

"*Silver* experienced a strong advance, the prices being as follows:—

		Price.	Index No
Average	1890–99	34 d.	—55.8
Average	1902–11	26¼d.	42.9—
Average	1893	35⅝d.	—58.6
Average	1909	23⅛d.	—38.9
Average	1911	24⅞d.	—40.4
Average	1912	28⅛d.	—46.1

			Price.	Index No
Low.	Nov.,	1902	21⅛d.	—35.6
End	Mec.	1906	32⅝d.	—53.1
End	Dec.	1909	24¼d.	—39.9
End	Mec.	1911	25⅛d.	—41.2
End	Nov.	1912	29⅝d.	—48.2
End	Dec.	1912	29d.	—47.7

"The *Rate of Discount* advanced in October owing to the outbreak of the war and the hoarding of money in many places. The private rate for best bills in London, Paris, and Berlin was on the average 3⅝ per cent., against slightly over 3 per cent. in 1911, $2\frac{5}{16}$ per cent. in 1909, and $4\frac{5}{16}$ per cent. in 1907. 1907.

Review of the Year.

"Great prosperity prevailed throughout the year in most branches of trade notwithstanding a considerable number of adverse circumstances, such as the great coal strike in this country, the dock strike, and other labour troubles, and the outbreak of the Balkan war combined with the fear of European entanglements. Shipbuilding had the largest output ever known, and the metal industries were extremely busy, while the cotton and wool trades were better than in the year before. The trade in the United Kingdom continued to surpass all previous records and reached a total of £1,344,000,000 (without bullion), against £1,237,000,000 in 1911.

"If European peace remains preserved everything points to a maintenance of the present prosperity for some time to come. The world's harvests have been satisfactory, industry is well employed, and in the United States there appears to be still room for further expansion. But notwithstanding these favourable symptoms, a comparison of the present prices, in the face of the enormous production in the world, must make us think whether we have not reached a somewhat high level. The average prices of last year show the considerable advance of 40 per cent. over the lowest year, 1896, while in addition the quantities may on the average have risen at the same or a very similar ratio. In the case of some important commodities, such as iron, coal, lead, spelter, cotton, sugar (not to speak of petroleum), the increase is much heavier, and sometimes over 100 per cent. It is only natural to assume that after a good harvest, articles of food, which in many instances had scarcity prices, may show some reaction, but materials may also be at their best in the aggregate, and it appears doubtful whether the great rise will go on still further."

UNITED STATES.

Department of Commerce and Labour Index Number, 1912.

The wholesale index number of the United States Department of Commerce and Labour, including 255 articles, by months in 1912 is given below. The number in 1911 was 131.6.

(Average Prices, 1890-1899=100.)

Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept	Oct.	Nov.	Mec.	Year
130.5	130.7	132.3	134.7	135.3	134.3	134.4	133.6	134.6	135.2	135.4	135.1	133.6

The Bureau's index number of retail prices based on fifteen articles of food in thirty-nine cities is as follows:—

(Average Prices, 1890-99=100.)

Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept	Oct.	Nov.	Mec.
153.5	150.9	147.6	152.7	154.6	154.0	151.8	153.8	155.8	157.7	161.6	159.6

The number in 1911 was 143.0

The number in 1911 was 143.0. In 1912 this rose to 157.9.

Comparing prices of commodities in 1912 with those for 1911 the Bureau states:

"Comparing 1912 with 1911, the group of commodities showing the greatest increase in prices was fuel and lighting, the increase in the group as a whole being 9.4 per cent. Seven other groups show an increase in 1912 of 1.5 to 6.2 per cent., while only one of the 9 groups into which the 255 commodities have been classified, shows a decrease. Lumber and building materials declined 2.1 per cent. during 1912.

"Of the 255 articles for which wholesale prices were obtained, 136 showed an increase in the average price for 1912 as compared with 1911; 38 showed no change in the average price for the year, and 81 showed a decrease in price. The following table shows for each of the 9 groups the number of articles covered, the per cent. of increase or decrease in the average price for 1912 as compared with that for 1911 for each group as a whole, and the number of articles which increased or decreased in price:—

PER CENT OF INCREASE IN AVERAGE PRICES FOR 1912 AS COMPARED WITH AVERAGE PRICES FOR 1911 AND NUMBER OF ARTICLES WHICH INCREASED OR DECREASED IN PRICE, BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES.

GROUP.	Number of Commod ities.	Per cent. of increase in 1912 price	Number of commodities showing		
			Increase	No change in price.	Decrease
Farm products	20	5.7	14	.....	6
Food, etc	55	6.2	39	3	13
Cloths and clothing	65	.9	31	7	27
Fuel and lighting	13	9.4	10	2	1
Metals and implements	38	5.6	20	9	9
Lumber and building materials	28	(a)2.1	8	1	19
Mrugs and chemicals	9	2.2	3	5	1
House-furnishings goods	14	2.3	5	8	1
Miscellaneous	13	1.5	7	2	4
All commodities	255	3.4	136	38	81

(a) Decrease.

"From the above table it is seen that farm products taken as a whole were 5.7 per cent. higher in price in 1912 than in 1911. The articles showing the greatest advance were cattle, sheep, hides, corn, oats, hogs and hops. The articles decreasing in price were flaxseed, horses, cotton, rye, mules and barley.

"Food as a group was 6.2 per cent. higher in price in 1912 than in 1911. The articles in which the advance was most pronounced were corn meal, canned tomatoes, glucose, fresh beef, mess beef, beans, potatoes, bacon, lard, butter and cheese. The most important decreases in average prices were in prunes, evaporated apples, salt mackerel, canned corn, cabbage and sugar.

"As a group, cloths and clothing were 0.9 per cent. higher in price in 1912 than in 1911. This advance was due mainly to the rise in the prices of boots and shoes, suitings, carpets, leather, worsted yarns, and print cloths. Such important articles as cotton yarns, ginghams, bleached sheetings, shirtings and tickings declined in price. Seven articles of this group were at the same average price both years.

"The increase in prices in the fuel and lighting group in 1912 compared with 1911 was 9.4 per cent. All the articles in this group but one rose in price. The heaviest advances were in coke, petroleum, and anthracite coal.

"The metals and implement group increased 5.6 per cent. in 1912 over the 1911 price. The articles showing the greatest advance were copper, spelter, locks, woodscrews, bar silver, zinc, pig iron and bar iron. There was no change in the price of butts, chisels, hammers, planes, saws, shovels, steel rails and trowels. Some of the 9 articles declining were quicksilver, tin plates, nails and barb wire.

PER;CENT THAT RELATICE WHOLESALE PRICES WERE HIGHER OR LOWER IN 1912 THAN IN EACH YEAR, 1890 TO 1911 BY GROUPS OJ COMMODITIES.

GROUP.	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
Farm products											
Higher in 1912	55.7	41.0	53.4	58.8	78.6	83.6	118.8	101.1	78.3	71.3	56.4
Lower in 1912											
Food, etc.											
Higher in 1912	24.1	20.6	34.7	26.6	39.8	47.5	66.5	59.1	47.8	41.9	33.9
Lower in 1912											
Cloths and Clothing											
Higher in 1912	6.3	8.4	10.7	12.6	25.6	30.2	32.2	32.5	29.2	24.8	13.0
Lower in 1912											
Fuel and lighting											
Higher in 1912	27.9	30.4	32.4	33.9	44.9	36.5	28.4	38.9	40.4	27.5	10.8
Lower in 1912											
Metals and impleWents											
Higher in 1912	5.8	12.9	19.0	25.2	39.0	37.1	34.5	45.6	49.9	9.9	4.6
Lower in 1912											
Lumber and building materials.											
Higher in 1912	33.5	36.7	44.2	45.4	53.9	57.5	58.7	63.9	54.7	40.1	28.1
Lower in 1912											
Mrugs and chemicals.											
Higher in 1912	11.5	18.6	19.4	22.3	36.9	39.8	32.7	30.2	15.3	104.	6.27
Lower in 1912											
House-furnishing goods.											
Higher in 1912	2.3	3.2	6.8	6.4	13.6	17.8	21.0	26.6	23.6	19.6	7.2
Lower in 1912											
Miscellaneous.											
Higher in 1912	20.8	21.8	25.4	25.8	33.5	41.0	45.7	44.6	44.2	36.3	21.3
Lower in 1912											
All commodities.											
Higher in 1912	18.3	19.6	25.9	26.5	39.0	42.7	47.8	48.9	43.0	31.4	20.9
Lower in 1912											

GROUP.	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
Farm products.											
Higher in 1912	46.5	31.3	44.2	35.7	37.9	38.6	24.9	28.7	11.9	4.1	5.7
Lower in 1912											
Food, etc.											
Higher in 1912	31.7	25.3	30.3	30.1	28.3	23.9	18.4	15.7	11.9	8.4	6.2
Lower in 1912											
Cloths and clothing.											
Higher in 1912	19.5	18.3	13.2	9.9	7.8	.6		3.3	.9		.9
Lower in 1912							4.7			2.4	
Fuel and lighting.											
Higher in 1912	12.1			1.0	4.0	1.5		2.4	3.6	6.8	9.4
Lower in 1912		.3	10.3				.8				
Metals and implements.											
Higher in 1912	12.7	7.6	7.2	15.1	2.9			.6	1.0		5.6
Lower in 1912						6.7	12.1			1.9	
Lumber and building materials.											
Higher in 1912	27.0	24.7	22.1	20.8	16.1	5.8	.9	11.3	7.1		
Lower in 1912										3.3	2.1
Drugs and chemicals.											
Higher in 1912	6.7	7.6	9.1	11.7	12.6	21.4	12.1	11.3	9.3	5.0	2.2
Lower in 1912											
House-furnishing goods.											
Higher in 1912	2.5	1.3	.6	1.8	4.2	2.4			1.8	1.9	2.3
Lower in 1912							4.1	.3			
Miscellaneous.											
Higher in 1912	24.0	16.7	17.3	19.2	18.1	10.0	4.8	11.1	5.8	.1	1.5
Lower in 1912											
All commodities.											
Higher in 1912	23.1	18.3	17.6	18.2	15.3	9.1	3.2	8.8	5.6	1.5	3.4
Lower in 1912											

"The lumber and building materials, with a loss of 2.1 per cent., was the only group showing a decline in 1912 from the 1911 prices.

"The articles largely responsible for the lower prices were turpentine, linseed oil, cement, plate glass, tar and pine doors. Only one article remained at the same price during the two years.

"Of the eight articles that were higher, brick, spruce, yellow pine siding, red cedar shingles, and maple lumber made the greatest gains.

"The increase of 2.2 per cent. in the drugs and chemical group was due to the rise in the price of quinine, opium and grain alcohol. Glycerine was lower, while wood alcohol, alum, brimstone, muriatic and sulphuric acids were the same price during both years.

"The 2.3 per cent. increase in the 1912 price of the house-furnishing goods group was caused by the advance in furniture and table knives and forks. Wooden tubs declined slightly, but earthenware, glassware, carvers and wooden pails continued at the same price for both years.

"The increase of 1.5 per cent. in the miscellaneous group was due for the most part to rope, laundry starch, jute, and cotton seed meal, but the advance of 7 articles in this group was almost offset by the lower average price for malt, castile soap, rubber and cotton seed oil.

"In addition to the classification into the nine groups named above, the 255 articles included in the investigation have been divided into two general groups, designated as raw commodities and manufactured commodities. A clearly defined classification of this character cannot be made, but the commodities here designated as raw may be said to be such as are marketed in their natural state and such as have been subjected to only a preliminary manufacturing process, thus converting them into a marketable condition, but not to a suitable form for final consumption, while the commodities here designated as manufactured are such as have been subjected to more than a preliminary factory manipulation and in which the manufacturing labour cost constitutes a more or less important element in the price. In the group designated as raw are included all farm products, beans, coffee, eggs, milk, rice, pepper, tea, vegetables, raw silk, wool, coal, crude petroleum, copper ingots, pig lead, pig iron, bar silver, spelter, pig tin, brimstone, jute, and rubber,—a total of 54 articles. All the other articles are classed as manufactured commodities.

"As thus grouped, the average wholesale price of raw commodities for 1912 was 6.9 per cent. above that for 1911, and the average wholesale price of manufactured commodities for 1912 was 2.4 per cent. above that for 1911.

RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, BY YEARS, 1890 TO 1912, AND BY MONTHS, JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1912 BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES.

AVERAGE PRICE FOR 1890 TO 1899—100.0.

Year.	Farm products	Food etc.	Cloths and clothing	Fuel and lighting	Metals and implements	Lumber & bldg materia'	Drugs and chemicals	House-furn'ng goods.	Miscellaneous	All commodities.
1890	110.0	112.4	113.5	104.7	119.2	111.0	110.2	111.1	110.3	112.9
1891	121.5	115.7	111.3	102.7	111.7	108.4	103.6	110.2	109.4	111.7
1892	111.7	103.6	109.0	101.1	106.0	102.8	102.9	106.5	106.2	106.1
1893	107.9	110.2	107.2	100.0	100.7	101.9	100.5	104.9	105.9	105.6
1894	95.9	99.8	96.1	92.4	90.7	96.3	89.8	100.1	99.8	96.1
1895	93.3	94.6	92.7	98.1	92.0	94.1	87.9	96.5	94.5	93.6
1896	78.3	83.8	91.3	104.3	93.7	93.4	92.6	94.0	91.4	90.4
1897	85.2	87.7	91.1	96.4	86.6	90.4	94.4	89.8	92.1	89.7
1898	96.1	94.4	93.4	95.4	86.4	95.8	106.6	92.0	92.4	93.4
1899	100.0	98.3	96.7	105.0	114.7	105.8	111.3	95.1	97.7	101.7
1900	109.5	104.2	106.8	120.9	120.5	115.7	115.7	106.1	109.8	110.5
1901	116.9	105.9	101.0	119.5	111.9	116.7	115.2	110.9	107.4	108.5
1902	130.5	111.3	120.0	134.3	117.2	118.8	114.2	112.2	114.1	112.9
1903	118.8	107.1	106.6	149.3	117.6	121.4	112.6	113.0	113.6	113.6
1904	126.2	107.2	109.8	132.6	109.6	122.7	110.0	111.7	111.7	113.0
1905	124.2	108.7	112.0	128.8	122.5	127.7	109.1	109.1	112.8	115.9
1906	123.6	112.6	120.0	131.9	135.2	140.1	101.2	111.0	121.1	122.5
1907	137.1	117.8	126.7	135.0	143.4	146.9	109.6	118.5	127.1	129.5
1908	133.1	120.6	116.9	130.8	125.4	133.1	110.4	114.0	119.9	122.8
1909	153.1	124.7	119.6	129.3	124.8	138.4	112.4	111.7	125.9	126.5
1910	164.6	128.7	123.7	125.4	128.5	123.2	117.0	111.6	133.1	131.6
1911	162.0	131.3	119.6	122.4	119.4	151.4	120.3	111.1	131.2	129.2
1912	171.3	139.5	120.7	133.9	126.1	148.2	122.9	113.7	133.2	133.6
1912										
January	171.6	140.7	115.3	125.8	121.0	145.1	121.8	113.0	127.8	130.5
February	171.7	140.3	115.7	128.4	121.0	144.3	121.8	113.0	129.9	130.7
March	179.8	142.3	117.4	128.7	121.4	145.0	120.5	113.4	132.7	132.3
April	189.0	146.5	119.1	133.6	122.5	146.0	118.4	113.6	134.3	134.8
May	189.8	144.7	120.4	134.0	123.4	146.6	123.4	113.6	136.6	135.4
June	176.6	143.2	121.1	132.4	124.2	146.8	122.7	113.6	134.5	134.3
July	171.3	142.0	121.7	133.5	125.8	149.5	123.1	113.6	132.3	134.4
August	164.1	138.4	122.6	133.0	126.9	150.4	122.5	113.6	132.3	133.7
September	166.3	138.6	123.1	133.6	128.9	152.1	125.5	113.6	133.8	134.7
October	164.7	138.7	123.4	136.8	131.9	150.7	125.6	113.6	134.4	135.2
November	158.6	138.5	123.8	142.2	132.8	151.0	125.3	114.4	135.1	135.4
December	157.8	135.6	125.0	144.8	132.8	150.5	124.1	114.4	134.8	135.1

RELATIVE PRICES OF RAW AND MANUFACTURED COMMODITIES, BY YEARS, 1890 TO 1912, AND BY MONTHS, JANUARY TO DECEMBER 1912.

AVERAGE PRICE FOR 1890 TO 1899—100.0.

Year or month.	Raw commodities	Manufactured commodities	All commodities.
1890	115.0	112.3	112.9
1891	116.3	110.6	111.7
1892	107.9	105.6	106.1
1893	104.4	105.9	105.6
1894	93.2	96.8	96.1
1895	91.7	94.0	93.6
1896	84.0	91.9	90.4
1897	87.6	90.1	89.7
1898	94.0	93.3	93.4
1899	105.9	100.7	101.7
1900	111.9	110.2	110.5
1901	111.4	107.8	108.5
1902	122.4	110.6	112.9
1903	122.7	111.5	113.6
1904	119.7	111.3	113.0
1905	121.3	114.6	115.9
1906	126.5	121.6	122.5
1907	133.4	128.6	129.5
1908	125.5	122.2	122.8
1909	136.8	123.9	126.5
1910	139.7	129.6	131.6
1911	139.9	126.6	129.2
1912	149.5	129.7	133.6
1912			
January	148.3	126.1	130.5
February	150.8	125.8	130.7
March	154.7	126.9	132.3
April	160.1	128.7	134.8
May	157.8	129.9	135.4
June	153.0	129.8	134.3
July	150.9	130.4	134.4
August	146.1	130.6	133.7
September	147.4	131.6	134.7
October	148.6	132.0	135.2
November	136.7	132.7	135.4
December	144.9	132.8	135.1

"A number of the articles showing the most marked variations in price within the year 1912 are here noted. Eggs advanced from an average of 22.38 cents in May to 49.75 cents in November, this being an increase of 122.3 per cent. Rope advanced 58.1 per cent. from January to December; red cedar shingles, 44.1 per cent. from January to September; light hogs, 43.1 per cent. from January to September; crude petroleum, 40.7 per cent. from January to December; fresh beef in New York, 40.2 per cent. from February to August; rib bacon, 37.8 per cent. from February to October; heavy hogs, 37.8 per cent. from January to October; cotton, 37.2 per cent. from January to December; clear bacon, 36.8 per cent. from February to October; steel billets, 36.7 per cent. from March to December; bar iron at Pittsburgh, 34.4 per cent. from February to December; jute, 33.3 per cent. from January to November; good to choice steers, 33.2 per cent. from January to October; print cloths, 32 per cent. from January to December; lard, 31.6 per cent. from February to October; choice to extra stetrs, 30.1 per cent. from January to November; No. 2 foundry iron, 29.7 per cent. from February to December; copper ingots, 26.4 per cent. from February to October; tar, 22.2 per cent. from January to December; calico, 16 per cent. from January to December; wood newspaper, 12.5 per cent. from January to December; hemlock sole leather, 12.2 per cent. from January to December. Of the decrease in prices within the year 1912, the

more notable are as fololws: potatoes, 66.7 per cent. from April to December; hops, 59.1 per cent. from January to September; barley, 47.7 per cent. from April to December; oats, 44.9 per cent. from April to November; linseed oil, 44.2 per cent. from July to December; corn, 39.5 per cent. from May to December; mutton, 38.6 per cent. from April to November; hay, 37.9 per cent. from May to December; turpentine, 29.6 per cent. from January to December; granulated sugar, 12.8 per cent. from February to December.

PER CENT THAT THE GROUPS OF RAW AND MANUFACTURED COMMODITIES WERE HIGHER IN 1912 THAN IN EACH YEAR, 1890 TO 1911.

GROUP.	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
Raw commodities. Higher in 1912	30.0	28.5	38.6	43.2	60.4	63.0	78.0	70.7	59.0	41.2	33.6
Manufactured commodities. Higher in 1912	15.5	17.3	22.8	22.5	34.0	38.0	41.1	44.0	39.0	28.8	17.7
All commodities. Higher in 1912	18.3	19.6	25.9	26.5	39.0	42.7	47.8	48.9	43.0	31.4	20.9

GROUP.	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
Raw commodities. Higher	34.2	22.1	21.8	24.9	23.3	18.2	12.1	19.1	9.3	7.0	6.9
Manufactured commodities. Higher in 1912	20.3	17.3	16.3	16.5	13.2	6.7	.9	6.1	4.7	.1	2.4
All commodities. Higher in 1912	23.1	18.3	17.6	18.2	15.3	9.1	3.2	8.8	5.6	1.5	3.4

Bradstreet's Index Number, 1912.

Bradstreet's index number for ninety-six commodities by groups from month to month during 1912 is shown in the following:—

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Breadstuffs	0.1140	0.1164	0.1168	0.1202	0.1274	0.1235	0.1188	0.1065	0.0972	0.0959	0.0938	0.0909
Livestock	.3900	.3905	.3930	.4245	.4450	.4275	.4165	.4250	.4350	.4425	.4355	.4330
Provisions	2.2878	2.3039	2.2236	2.2956	2.3620	2.2245	2.2089	2.2231	2.2733	2.3855	2.4115	2.4536
Fruits	21.32	22.13	2220.	.2102	.1977	.2066	.2098	.2200	.2447	.2564	.2316	.2250
Hides and leather	1.1675	1.1675	1.1625	1.1800	1.1950	1.2200	1.2200	1.2400	1.2700	1.2925	1.3075	1.3275
œextiles	2.3756	1.3899	2.4167	2.4743	2.4949	2.4887	2.5137	2.5654	2.5740	2.5824	2.5978	2.6463
Metals	.7912	.6962	.6975	.7174	.7501	.7533	.7740	.7682	.7818	.8264	.8252	.8124
Coal and Coke	.0063	.0064	.0064	.0068	.0070	.0066	.0066	.0067	.0067	.0072	.0081	.0084
Oils	.3682	.3658	.3682	.3740	.3855	.3879	.3875	.3879	.3669	.3731	.3653	.3647
Naval Stores	.0909	.0861	.0859	.0859	.0883	.0805	.0806	.0806	.0745	.0750	.0745	.0699
Building Materials	.0714	.0736	.0736	.0764	.0780	.0753	.0795	.0814	.0814	.0821	.0823	.0823
Chenicals and *M*rugs	.7122	.7022	.6922	.7022	.7022	.6821	.6705	.6705	.6705	.6505	.6530	.6530
Micsellaneous	.4330	.4380	.4435	.4335	.4365	.4252	.4255	.4042	.3415	.3820	.3920	.3792
Total	8.9493	8.9578	8.9019	9.1010	9.2696	9.1017	9.1119	9.1595	9.2157	9.4515	9.4781	9.5462

Gibson's Index Number, 1912.

The Gibson index number is a continuation of Dun's with certain modifications. Since November, 1912, it has been calculated for the food group alone, including twenty-two articles. The table below covers 1912 by months, with certain significant earlier years:—

Year.	All foods	Clothing	Minerals	Other	All other than foods	Total
1890	43.4	17.3	15.5	15.4	48.3	91.6
1895	42.0	15.3	11.0	13.2	39.5	81.5
1900	44.2	16.3	14.8	16.1	47.2	91.4
1905	47.3	18.0	16.0	17.1	51.0	98.3
1906	49.8	19.2	16.6	19.6	55.4	105.2
1907	50.9	20.8	18.9	19.3	59.0	109.0
1908	54.2	17.6	15.4	18.3	51.3	105.5
1909	59.2	17.3	15.2	20.2	52.7	111.9
1910	59.3	18.9	15.4	21.6	55.9	115.2
1911	56.9	18.0	14.4	19.5	52.2	109.1
1912						
January	62.3	16.2	14.1	18.8	50.1	112.4
February	61.7	16.5	14.9	19.1	50.5	112.2
March	63.8	17.2	15.6	19.1	51.9	115.7
April	67.8	17.6	15.7	19.3	52.7	120.5
May	69.4	17.5	15.4	20.5	53.4	122.7
June	66.6	17.4	15.6	20.8	53.8	120.4
July	62.6	17.6	15.9	20.8	54.3	116.9
August	61.1	18.0	16.0	20.6	54.7	115.7
September	60.4	18.3	16.7	20.7	55.7	116.1
October	59.8	18.4	17.2	20.5	56.0	115.8
November	59.1	18.8	17.3	20.0	56.1	115.2
December	56.8	....	....	....	....	.....

ADDENDUM ON PRICES IN AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Australia.

A comprehensive report on "Prices, Price Indexes and Cost of Living in Australia," by G. H. Knibbs, C.M.G., F.S.S., F.R.A.S., etc., Commonwealth Statistician, was issued in December, 1912, by the Labour and Industrial Branch of the Australian Bureau of Census and Statistics. The investigation covered retail prices, house rent, relative cost of living, wholesale prices, import and export values, prices and cost of living in other countries, etc. Wholesale prices and index numbers at Melbourne are given back to 1871 and for 1861 and 1866. Retail prices at Sydney are given back to 1850 and for other cities back to 1901. Average import and export values, and index numbers, are given back to 1901.

Wholesale Prices.

The following table and notes show the movement of wholesale prices in Australia by index numbers for each group since 1890:—

MELBOURNE WHOLESALE PRICES, INDEX NUMBERS, 1890 TO 1912, COMPUTED TO YEAR 1911 AS BASE.

Year	I Metals and Coal	II Jute, Leather, &c	III Agricultural Produce, &c	IV Dairy Produce	V Groceries	VI Meat	VII Building Materials	VIII Chemicals	All commodities together
1890....	1,402	911	1,022	1,099	1,074	1,007	880	1,257	1,053
1891....	895	847	1,024	995	1,032	888	780	1,194	945
1892....	889	800	971	1,066	997	901	704	1,149	918
1893 ...	856	783	834	842	1,033	816	739	1,018	850
1894....	752	721	644	708	1,057	695	731	934	749
1895....	720	684	734	712	1,016	682	789	1,003	760
1896....	808	749	1,116	875	1,021	808	780	1,065	922
1897....	813	706	1,063	937	1,009	1,072	766	971	925
1898....	842	683	920	1,034	1,000	1,091	838	933	895
1899....	933	717	670	814	1,003	960	805	892	809
1900....	1,042	861	703	838	1,039	1,168	911	908	894
1901....	1,061	774	928	1,029	1,048	1,345	841	917	974
1902....	1,007	756	1,192	1,215	945	1,447	837	881	1,051
1903....	923	834	1,209	1,059	936	1443	875	921	1,049
1904....	821	885	754	876	916	1,427	845	875	890
1905....	772	850	894	980	942	1,209	801	859	910
1906....	882	978	916	972	923	1,110	896	864	948
1907....	1,037	1,017	973	1,020	948	1,294	968	961	1,021
1908....	1,033	901	1,312	1,198	968	1,335	935	891	1,115
1909....	1,014	907	1,000	1,119	978	1,088	911	815	993
1910....	1,004	1,052	969	1,100	999	1,008	996	898	1,003
1911....	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1912*...	1,015	1,057†	1,263	1,248	1,085‡	1,291	1,041	944	1,174

*First 9 months, January to September (inclusive).
†Omitting Cotton, Silk and Wool. ‡Omitting Tea.

1871-1890.—Prices in Australia as in other countries were high in the period 1871-1873,—a time of industrial boom throughout the world, railroad building and the opening of the Suez canal,—the situation being intensified by the Franco-Prussian war. There was a great demand for metals and coal, ships, railway supplies and machinery. A world-wide reaction followed, and prices fell rapidly till 1880. From 1880 to 1890 prices were upward in Australia on account of local conditions, there being droughts in 1880-1 and 1888-9.

1891-'01.—This period is one of low prices, the decline which set in in 1889 continuing until the year 1894, when the index number reached the low value of 749. Since 1873, that is in twenty-one years, the index number fell from 1451 to 749, a decline of nearly 50 per cent. *This decline was world-wide,* and the statement has been ventured by some economists that it was, in extent and character, without precedent in the modern world's history. On reference to the accompanying table, it may be seen that the decline in Australia was common to all groups. The fact, however, that the prices of some commodities fell much more than those of other commodities had the effect of accentuating the economic disturbance, which manifested itself by numerous signs of industrial, commercial and agricultural depression.

In 1896 the index number rose to 922, but fell again in 1899 to 809. The next year marks the commencement of another rise. The increase in prices in 1896 is again attributable to local conditions, and occurs mainly in commodities comprised in Groups III, IV and VI, viz., agricultural and dairy products and meats. . . . . This period was one of severe drought.

1901-'10.—The rise which began in 1898-9 continued for three years, and again the increase is most noticeable in regard to the groups comprising foodstuffs, viz., Groups III, IV and VI. This rise followed on the severe drought of 1901-2, and after being maintained for one year was succeeded by a sudden fall from 1049 in 1903 to 890 in 1904. In that year a rise again set in, and was maintained for several years, culminating in 1908, when there was again

a drought. In 1909 the price index fell to a level which was substantially maintained for two years.

1911 to Present Time.—During the year 1912 there was a sharp rise in the index number, the figure 1174 being computed on the average prices for nine months only of the year. The increase is again most marked in the groups comprising foodstuffs, and was no doubt largely due to the drought in the earlier part of the year.

The following were the chief features of the movement by groups, as noted in the report:—

Metals and Coal.—After a steady fall from 1873 to 1895, there was a rise till 1900, the year of the highest level in this group. Prices have been fairly constant since, but metals were up in the latter part of 1912. In Australia, the commodities in this group except coal were stated to depend on the world's markets.

Textiles and Leather.—Until 1898 there appeared a decline, but a fairly marked rise was noted since.

Agricultural Produce.—As the production of wheat in Australia depends chiefly upon the rainfall, prices were noticeabiy upward in the drought years of 1888, 1895, 1902, and 1907-8. Prices of flour and bread reflected these conditions.

Dairy Produce.—Butter and cheese prices were reported as reflecting weather conditions from year to year.

Groceries.—These commodities, being mainly imported, reflected the movement in other parts of the world.

Meat.—The level was highest in 1902, a year of drought. There was a marked decline from 1890 to 1895.

Building Materials.—The level was lowest in 1892 and from that year until 1912 a fairly steady rise took place.

Chemicals.—A steady decline was noted from 1873 till 1909, with the exception of recoveries in 1880, 1890, and 1896. Prices recovered again in 1910 and 1911, but fell in 1912, this being the only group which showed a decline in that year.

Retail Prices.

The following table shows the movement of retail prices and rents in Australia since 1901:—

INDEX NUMBERS* FOR RETAIL PRICES AND RENTS IN METROPOLITAN TOWNS,† IN AUSTRALIA, 1901 TO 1912.
(BASE: PRICES AND RENTS IN 1911—1000.)

Year.	Groceries.	Dairy produce	Meat	Groceries and Food	Rents	All Groups
1901	916	945	1,101	972	755	880
1902	939	1,068	1,251	1,056	759	929
1903	951	1,002	1,161	1,019	763	910
1904	872	871	1,072	924	770	858
1905	981	927	1,058	986	784	901
1906	966	934	1,053	980	794	902
1907	887	955	1,074	955	818	897
1908	979	1,082	1,069	1,031	841	951
1909	976	1,023	1,040	1,006	868	948
1910	1,000	998	1,024	1,005	921	970
1911	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1912	1,106	1,136	1,121	1,118	1,005	1,091

*These index numbers are average percentages, weighted according to consumption and population in each case
†Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Adelaide, Perth and Hobart.

In groceries, a rapid rise appeared in 1912. In dairy produce, prices were high in 1902, 1908 and 1912, which were years of drought; prices were lowest in this group in 1904, a year of low prices for groceries and meat. Meats showed rises in the drought years. Rents were low in 1904, high in 1902 and 1908, and still higher in 1912.

Import and Export Values.

The index numbers under this heading are as follows:—

COMMONWEALTH IMPORT AND EXPORT VALUES. INDEX NUMBERS FOR EACH GROUP, FOR GROUPS III., IV. AND V., AND ALL GROUPS COMBINED.

Year.	I. Metals and Coal	II Textiles.	III. Agricultural Produce	IV. Dairy Produce etc.	V. Groceries, etc.	III., IV. VI. Foods and Groceries*	Miscellaneous.	All Groups*
1901	1,046	730	884	978	994	949	979	911
1912	1,015	828	1,011	1,010	969	1,005	934	959
1903	931	885	863	993	956	943	842	918
1904	888	935	707	915	908	843	877	870
1905	867	915	950	888	902	912	899	907
1906	962	947	951	888	889	910	906	921
1907	1,017	987	823	929	1,005	905	937	935
1908	981	882	1,148	1,004	1,002	1,053	902	993
1909	958	879	1,081	914	937	974	970	952
1910	980	1,013	1,033	940	970	976	1,017	989
1911	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

*Weighted Average.

Reference to the accompanying table shows that the index number for all groups combined, after rising in 1902, declined in the next two years, reaching its minimum in 1904. During the following four years it steadily rose, and in 1908 the price level was nearly as high as in 1911. In 1909 prices fell, but rose again during the next two years, the maximum being reached in 1911. It should be observed that the high prices in 1902 and 1908 are almost entirely due to the droughts which occurred in these years, and which consequently increased prices in Groups III (Agricultural Produce) and IV (Meat, etc.).

In a comparison of the index numbers computed from import and export values for the whole commonwealth with the index numbers published by the Labour Department of the Board of Trade in Great Britain, the items in the two calculations being almost uniform, the trend is stated to be almost identical, except in the years 1902 and 1908, years of drought in Australia and therefore of high prices for agricultural products, and in 1904, when low prices prevailed in Australia. Generally speaking, it is stated, the index numbers for Australia show more violent fluctuations than those of other countries on account of the effect of drought experienced there from time to time.

A comparison of the index numbers of wholesale prices and retail prices, including rent, at Melbourne only, indicated that wholesale prices had increased in the period 1901-5 to 1911-12, about 11.5 per cent., as against an increase in retail prices and rent of 13.8 per cent. Comparing, however, the advance in retail prices of groceries and food only with that in the wholesale prices of these lines only, retail prices showed an advance of only 4 per cent. as compared with an advance of 6 per cent. in wholesale prices. "It appears therefore that although the cost of living in Melbourne has increased at a greater

rate than wholesale prices, retail prices of food and groceries alone have not increased so much as wholesale prices, the greater increase in the cost of living being entirely due to advances in house rent."—(page 75).

New Zealand.

A report entitled "The Course of Prices in New Zealand," by James W. McIlraith, LL.B., Litt. D., covering the movement of wholesale prices back to 1861, was issued at the close of 1911 by the Government Printing Office of New Zealand. The following table and notes from the report show the chief features of the movement by groups of commodities since 1890:—

Wholesale Price Movements, 1861-1910.

INDEX NUMBERS, 1890–1910.

Year	Agricultural Products 5	Pastoral products 8	Beverages 3	Oils 3	Minerals 6	Materials 7	Other Foodstuffs 8	Liquors 5	Grand Totals 45	Annual Index Numbers
1890...	462	838	295	345	699	759	939	498	4835	107
1891...	499	818	299	329	685	772	962	498	4862	108
1892...	527	814	307	292	657	744	844	498	4683	104
1893...	464	837	307	270	604	704	808	498	2492	100
1894...	438	837	307	278	579	701	761	497	4398	98
1895...	427	753	307	272	559	680	707	498	4203	93
1896...	522	749	295	283	554	679	713	508	4303	96
1897...	596	702	295	309	545	692	736	507	4382	97
1898...	618	721	295	285	546	655	757	507	4384	97
1899...	408	922	295	288	606	618	768	505	4410	98
1900...	419	906	295	315	692	623	783	494	4527	101
1901...	408	894	295	321	644	615	760	494	4431	98
1902...	568	947	295	310	588	614	700	496	4512	100
1903...	547	1022	294	290	577	604	651	496	4481	100
1904...	438	1005	294	258	561	577	647	498	4278	95
1905...	497	1047	294	255	574	575	664	496	4402	98
1906...	525	1058	294	279	629	577	705	497	4564	101
1907...	607	1033	294	300	672	618	771	498	4793	107
1908...	667	1073	282	271	626	623	629	508	4675	104
1909...	522	1054	322	268	595	630	628	520	4540	101
1910...	552	1078	322	317	576	622	663	520	4650	103

1861-'90.—Prices in New Zealand in the 60's and 70's were stated to be high on account of the island's isolation. The discovery of gold brought suddenly a great access of population; exports of food dwindled to insignificance; and prices advanced. In 1872 a sudden rise in the index number followed a similar rise in England, this being a time of world-wide expansoin in trade and industry. In New Zealand a policy of building railways, roads and bridges was adopted and heavy immigration ensued. There was a fall in prices in New Zealand in 1875 in all lines except pastoral products. From 1880-1889 there was reaction and depression. The exporting of frozen meat to England was begun in 1882 and by 1890 amounted to over £1,000,00. "It also made possible, and even necessary, the establishment of a fast steam service between New Zealand and England; and when the butter and cheese industries were put on a sound basis they found a fleet of modern steamers at their service."

"*The Decade 1890-'99.*—In 1889 a somewhat abrupt rise took place, agricultural and pastor products being the most affected; but the rise was not maintained, and in 1893-4-5 the fall was very sharp, and affected every group. Here we probably were influenced by the Australian bank crisis of 1893-4-5. Prices

touched their lowest in 1895; but, though there was somewhat of a financial crisis about this time, the era of the public soup-kitchen had passed away. The Government had successfully initiated the land-for-settlements scheme, the exports of wool and meat gradually increased, while the export of gold again began to advance rapidly. Towards the close of the decade the dairying industry revealed to the New Zealand farmer another hitherto neglected source of wealth. The Government fostered the industry, and in 1899 the export of butter rose 45 per cent. and in 1900 that of cheese 50 per cent. on the exports of the previous year.

"*The Period 1908-'8.*—The present century, therefore, has been characterized by greatly increased exports of wool, meat, butter, and cheese; while the production of hemp and coal has also risen rapidly. In short, a total foreign trade of £18,000,000 in 1897 has given place to one of £39,000,000 in 1910. Land, as will be pointed out in a later chapter, has risen rapidly in price, and during 1906-7-8 boom prices were realized. The Arbitration Court was also very frequently invoked to raise wages. The old-age pension was raised in 1905 from £18 to £26 per anum. Everything pointed to a period of greatly increased prosperity. With rising wages, and an alleged dearth of unskilled labour, there was, as in the "seventies," a demand for organized immigration, and during the past few years several thousands of immigrants have arrived in the Dominion. Towards the end of 1908 the financial stringency which affected America and Europe in 1907 and 1908 began to make its influence felt in New Zealand. The price-level fell, credit was restricted, and the rate of interest rose. For a time the "unemployed" difficulty was somewhat acute. A fairly large number left the Dominion, principally for Australia. The stringency now appears to be passing away, but, in view of the great amount of land recently sold at highly inflated values, the future is looked forward to with some apprehension."

Royal Commission on Cost of Living.

In May, 1912, a commission was appointed to conduct an inquiry into the question of the cost of living in New Zealand during the past twenty years. In its report dated August 30, 1912, the Commission showed that, judging by the wholesale prices index numbers of Dr. McIlraith and other information presented, there had been a rise of 20 per cent. between the triennial period 1894-1896 and the year 1911. The increase in cost of living as measured by the more important foodstuffs, wieghted according to relative consumption, appeared to be about 21 per cent. during the past seventeen years. A calculation based on retail prices of food and other commodities at Auckland from 1904-6 to 1910 showed an increase of about 23 per cent. A similar comparison for Christchurch, based on retail prices of foods only, between 1904-5 and 1910-11, showed an increase of 20 per cent. House rent was reported to have increased about 20 per cent. over the last fifteen years. The Commission pointed out that the trend of prices in England, the chief destination of the foodstuffs exported from New Zealand, had been upward, thus raising the prices in New Zealand, increasing prosperity, but also increasing the cost of living to that extent.

APPENDIX D.

GOLD PRODUCTION AND PRICES.

The remarkable increase in the world's production of gold during the past twenty years, accompanied as it has been by a world-wide rise in prices, has led to very active discussion among economists as to the relationship which may exist between the two. Especially noteworthy has been the interest in this question during the past year, when, after a series of increases in annual outputs, unbroken since the beginning of the century, there was a further marked advance in the year's production, the total value of gold mined in 1912 having again established a new high mark. As gold is now the monetary standard in all the principal trading countries of the world,* and as the situation shows no immediate tendency to alter, the question is one which will doubtless receive increasing attention, especially in view of certain specific suggestions involving the monetary standard which have been recently brought forward. The following statistics relating to the production and consumption of the precious metals are given for the use of those who may desire convenient access to the basic facts involved.

Gold Production, 1912.

The preliminary estimate made by the United States Mint of the production of gold in the world during the calendar year 1912 places the total at approximately $470,000,000. This represents an increase of at least $10,000,000 over the production of the preceding year. The detailed estimate of the *Engineering and Mining Journal*§ of New York, with comparative statistics for 1911, is as follows:—

GOLD PRODUCTION OF THE WORLD.

	1911	1912
Transvaal	$170,059,273	$188,285,000
Rhodesia	12,986,000	13,375,000
West Africa	5,197,488	7,379,000
Madagascar, etc	2,706,639	2,750,000
Total Africa	$190,949,400	$211,789,000
United States	$96,890,000	$91,685,168
Mexico	24,880,100	22,500,000
Canada	9,762,100	11,250,000
Central America, etc	3,399,000	3,450,000
Total North America	$134,931,200	$128,885,168
Russia, inc. Siberia	$32,151,600	$27,750,000
France	1,707,100	1,825,000
Other Europe	2,584,900	2,595,000
Total Europe	$36,443,600	$32,170,000
British India	$11,054,100	$12,908,415
British and Dutch East Indies	4,726,500	4,875,000
Japan and Chosen	6,896,900	7,115,000
China and others	3,769,600	3,750,000
Total Asia, not inc. Siberia	$26,447,100	$28,648,415
South America	$10,421,800	$11,250,000
Australasia	60,184,200	56,875,50
Total	$459,377,300	$469,618,083

*China, the Straits Settlements, Bolivia and the Central American States, except Costa Rica and British Honduras, retain the silver standard.

§Issue of January 11, 1913, page 51. Statistics are based on actual returns covering eleven months of the year; December only being estimated.

The increase in 1912 over 1911, it will be seen, is owing to the large gain of $18,225,000 in the output of the Transvaal, which more than offsets losses in the United States, Australia, Russia, and Mexico. Canada shows a gain of nearly $1,500,000, due chiefly to the output of the new mining regions of Ontario, though Yukon production also increased. British India and West Africa showed somewhat larger gains. The Russian decline was due to labour troubles and scarcity of water, and the Mexican falling-off to the disturbed political conditions. The Australasian decrease has now existed for several years; the production from this field, which at one time amounted to nearly one-third of the world's total, is now less than twelve per cent. Africa furnishes 45.1 per cent. of the total gold production of 1912, the Transvaal alone reporting 40.1 per cent.

Commenting on the gold mining situation as a whole in 1912 and the outlook for the future, the *Engineering and Mining Journal* of New York states as follows*:

In 1912, as in the preceding year, we cannot report the opening of any new districts of the first importance. Minor discoveries have been made here and there, but no large new districts like the Yukon have been discovered or opened. Any future increase, so far as can now be predicted, will come from more intensive working and closer saving. Of course, there are possibilities of new discoveries, but the world is coming to be so thoroughly explored that there are only a few regions through which we can look for such accessions to our gold producers. The Congo Free State in Africa, some parts of South America and the provinces of Manchuria and Mongolia, in China, are regions in which there is still opportunity for much prospective. Some Canadian explorers have thought that the Mackenzie country in the far North of Canada may develop a second Yukon, but there is so far no reliable data on which to base such an opinion.

The Director of the U. S. Mint remarks§ on this point:

It has been a theory of writers on the subject that the rise of commodities and wages would automatically check the production of gold, thus providing its own corrective, but the gold-mining industry furnishes an illustration of how invention, organization, and the use of capltai are able to accomplish a reduction in costs when every factor in the calculation shows an advancing tendency. The cost of handling ore and extracting gold in the Transvaal mines per ton of ore treated has steadily declined and made a new low record in 1910.

The cost of mining gold, however, unless revolutionary changes are accomplished, does not have as great an influence upon production as in the case of common commodities for which there is an unlimited supply of raw materials. . . . The great increase in the output since 1890 has been due in the main to two contributing discoveries that were directly related to each other, to wit, the discovery of the Transvaal field and the discovery of the cyanide process. Of course, it is possible at any time for both of these discoveries to be repeated in others as important, but until such new discoveries are made there will be no similar leap in production. Since 1906 the rate of production in the United States, including Alaska, has been practically at a standstill. There is nothing to indicate a considerable change in either direction. Australasia has been on a declining scale since 1903, the annual yield being now about $28,000,000 below the high year. Russia, Canada, and Mexico have shown an increase of late about sufficient to offset Australasia. The Transvaal has been pushed up to a new record in 1911, but the deposit is well defined, and the increased production of recent years has been due to an enlargement of the crushing plants rather than to any extension of the field. This policy of increasing the investments in order to exhaust the mines more rapidly has probably gone nearly as far as it can be profitably followed. . . . While it is not likely that the Rand will show an appreciable decrease for a good many years to come, it is probably not far from the maximum output. There has been no gain in the world's production for some years except that made by the Rand.

Gold Production in Previous Years.

In presenting the record of the world's gold production it is usual to distinguish three periods. The first dates from the discovery of America to the almost simultaneous finds of 1848-9 in Australia and California. Until the closing years of this period the value of the annual output only once rose above $16,000,000. Thereafter, however, the increase was rapid. The yield, which was $27,000,000 in 1849, was $44,450,000 in 1850, $67,600,000 in 1851, and $135,150,000 in 1852. By 1856 this had increased to $161,250,000. A decline,

*Jan. 11, 1913, p. 51-2.
§Report for 1911, p. 66-7.

however, set in soon after, and from 1860 to 1885 the annual gold production ranged from $90,750,000 in 1874, the low point, to $119,072,000 in 1878, the high point. This constitutes the second period. The beginning of the third is sometimes dated from the opening of the Transvaal mines in 1884, but as their total output up to 1889 was only a little over $18,000,000,—the world's gold production in fact falling during the decade 1880-89 lower than in any other ten years since the discoveries in Australia and California,—it is more accurate to date it from the invention of the cyanide process, which in view of its results, both in the Transvaal where it was first applied, and in practically all the gold mining districts of the world, constitute it not only an epoch-making event in the history of gold mining but one of the greatest achievements of modern times. The process enabled the gold to be won from the pyritic ore found in the blue hard rock. In its perfected form it was first brought forward prominently in 1891, since when the output of gold has been almost continuously and markedly greater from year to year. Beginning at $118,000,000, in 1890, it passed $200,000,000 in 1896, went beyond $300,000,000 in 1899, and exceeded $400,000,000 in 1905, reaching as above stated the high mark of $470,000,000 in the year just past.

The accompanying tables showing the production of gold and silver in the world since the discovery of America are from the publications of the U. S. Mint. Up to 1840, the production is shown by ten-year periods; whilst from

PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER IN THE WORLD FROM THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA TO 1890.

From 1493 to 1885 is from a table of averages for certain periods, compiled by Mr. Adolph Soetbeer; for the years since the production is the annual estimate of the Bureau of the Mint.

Period.	GOLD.				SILVER			
	Annual avg. for period		Total for period		Annual average for period		Total for period.	
	Fine ounces	Value	Fine ounces	Value	Fine ounces	Coining value	Fine ounces	Coining value silver dollars
1493–1520.	186,470	$3,855,000	5,221,160	$107,931,000	1,511,050	$1,954,000	42,309,400	$54,703,000
1521–1544.	230,194	4,759,000	5,524,656	114,205,000	2,899,930	3,740,000	69,598,320	89,986,000
1545–1560.	273,596	5,656,000	4,377,544	90,492,000	10,017,940	12,952,000	160.287,040	207,240,000
1561–1580.	219,906	4,546,000	4,398,120	90,917,000	9,628,925	12,450,000	192,578,500	248,990,000
1581–1600.	237,267	4,905,000	4,745,340	98,095,000	13,467,635	17,413,000	269,352,700	348,254,000
1601–1620.	273,918	5,662,000	5,478,360	113,248,000	13,596,235	17,579,000	271,924,700	351,579,000
1621–1640.	266,845	5,516,000	5,336,900	110,324,000	12,654,240	16,361,000	253,084,800	327,221,000
1641–1660.	281,955	5,828,000	5,828,110	116,571,000	11,776,545	15,226,000	235,530,900	304,525,000
1661–1680.	297,709	6,154,000	5,954,180	123,084,000	10,834,550	14,008,000	216,691,000	280,166,000
1681–1700.	346,095	7,154,000	7,154,00	143,088,0	10,992,085	14,212,000	219,841,700	284,240,000
1701–1720.	412,163	8,520,000	8,243,260	170,403,000	11,432,540	14,781,000	228,650,800	295,629,000
1721–1740.	613,422	12,681,000	12,268,440	253,611,000	13,863,080	17,924,000	277,261,600	358,480,000
1741–1760.	791,211	16,356,000	15,824,230	327,116,000	17,140,612	22,162,000	342,812,235	443,232,000
1761–1780.	665,666	13,761,000	13,313,315	275,211,000	20,985,591	27,133,000	419,711,820	542,658,000
1781–1800.	571,948	11,823,000	11,438,970	236,464,000	28,261,779	36,540,000	565,235,580	730,810,000
1801–1810.	571,563	11,815,000	5,715,627	118,152,000	28,746,922	37,168,000	287,469,225	371,677,000
1811–1820.	367,957	7,606,000	3,679,568	76,063,000	17,385,755	22,479,000	173,857,555	224,786,000
1821–1830.	457,044	9,448,000	4,570,444	94,479,000	14,807,004	19,144,000	148,070,040	191,444,000
1831–1840.	652,291	3,484,000	6,522,913	134,841,000	19,175,867	24,793,000	191,758,675	247,930,000
1841–1850.	1,760,502	136,393,000	17,605,018	363,928,000	25,090,342	32,440,000	250,903,422	324,400,000
1851–1855.	6,410,324	132,513,000	32,051,621	662,566,000	28,488,597	36,824,000	142,442,986	184,169,000
1856–1860.	6,486,262	134,083,000	32,431,312	670,415,000	29,095,428	37,618,000	145,477,142	188,092,000
1861–1865.	5,949,582	122,989,000	29,747,913	614,944,000	35,401,972	45,772,000	177,009,862	228,861,000
1866–1870.	6,270,086	129,614,000	31,350,430	648,071,000	43,051,583	55,663,000	215,313,000	278,313,000
1871–1875.	5,591,014	115,577,000	27,955,068	577,883,000	63,317,014	81,864,000	316,585,069	409,322,074
1876–1889.	5,543,110	114,586,000	27,715,550	572,931,000	78,775,602	101,851,000	393,378,009	509,253,600
1881–1885.	4,794,755	99,116,000	23,973,773	495,582,000	92,003,944	118,955,000	460,019,722	594,770,000
1886–1890.	5,461,282	112,895,000	27,306,411	564,474,000	108,911,431	140,815,000	544,577,155	704,000,000

PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER IN THE WORLD SINCE 1890.

Calendar years.	Gold.		Silver	
	Fine ounces	Value	Fine ounces	Commercial value
1891	6,320,194	130,650,000	137,170,919	135,500,200
1892	7,094,266	146,651,500	153,151,762	133,404,400
1893	7,618,811	157,494,800	165,472,621	129,119,900
1894	8,764,362	181,175,600	164,610,394	104,493,000
1895	9,615,190	198,763,000	167,500,960	109,545,600
1896	9,783,914	202,251,600	157,061,370	105,859,300
1897	11,420,068	236,073,700	160,421,082	96,252,700
1898	13,877,806	286,879,700	169,055,253	99,742,600
1899	14,837,775	306,724,100	168,337,453	101,002,600
1900	12,315,135	254,576,300	173,591,364	107,626,400
1901	12,625,527	260,992,900	173,011,283	103,806,700
1902	14,353,680	296,737,600	162,763,483	86,264,700
1903	15,852,620	327,702,700	167,689,322	90,552,200
1904	16,804,372	347,377,200	164,195,266	95,233,300
1905	18,396,451	380,288,700	172,317,688	105,113,700
1906	19,471,080	402,503,000	165,054,497	111,721,100
1907	19,977,260	412,966,600	184,206,984	121,577,100
1908	21,422,244	442,476,900	203,131,404	108,655,100
1909	21,969,303	454,145,700	210,453,431	109,448,200
1910	21,996,297	454,703,900	222,879,362	120,354,700
1911	22,223,865	459,377,300§	225,372,844§	120,123,725*
1912	22,719,799	469,618,083§	229,569,903§	139,578,501*
Grand Total	714,767,147	14,775,220,983	11,109,176,516	14,034,873,126

*At New York prices.
§Engineering and Mining Journal.

1840 to 1890 it is shown by five-year periods. From 1890 to the present—the period of the cyanide process and the greatly enhanced output—the annual returns are given. The diagram which appears on page 22 enables the extent of the recent rise to be conveniently noted, covering as it does the years of the low decade 1880-89, and thus showing the level with which the present output more immediately contrasts, and the steps of the ascent.

It must be borne in mind in discussing the possible effect on prices of the gold production in any one year, that the volume of that production must be considered relatively, not to that of the preceding or recent years, but to the total stock of gold in existence as the result of all previous production, gold in so far as it is the basis of the currency not being subject to destruction like other commodities except to the insignificant extent represented in losses and abrasion.* Hence the effect of the $470,000,000 production of 1912 must be considered relatively to the $14,300,000,000 which represents the total production of the world up to that date, and not merely to the $460,000,000 of the immediately preceding year or even the $4,000,000,000 of the preceding decade. The year, in effect, added about three per cent. to the previous gold product. Similarly, the past twenty-two years have added nearly ninety per cent. to the gold stock, total production at 1890 having amounted to $7,848,626,180, to which there was added $1,959,977,820 in the decade 1890-99, and nearly $5,-

*In the recoinage of gold coin to the value of $37,091,378 during the years 1890-1910, inclusive, the United States mint found that the loss from abrasion amounted to $375,235. Abrasion was a much larger factor formerly than now when the principal use of the gold is in the form of bullion held under reserve against paper money or for the payment of balances from one bank or institution to another.

000,000,000 since the century began. Roughly speaking, the cyanide process and the Transvaal discoveries may be said to have doubled in twenty-five years the amount of gold in existence. The Australian and Californian discoveries did practically the same in a like priod of time, the total world product which was about 3,000,000,000 in 1848 having passed $6,000,000,000 in the early seventies.

The United States mint has also estimated the amount of the gold stocks held by the banks and treasuries of Europe, the United States, Canada, Australasia and South America. At the beginning of 1890, these stocks amounted to $1,440,478,423. This had grown in ten years to $2,447,005,910, and by the end of 1910 to $4,218,272,422. At the same time the note circulation of the banks increased from $3,089,914,408 on December 31, 1889, to $3,369,986,545 on Dec. 31, 1899, and to $5,407,022,935 on Dec. 31, 1910, while loans and discounts grew from $7,782,512,534 on Dec. 31, 1889, to $10,704,007,019 on Dec. 31, 1899, and $20,593,333,483 on Dec. 31, 1910.

The Consumption of Gold in the Arts.

Not all the gold produced in any year, of course, is available for monetary purposes. A very considerable amount is annually consumed in the arts and industries. Just what the amount is has been variously estimated. Perhaps the most distinguished investigator in this difficult field is Dr. Adolf Soetbeer of Goettingen, who carried on a series of inquiries between 1881 and 1890. In his first estimate, that of 1881, he placed the annual consumption of the principal countries in the world at approximately $55,800,000. In 1891 he increased this amount to $66,460,000-$79,752,000, considering the latter figure conservative if exports to British India were included. Since Dr. Soetbeer's inquiries, attempts in a similar direction have been made in France, Germany, Great Britain and other countries. Perhaps the most systematic and exhaustive of these are represented in the series of reports on the question made from year to year by the United States mint. Summing up the results, which are "confessedly inconsistent and unsatisfactory," the Director of the United States Mint estimates* the world's industrial consumption since 1890 as follows:—

WORLD'S INDUSTRIAL CONSUMPTION AS ESTIMATED BY THE U.S. MINT.

Calendar year.	Value	Calendar year.	Value
1890	$50,000,000	1900	$76,291,600
1891	50,000,000	1901	79,417,600
1892	50,000,000	1902	75,865,100
1893	50,517,300	1903	74,556,200
1894	52,520,200	1904	77,845,000
1895	59,080,800	1905	82,975,200
1896	59,730,200	1906	93,145,900
1897	59,940,300	1907	97,168,600
1898	65,576,200	1908	88,572,300
1899	73,262,100	1909	100,506,100
		1910	111,848,500
First period	570,627,100	Second period	958,192,100

*See annual report of the Director of the United States Mint for 1911, pp. 48-52, where the subject is treated exhaustively.

The Bureau's estimate by countries for the consumption in the arts and waste in gold for the celandar year 1910, excluding Asia and Africa, is as follows:—

WORLD'S INDUSTRIAL CONSUMPTION *1910.*

Countries.	Gold (value).	Countries.	Gold (value).
United States	$33,756,500	Norway	$200,000
Germany	15,536,000	Sweden	500,000
France	16,836,000	Finland	160,000
Great Britain	18,000,000	Portugal and Spain	1,800,000
Switzerland	5,670,000	Southeastern Europe	1,200,000
Italy	3,000,000	Australasia	1,000,000
Austria-Hungary	5,750,000	Canada	1,830,000
Russia	4,000,000	Mexico and Central and South America	1,000,000
Belgium	700,000		
Netherlands	640,000	Total	111,848,500
Denmark	250,000		

Exports to Asia—Hoarding—Extension of the Gold Standard.

The foregoing estimate has purposely omitted Egypt and the Asiatic countries, the Mint having found it impossible to distinguish the amounts taken by these countries for currency and hoarding from those used in manufactures. A large part of the gold and silver that goes to these countries apparently disappears altogether from view, being withdrawn in effect from the monetary stock of the world. In India, for example, where the gold standard was adopted in 1900, during the ten years 1890-99 net imports plus the country's own production were $135,000,000, while for the eleven years 1900-1910, they were no less than $433.800.000, and in 1911 alone they amounted to $90,-487.000.* Japan which adopted the gold standard in 1897, has been accumulating gold moderately since. In Egypt hoarding is extensively carried on and the country has been steadily and somewhat mysteriously absorbing gold. In South America also, Brazil and Argentina have recently taken considerable quantities of gold. Mexico's adoption of the gold standard in 1905 was a further drain.

Taking as basis the eleven years, 1900-1910, in which the production of gold amounted to $4,037,000,000, the United States Mint estimates that approximately one-half of that amount was diverted from established monetary uses as follows:—

Industrial consumption	$958,000,000
India	433,000,000
Egypt	146,000,000
Japan	69,000,000
South AWerica	343,000,000
Mexico	28,500,000
Total	1,977,500,000

*"It may be questioned," says the Director of the U. S. Mint, "whether the economists who are expressing fears as to the effects that may result from the production of gold at the present rate are aware of the amount of that metal taken by India since the gold standard was definitely established. . . . If this ability on the part of India to take and pay for gold proves to be permanent, it is apparent that there will be no oversupply to trouble the rest of the world."—Report for 1911, p. 54.

Destination of Gold Output.

Summing up with regard to the destination of the gold output of the last twenty-one years ($1,960,000,000 in 1890-99, and $4,037,621,600 in the period 1900-1910) the Mint gives the following tables:—

1890–1899

Industrial arts	$570,000,000
Banks and Treasury of United States	260,000,000
European banks	686,800,000
Banks of Canada, Australia, and South Africa	59,700,000
Total	1,576,500,000
Other banks, circulation, private holdings, etc	383,500,000
Total	1,960,000,000

1900–1910

Industrial consumption	$958,000,000
India	433,000,000
Egypt	146,000,000
Bank of Japan	69,000,000
Banks and conversion funds of South America	343,000,000
Banks of Mexico	28,500,000
Banks and Treasury of the United States	726,800,000
Banks and Treasury of Canada	85,700,000
Banks, Australia and South Africa	95,600,000
Banks of issue of Europe	863,200,000
Total	3,748,800,000
Other banks, circulation, private holdings, etc	288,200,000
Grand total	4,037,000,000

Gold Production and Prices.

In order to collate satisfactorily the above statistics of the gold supply with general prices, an index number reflecting conditions in the leading markets of all the countries employing the gold standard is required. No such number exists, but Mr. G. H. Knibbs, C.M.G., Commonwealth Statistician of Australia, has constructed a world index number by recalculating certain index numbers (fourteen in all) for the United Kingdom, Belgium, Italy, France, Canada, the United States, New Zealand and Australia, on a common basis (the year 1911), and by weighting each index number proportionately to the population of the country to which it refers. The following table gives the result by quinquennial periods since 1840:—

Period	Average Index Number	Average Annual Gold Production (£0,000)	Period	Average Index Number	Average Annual Gold Production (£0,000)
1841–45	1,038	1,250	1881–85	916	2,042
1846–50	1,001		1886–90	834	2,255
1851–55	1,003	2,474	1891–95	794	3,268
1856–60	1,046	2,599	1896–1900	769	5,274
1861–65	1,251	2,247	1901–05	844	6,562
1866–70	1,235	2,191	1906–10	943	8,911
1871–75	1,163	1,964			
1876–80	991	2,209			

Examination of this table shows that, though a marked increase in the gold supply tends to be followed by a rise in prices, the reaction is not immediate. In the 'fifties, for instance, prices did not at once move up with the increased production of the Australian and Californian mines,—and they continued to advance long after the annual outputs from these sources had ceased to show increases, though they fell back in time. Similarly, after 1880, prices, according to the Knibbs number, continued to weaken during four successive quinquennial periods, though the gold production was all the time increasing.

The Quantity Theory of Money—Professor Fisher's Re-statement

The so-called "quantity theory of money," stated in its simplest form, is that the value or purchasing power of money tends to vary in proportion to its quantity,—or that prices vary proportionately to money.* Now, a point that suggests itself at once in connection with this definition is that the quantity of the metal constituting the monetary standard in existence at any time is only one part, and that a small one, of the money supply. The other and greater part is provided by credit instruments. Clearly, therefore, statistics of credit expansion or contraction as well as of increases or decreases in the gold supply are essential before we can directly and in a practical way make test of the theory.

But another consideration remains. The rapidity with which the gold in the currency is turned over, or with which credit is exhausted and replenished, is evidently a factor of the first importance. A gold piece that changes hands a dozen times in a day has clearly performed the same service as two similar coins each of which has changed hands only six times. So in a period of rapid circulation of money, a comparatively small quantity of money may transact a large volume of trade. Hence statistics of the velocity of the circulation of coins and of credit instruments from time to time are a necessity.

By implication from the above, an increase or decrease in the total amount of trade falling to be transacted from year to year by the money supply in existence is a factor requiring to be guaged with considerable accuracy.

These facts have been given additional prominence during the past year by the publication of Prof. Irving Fisher's work on "The Purchasing Power of Money,"§ which contains a re-statement and amplification of the quantity theory of money, and which as expressing the form in which that theory will probably for some time be discussed may be briefly referred to here. Professor Fisher re-states the quantity theory thus: "The level of prices varies directly with the quantity of money in circulation, provided that the velocity of circulation of that money and the volume of trade which it is obliged to perform is not changed." The purchasing power of money—or its reciprocal, the level of prices—"depends exclusively on five definite factors: (1) the volume of money in circulation; (2) its velocity of circulation; (3) the volume of bank deposits subject to check; (4) its velocity; and (5) the volume of trade." In Professor Fisher's opinion, "the branch of economics which treats of these five regulators of purchasing power ought to be recognized and ultimately will be recognized as an exact science, capable of precise formulation, demonstration, and statistical verification."

In developing his thesis, Professor Fisher gives an interesting analysis of

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*_Principles of Economics_, by F. W. Taussig, Vol. I, p. 236.

§_The Purchasing Power of Money_, by Irving Fisher, Professor of Political Economy in Yale University; New York, MacMillan, 1911.

the total transactions effected in a certain period in a given community, in the form of an "equation of exchange":

"The equation of exchange is a statement, in mathematical form, of the total transactions effected in a certain period in a given community. It is obtained simply by adding together the equations of exchange for all individual transactions. Suppose, for instance, that a person buys 10 pounds of sugar at 7 cents per pound. This is an exchange transaction in which ten pounds of sugar have been regarded as equal to 70 cents, and this fact may be expressed thus: 70 cents 10 pounds of sugar multiplied by 7 cents a pound. Every other sale and purchase may be expressed similarly, and by adding them altogether we get the equation of exchange for a certain period in a given community. During this same period, however, the same money may serve, and usually does serve, for several transactions. For that reason the money side of the equation is of course greater than the total amount of money in circulation."

Thus, it is explained, the total amount of money in circulation in the community multiplied by the velocity of its circulation must equal the sum of all articles bought and sold multiplied by their respective prices. This may be expressed algebraically as follows:

If M represent the volume of money in circulation, V its velocity of circulation, M^1 the volume of bank deposits subject to cheque, and V^1 its velocity, then $MV + M^1 V^1 = E$, where E represents the total expenditures of the community.

E may be further analysed thus: Let p represent the average price of a particular article, and Q represent the total quantity purchased within the period; p^1 the average price of another good and Q^1 the total quantity of this second good exchanged; and so on. Then $E = p\ Q + p^1\ Q^1 + p^2\ Q^2 + etc.;$ or $E = \Sigma\ p\ Q$ (Σ being the symbol commonly used to indicate summation).

This may be further simplified by writing it, $M\ V + M^1\ V^1 = P\ T$, where P is a weighted average of all the $p's$, and T is the sum of all the $Q's$,—in other words, where P represents the level of all prices, and T the volume of all trade.

The equation of exchange thus becomes:

$$M\,V + {}^1MV^1 = P\,T.$$

$$\text{or } P = \frac{M\,V + M^1\,V^1}{T}$$

Thus the general level of prices is equal to the total quantity of money (currency and credit) in existence multiplied by its velocity of circulation and divided by the total quantity of goods bought and sold.